

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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MISCELLANY.

THE BROTHERS.

In every family, Affection ought to bind a nest, and Unity find a resting place. Where Passion is allowed to enter, wo and wretchedness encumber the paths of all the inmates. I have seen the quarrels of men who had the ties of friendship alone to bind them; but I have beheld them make up their differences ere the sun could go down upon their wrath. I have observed the disputes of brothers, and I have known these relatives to brood upon their quarrels even in the quiet and conciliating night-hours—days, nay, years have passed away, but uncharitableness, like the tooth nursing its froth, has continued its increase.

John and Francis were brothers. There were two years difference in their age; and there was a greater difference in their disposition. John was high mettle and daring. Pride kept him from dishonor, and example, more than reflection, gave him frankness of heart. He was the champion of his school. The younger brother was quiet and thoughtful—he was the last to quarrel, but when he did so, it was plainly seen he had brought his mind into the lists. Francis was the adviser of his school fellows.

These lads, upon leaving their alma mater, mounted the blue jacket of the sailor; and they entered the same vessel as midshipmen. The frigate was lying off the Battery one Sunday, when the most important part of this narrative occurred.

In company with some of their messmates, the brothers took the gig, and went over to the Jersey shore to dine. Young hearts think only of enjoyment; and even designate excess by that name. They called and they ordered—they laughed and they drank—jesters were banished about; and even with some of the party, religion became a subject for their jokes. At last, they all, except Francis D—, felt satisfied that a visit to an African church, and the disturbing the congregation would be the height of enjoyment. They rushed out of the tavern.

"John" said the youngest brother, as John was stepping into the boat, "you shall not go."

The eldest lad looked laughingly at him, and replied, "do you mean to get in, and steer the boat? for otherwise, you may wait where you are, until the captain sends for you."

Francis stepped in; said not another word, but guided the boat to the battery wall. He was the first to spring out. When the rest had clamorously climbed up, then Francis accosted his brother.

"John, do you recollect the day? do you know how you will distress our mother by what you are doing to-day?"

"I desire sir," retorted John, "you will not attempt to dictate to me; your age should tell you to obey and not advise."

"Do you recollect your father?"

"Hold your prate, Mr. Holiness, for you cannot and shall not stop me."

"Then John I must and will try what a brother, who is only anxious for your happiness, can do."

Francis manfully placed himself before him; he did not touch his brother, though he checked him in his path.

"To hell with you!" said the rash brother.

"Nay, John, you know me, John; I will not let you thus go and disgrace your family."

"—Then feel an elder brother's power," and he struck the lad with violence.—A blow!—it seemed to fill the youngest with fire.

"A blow!" shrieked out Francis; seizing John at the same time by his cravat. The companions parted them; but nothing could now appease their irritation. The eldest lad raged and almost cried from passion; the wrath of the young was quiet, but ready. "This affair, gentlemen must be honorably settled," said one of their heartless companions. They hurried again to the ship, and with an unsettled and rapid action, soon reached the opposite shore.

Wrath is always hasty, and often acts unfairly. The eldest brother ran up to his adversary (no longer blood of his blood? no longer a relative?) and fired—no injury occurred.

Francis, indignant at the eagerness of John, deliberately levelled his weapon—and struck his brother. He fell without a word or sound escaping from him. It was awful! one moment and this young being was alive, and in the most violent nervous action; in another, his very blood seemed to have been instantaneously withdrawn from his body!

Francis cried out immediately after the smoke had passed from his vision; and, flinging down the pistol, ran to support his brother. But, directly afterwards, he appeared as if he were stupefied—as if he were in a horrible dream. John was taken home. The father and mother were looking from the window when he was carried past. The encouragers of the duel hastily left the door after they had deposited their burden. Francis threw himself on the sofa—hid his face and did not answer a single question.

While the family were attending around the wounded young man, the father, anxious, and irritated against the person who had caused his misery, cried out, as he madly struck his forehead, "curses, curses upon the destroyer of my child."

"Oh! curse me not—curse me not, father!" said Francis, springing up, and rushing towards his parent.

"You! you! then curses on the frigate!" He pushed his guilty boy from him; and, as he rushed towards the door, Francis could only say, "he struck me, father; he struck me!"

John was taken up stairs, and attended by his mother. Francis was not allowed to visit a brother's bedside, and a father would not see him.

After several days had elapsed, Francis was told, "his presence was required in the parlor."

Mr. D. was pacing the room in a manner which showed his mind was not at ease; but he checked and restrained himself when his son appeared. He coldly pointed to a chair—Francis sat down. His sister had turned towards the window; but she was evidently much distressed.

"Sir," began the parent—"ah!" thought the distressed lad, "he used to call me Francis, his dear boy?" "Sir you leave my house to-morrow morning—your clothes are packed ready for your going. I have got you a berth on board the B— frigate; for you cannot longer be allowed to live in the same ship with your brother."

"Then he is doing well sir?" eagerly asked Francis.

"Be quiet, sir; and do not, at such a time as this, show your hypocrisy;—for you cannot feel an interest in one whom you have so wickedly injured. Your ship goes to the Mediterranean. I have written to your mother's friends but I hardly know whether I am justified in having done so. Here is a letter to a physician, a friend of mine—your health, Francis—"

"God bless you, sir," said the boy, "God bless you, for calling me Francis." "Your health," continued the father, "has not been good; and I am anxious you should not want for attentions, nor the means of obtaining comforts. Here is a purse—no, I must insist upon your taking it—it is your sister's; she wished me to put the money in it—think of her virtues when you look upon it." The sister turned from the window and sobbed upon the neck of her favorite brother. "Eliza," said the father who had better retire. "The poor girl had scarcely strength enough to leave the room."

"But, sir," said the lad earnestly, "you will let me see John? I promise not to speak to him; indeed I dare not—but let me press his hand—let him feel my wretchedness?"

"No, sir; I shall not allow it, even if he were well enough!"

"My mother, sir?—you will surely let me bid my mother farewell?—I cannot go without seeing my mother—"

and here he buried his face in his folded arms, upon the table.

"She is attending to your brother. That is distressing enough to her, without being annoyed at seeing the cause of her misery. A boat will be ready at Whitehall stairs to-morrow morning by day break—"

Francis started up like an irritated lion. He tossed the letters from him, dragged out the contents of the purse, put the latter in his pocket, and flung the money towards his parent.

"Father," said the boy deliberately, but with strong feeling, "father, my health can be of but little moment to one who can be so unkind in such a trying hour. I therefore shall not take your letter. Your money I will not receive—I am satisfied with my mess of pottage, so long as I have not your blessing. One thing, sir, I demand; you must tell my mother I wished to see her; but you need not add that you would not let me. I have no tears now—you have checked them—you have chilled the heart of your boy—but, God bless you, sir; may you not have cause—"

The father went to his bed, and wept bitterly. The boy got out of the house, and walked about till daylight appeared. The night had no cold that could affect, and the wind, which made the autumnal leaves rustle, was not heard by him. At the appointed time he placed himself in the boat, with more of silent dignity than one would have thought it possible for him to have displayed. He became a favorite with his mess-mates; but, they saw he was unhappy. At night, the man at the wheel could see sorrow in the young officer's eye, by the aid of the binocular light. Francis would lean thoughtfully over the side of the vessel, pull his sister's purse from his pocket, and then look at the most beautiful star that might be

shining. In the day time he turned towards the west, thought of his shattered household gods, but forgot a father's harshness, in the knowledge that he still possessed a mother's love, and a sister's affection.

John recovered. The ships in which the brothers respectively voyaged, happened to anchor near each other in a foreign port. Francis threw off his gloom—he became a different being—and he joined with eagerness, a party for the purpose of visiting his brother's vessel. "I will ask his pardon: I will show how dearly I love him; I am sure John will not forget our school days."

He saw his brother pacing the quarter deck; he held out his hand—"dear John—oh I've been so wretched—your poor Francis—"

"Talk not to me, sir. I hold no discourse with you. The pursuer will give you a letter from your mother the last she ever wrote. The crape upon my arm must tell you that your mother—but I wish not to distress you. We never can be again as brothers; I do not choose to know you as a friend." John then touched his hat, and turned away.

"You are unwell Francis?" said a brother officer.

"I am—I am—I'm sick at heart." He ordered the boat's crew to row him to his own ship. He again became gloomy; and never afterwards did he smile as he had smiled in his boyhood!

The brothers were divided in affection forever. They had been as twin-flowers; they were now two rifted rocks!

And is there not a moral here? yes; and a fearful one. Fathers! judge not your children to hastily, for, by not making allowances for the hot blood of your children, and by not considering that they carry anger as a flint bears fire, you may shatter their best feelings. Brothers! treat not the son of your father worse than you dare treat a friend; for, by so doing, you will get rid of your best shield, and sadly display your own weakness.

For the Quincy Patriot.

METHODIST DEDICATION.

Will you please to copy into your paper the following liberal articles from the New York Evangelist? Your readers will perceive two errors in them, viz. the substitution of "Spalding" for "Nichols" in the name of the Universalist pastor, and "venerable father of the gospel" instead of "venerable father in the gospel" as it read in my article, published in your columns some time since. I shall not make any remarks upon the charitable thrusts of this gospel editor. His articles will speak for themselves.

The Methodist Church at Quincy, Massachusetts, was dedicated recently to Almighty God, and a number of denominations united in the services. The fellowship exhibited by evangelical denominations with each other, by such united services, is very desirable. For the same reason that true Christian fellowship, where it exists, ought to have frequent visible expressions, should those expressions be withheld, where that fellowship can never be cherished, without treachery to the gospel. It is stated, that in the above dedication, Unitarians, Christians, and Universalists were called to officiate. This we consider an act of fellowship extended toward the followers of a strange God, whose character is avowedly loved, because it is at variance with the character of Him who is worshipped by the real Christian. All such fellowships must be offensive to the God of truth.—New York Evangelist.

Will the Evangelist inform us what kind of a Methodist Church at Quincy, Mass., was thus dedicated? The Evangelist says, "It is stated, &c. We should like to know where it is thus stated, and who stated it. Such a course, we believe, was never pursued by ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.—New York Advocate and Journal.

The article from which we took the information, has appeared in several of our exchange papers—is headed "Something New"—is credited to the Christian Statesman. It refers to "The Patriot" of Quincy, as its authority, and gives the names of the ministers who participated in the exercises. The name of the Universalist minister was Spalding—of the Christian, Banfield—and the minister of the Unitarian church was "that venerable father of the gospel," Rev. Mr. Whitney. We do not know to what denomination the meeting-house belonged, except as the said article calls it, "the Methodist chapel in that place, a new and beautiful edifice."

In noticing this strange manœuvre, we did not intend to imply that the Methodist Episcopal church is inclined to encourage or sanction such proceedings. We have always been pleased with the fidelity of that church to the doctrine of the Deity of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. We consider the Baptist, Congregational, and Episcopal ministers who engaged in the exercises, as equally culpable with the Methodists.

We designed the remarks which we made as a caution to evangelical churches in general. Feeble churches are often tempted to such unholy compliances; and it is important that the right principle on the subject should be understood by individual Christians. If churches and ministers who deny the Deity of Christ, the Personality of the Holy Ghost, and the eternal punishment of the wicked, are to be regarded as members of the true church of Christ, let it be so understood, and let them be treated accordingly. On the other hand, if the evangelical church does unite in rejecting the claim which these anti-Christian sects are so anxious

to have us admit, then let us, in spite of all accusations against our liberality, stand united and firm in our recorded declaration, that we do not fellowship them as Christian denominations.

If we mistake not the signs of the day, such a decisive testimony on the part of evangelical Christians is called for in the present crisis.

In one of the western towns in the Empire State, a meeting-house was erected, which was owned by the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Universalists. Whether the Baptists had any portion in the edifice, we are not able to state, but think not. When the house was dedicated it was determined that there should be three services—one under the direction of the Universalists, one of Methodists, and one of the Presbyterians. It was a great day. The order of the services was said to be determined by lot; but, however that may be, the Universalists had the first service, at nine—the Presbyterians the second, at eleven—and the Methodists the third, which we think was appointed at two, in the afternoon.

We had been invited to attend and assist in the dedication. On arriving at the place, we found that the Presbyterians had concluded to attend, together with their pastor, upon the morning services; and the choir were prepared to sing straight forward through the whole. We felt that it was no time for such amalgamation. We remonstrated with the little flock comprising the Presbyterian church; and finally, the pastor and his people determined to retain their distinct professions, and appointed a prayer meeting and church conference, at the same hour with the Universalist dedication. They met at a private house, at a little distance from the meeting-house, and enjoyed a precious season, in mutual admonition and earnest prayer. When the hour for dedicating the house to the true God arrived, we proceeded to it, and found it already well filled with a mingled congregation, most of whom had attended the previous exercises. Several Universalist ministers were present.

Inviting the ministers of the Methodist church into the desk with us, we commenced the service. In the sermon, we presented the great system of evangelical truth; and as the sermon was long, we turned round to our Methodist brethren in the midst of it, and inquired if we were likely to trespass upon their appointment. Never shall we forget the expression of their countenances, as with the glow of real Christian union—union in the love of essential truth—they said, Go on! go on! We endeavored to discharge the high and solemn trust reposed in our hands. We preached the law of God, with its righteous penalty of eternal death. We unfolded the nature of the great atonement, and proclaimed the glory of Him who made it. We preached the office work of the Holy Spirit, and vindicated his claim to religious worship. We endeavored to do this with kindness to our Universalist friends, as men, and fellow-probationers to the bar of God, while we exercised fidelity to the God whom we preached. Toward the close of the discourse, we informed the congregation that we were now about to dedicate the building to the worship of this God, and of no other. We invited all of every name, who believed in his existence, and were willing that the house should belong to him, to rise and unite in the solemn act. It was a solemn and almost breathless time. The majority of the assembly rose. The Universalist ministers, and a minority of the congregation remained on their seats. We then ascribed unto Jehovah the perfections due unto his name—acknowledged his right to all the trees of the wood, and all the skill of the workmen. The house—its walls—its sacred desk—its porches of salvation, we gave to him.

We prayed that he would preserve it for himself—that he would send his Spirit down to work redemption among its worshippers—that if at any time a strange God were preached from the desk, the preacher might be brought to behold his error, and forsake it, and the false word of man be counteracted and over ruled for his glory. Many, many hearts joined in this prayer. Many cheeks of aged Christians were wet with tears of joy; and the people stood with unaffected reverence in the presence of God. The service of the Methodist brethren was deeply interesting. They recognized with warmth the services in which we had united, and added their testimony to the truths which we had proclaimed.

It was the privilege of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, some time after, to enjoy a precious refreshing from on high. It was our privilege to stand in that sacred desk, and preach successive sermons, and pass from it into a room crowded with inquiring souls.

We believe that God will bless the distinct and public advocacy of his own glory. We believe that Christian union is founded in love to the same God, and that it is now the duty of the evangelical church, in all her branches, to disown all fellowship with those who preach another gospel—which, indeed, is no gospel at all.—New York Evangelist.

TRUE REMARKS.

Two classes of men have interfered with the currency and business of the country, and contributed to disorder every thing. The first is made up of visionary schemers, destitute of any practical wisdom and forecast; the other consists of demagogic politicians, who regard only and supremely their own dear selves. The first class may be honest; the other are very apt to be knaves. Both should be avoided like a pestilence.

OUR COUNTRY.

When we recollect what has been, what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this Republic to all future ages! What vast motives press upon us for lofty effort! What brilliant prospects invite our enthusiasm! What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance and moderate our confidence!

The old world had already revealed to us, in its unsealed books, the beginning and the end of all its marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece! lovely Greece! the land of scholars and the nurse of arms, where sister republics, in fair procession, chanted the praise of liberty and the good—where is she? Her arts are no more. The last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery; the fragment of her columns and palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruins! She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylae and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont. She fell not by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and dissensions.

Rome! republican Rome! whose eagles glanced in the rising sun—where and what is she? The eternal city yet remains, proud even in desolation, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of religion, and calm in the composure of death. The malaria has but travelled in the part won by the destroyer. More than eighteen centuries have mourned over the loss of the empire. A moral disease was upon her before Caesar had passed the Rubicon, and Brutus did not restore her health by the deep probing of the Senate Chamber. The Goths, and Vandals, and Huns, the swarms of the North, completed only what was begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold, but the people paid the tribute-money.

And where are the Republics of modern times, which clustered around immortal Italy? Venice and Greece exist but in name. The Alps, indeed, look down upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The mountains are not easily retained. When the invader comes, he moves like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sink before him. The country, too, is too poor for plunder, and too rough for valuable conquest. Nature presents her eternal barrier on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains, with her simple institutions, a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

We stand the latest, and, if we fail, probably the last example of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our growth has never been checked by the oppression of tyranny. Our constitutions have never been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe. Within our own territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of many products, and many means of independence. The government is mild—the press free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches, or may reach every home. What fairer prospect of success could be presented? What more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created?

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Andes, and snuffed the breezes of oceans. It has infused itself in the life-blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and, moving onward to the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of better days.

Can it be that America, under such circumstances, can betray herself? That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruins is, "they were, but they are not?" Forbid it, my countrymen. Forbid it, Heaven.

I call upon you, Fathers, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil, by all you hope to be, resist every project of disunion; resist every attempt to fetter your conscience or smother your public schools, or extinguish your system of public instruction.

I call upon you, Mothers, by that which never fails in women, the love of offspring, to teach them, as they climb your knees to lean on your bosom, the blessing of liberty. Swear them at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country and never forsake her.

I call upon you, Young Men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression. Death never comes too soon, if necessary, in defence of the liberties of our country.—Judge Story.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

A woman may be better assured of her beauty by experiencing the envy of her sex, than by looking into her own mirror; and of the superiority of her mind by the misconstructions put upon those actions where that is exhibited, than from the compliments of her admirers—either of these secure her.

Health Restored!!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bone-setter, 257 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumber Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be a confirmed consumption, was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that it is a very well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.
THOS. M. BENDER.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary and necessary subscription, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly tripled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarters (to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A condensed and practical current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two cents per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1826-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—Troy Daily Whig.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that an enterprising adventurer should know of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—Boston Galaxy.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—N. Y. Daily Times.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—N. Y. Evening Star.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—Boston Daily Times.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which is a ready and well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—N. Y. Com. Adr.

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready observer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—Albany Argus.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—London (Eng.) Times.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC-TURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

I HAVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

PROCLAMATION FOR THANKSGIVING.

WHEREAS, it has long been the established custom of the People of Massachusetts, toward the close of the Year, to unite in public expressions of Gratitude to that GRACIOUS BEING, by whom the earth is moved in its orbit through the Heavens, and the Seasons, each with its peculiar blessings, are brought forth in their order: I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAISE; and I do earnestly recommend that it be kept according to the practice of our Forefathers, as a day set apart for solemn religious observance for liberal remembrance of the poor, and for the cultivation of kindly affections among kindred and friends.

The People of the Commonwealth are accordingly invited to assemble on that day, in their usual places of worship, and to unite in a heartfelt tribute of thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, for his numberless mercies:—

Especially for that watchful Providence, which, amid a thousand causes of dissolution, has sustained the wonderful frame-work of our being:—

For that renewed exercise of creative power, which has again called forth, from the lifeless earth, the various productions of vegetable nature, appointed for the food of man; and for the abundance which during the past season has crowned the labors of the husbandman:—

For the absence of pestilential diseases, and the general prevalence of health throughout the country:—

For the preservation of peace with foreign nations, and the maintenance of order and quiet in our own community:—

For the prospect of returning prosperity in the various branches of active industry:—

For the continued enjoyment of the blessings of civil freedom, of constitutional government, and of equal laws impartially administered:—

For the increasing attention given to the great cause of Education:—

For the happy influence of benevolent efforts, made in the spirit of Christian Love, for the relief of every form of human want and suffering, the reformation of vice, and the moral improvement and elevation of the community:—

And above all, for the inestimable blessing of the GOSPEL OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST.

And, while we offer our ascriptions of praise to the Author of Good for these and all his mercies,—which, notwithstanding our unworthiness, are daily vouchsafed to us—let our hearts be touched for the children of want. In no way can we so well show our thankfulness as by imitating, in our humble measure, the goodness of our Heavenly Father, and co-operating in the chosen work of divine Benevolence.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber at Boston, this, twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-third.

EDWARD EVERETT.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

The annual Meeting of the NORFOLK COUNTY ASSOCIATION for the Improvement of Common Schools, was held in the Rev. Dr. Lamson's Meeting house in Dedham on Tuesday last at ten o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to notice.

A Convention of the friends of Education in the County, had also been called, by a circular from the Secretary of the Board of Education, at the same time and place.

The Meeting in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Lamson, the President of the Association, having been called to order by Philo Sandford, Esq. one of its Vice Presidents, it was—

Voted, To proceed to business under the organization of the Norfolk County Association for the Improvement of Common Schools.

Voted, To choose a committee of three, upon nomination from the chair, to report a list of officers of the association for the year ensuing. Rev. Dr. Pierce, Hon. Thomas French, and Rev. Mr. Kimball, were nominated by the chair and chosen by the meeting.

Several questions relating to the best methods of teaching, reading and spelling in our Common Schools, were then discussed by the meeting, and many appropriate and instructive remarks elicited from the Secretary of the Board of Education, Rev. Dr. Pierce, Rev. Mr. Kimball, Hon. A. H. Everett, Samuel Pettes, Esq. Mr. Wm. H. Spear, Mr. Harrington, and Dr. S. B. Carpenter.

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary of the Board of Education,

Voted, To choose a Committee of one from each town to consider and report upon the expediency of having Lectures in every Town and Parish in the County upon the subject of Common School Education.

Chose I. Cleveland, Esq. of Dedham, Samuel Pettes, Esq. of Brookline, Mr. Dillaway of Roxbury, Dr. Spooner of Dorchester, Rev. Mr. Perkins of Braintree, Rev. Mr. Sanger of Dover, John Whitney, Esq. of Quincy, Hon. Thomas French of Canton, Rev. Mr. Kimball of Needham, Rev. Mr. Phipps of Cohasset, Ansel Capen, Esq. of Stoughton, Lemuel Humphrey, Esq. of Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Cozzens of Milton, Aaron Prescott, Esq. of Randolph, Hon. Joseph Hawes of Walpole, Rev. Mr. Pierce of Foxborough, Rev. Mr. Eastman of Sharon, Mr. Hinsdale Fisher of Medfield, Philo Sandford, Esq. of Wrentham, Dr. Armory Hunting of Franklin, Hon. Warren Lovering of Medway, and Hon. John C. Scammell of Bellingham.

The Convention then adjourned till half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

At half past two o'clock the convention met, and heard the Address of the Secretary of the Board of Education.

The Committee appointed to nominate a list of officers for the Association for the year ensuing, proposed the following gentlemen, who were unanimously chosen:—

Rev. Dr. LAMSON of Dedham, President.
Samuel J. Gardiner, Esq. of Roxbury,
Philo Sandford, Esq. of Wrentham,
Benj. V. French, Esq. of Braintree,
Rev. Lyman Matthews, Braintree,
Rev. Wm. Shaler, Brookline.
I. Cleveland, Esq. of Dedham, Secretary.
Wm. H. Spear, of Roxbury, Treasurer.

The committee chosen to consider the expediency of having Lectures in each Town in the County—reported that they highly approved the object, and recommended that a committee of one member from each town in the County be chosen to carry the same into effect.

Voted, To accept the above report, and chose the Rev. Mr. White of Dedham, S. Pettes, Esq. of Brookline, Mr. Dillaway of Roxbury, Dr. Spooner of Dorchester, Rev. Mr. Perkins of Braintree, Rev. Mr. Sanger of Dover, John Whitney, Esq. of Quincy, Hon. Thomas French of Canton, Rev. Mr. Kimball of Needham, Rev. Mr. Phipps of Cohasset, Rev. Dr. Park of Stoughton, Lemuel Humphrey, Esq. of Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Cozzens of Milton, Aaron Prescott, Esq. of Randolph, Hon. Jos. Hawes of Walpole, Rev. Mr. Pierce of Foxborough, Dr. Daniel Stone of Sharon, Mr. Hinsdale Fisher of Medfield, Philo Sandford, Esq. of Wrentham, Dr. Amory

Hunting of Franklin, Hon. Warren Lovering of Medway, and Hon. John C. Scammell of Bellingham.

Resolved, That this association highly approve of the enterprise contemplated by the Secretary of the Board of Education of establishing a periodical devoted to the cause, and will cheerfully give it their support.

Resolved, That this association recommend to the several towns in the County, to authorize their respective School Committees to purchase a few standard works on the subject of Education and loan the same, in rotation to the teachers of the common schools in said towns.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be presented to the Secretary of the Board of Education for his seasonable, appropriate and eloquent address.

Voted, That the Secretary of the Association be requested to furnish the Editors of the newspapers in the County with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

I. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

KISSING GOES BY FAVOR.

A curious trial was recently held at Middlesex Sessions, in England.

Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that on the day after Christmas he was in the tap room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Brimingham were present. The latter jokingly observed that she had promised her sweet heart that no man should kiss her while absent. It being holiday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry, he would kiss her also: he then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising the woman struck him; he again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off his nose, which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation acquitted her; and the chairman said, that if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.

As the snowdrop comes amid snow and sleet, appearing as the herald of the rose, so religion comes amid the blight of affliction, to remind us of a perpetual summer, where the bright sun never retires behind a wintry cloud.

HOME SKETCHES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Excursion to Worcester—Western Railway—Cars—Passage—Towns on the Route—Description of Worcester—Blackstone Canal—American Antiquarian Society—Visit to the Insane Hospital—Convention.

Travellers purposing to take the Rail-way cars in any of the five directions from Boston, must obtain a ticket at the office of the *Depot*, be punctual on the spot at the minute of starting, get into the cars without ceremony, and wait patiently till they move. Without the strict observance of these little Preliminaries, disappointment may follow the eager hopes of a journey to or from home. In other words, you may be left behind, which is not the most pleasant sensation in the world for a person armed *capapie* and ready for a journey. Having conformed with the above necessary directions, on Wednesday, September twenty-six, at seven o'clock A. M. I left Boston in company with a goodly number of others in the Rail-way cars for Worcester;—and as I had never before been transported by steam on terra firma, my curiosity was more than ordinarily awakened. The Worcester Rail-Road Company was incorporated in January, 1831, with a capital of one million of dollars. The great work was commenced August 14, 1832. Its course is westerly and nearly rectilinear to Worcester. It is the direct route to Albany; and bids fair to be emphatically what its enterprising founders intended, the "Great Western Rail-way." For ere long, it will stretch itself to Vermont, New York and Upper Canada, and through the mountains and the valleys, the prairies and the mounds, the cities and villages of the mighty West open to the astonished view of the traveller, at the expense only of a few hours ride, from the waters of the Atlantic. All by the expansive powers of water. Wonderful invention of the genius of man; and still in its infancy is the power of the steam engine! What is it not destined to do in the affairs of men. But I am slipping from my subject. The Worcester Rail-way forty-four miles in length, is graded for two tracts, only one of which is completed. It passes through Brookline, Brighton, Newton, Weston, Needham, Natick, Framingham, Hopkinton, Southborough, Westborough, Grafton and Millbury to Worcester. One track having been completed, it was opened with appropriate ceremonies July 6, 1835, since which time it has been in full operation, averaging three hundred passengers or six hundred dollars receipts daily. The passage is usually accomplished in two and a half hours from Boston to Worcester, and *vice versa*, including the delays made by stopping at ten different places. The stock of the corporation is at par if not higher, and yields an annual dividend equal to the best Bank Stock. The cars are similar in appearance to omnibuses but larger. Each one can accommodate twenty-six passengers. The seats are at a convenient distance apart; similar to a black hair-cloth settee and can contain each two passengers. The whole of the interior is finished in good style. There are no windows in front or rear, but an uninterrupted row of four light windows, pervades the whole length of each side. The cars are sixteen feet long and eight feet wide. Cost one thousand dollars per car. In a glass gilt frame which hangs up in the back part of each, is the following admonitory mandate, "No Smoking allowed here,"—as wholesome a lesson and as worthy of observance as can be found in the same number of words in our vernacular tongue. For the use of tobacco is a deadly foe to human health and intellectual vigor, and is more to be deprecated at present than that bane to society Alcohol, because its effects are more insidious and the evil more general. It is a vampire to bodily sanity. Our flight was at the velocity of sixteen miles the hour. We saw but little of the country, and I was disappointed in not seeing a more fertile soil and better cultivated farms on the route than we possess in Norfolk county. The motion of the cars is regular and uniform; but our ears were continually assailed by the laborious accents and at times shrill notes of the steam Engine, from the escape of gas, as well as by the clattering of the iron wheels in their evolutions on the Rail. But I plainly observed that the combined noise of the whole, did not exclude slumber, (generally a necessary concomitant with stillness) from the eyes of many passengers. In about one hundred and sixty minutes from Boston, we entered the Heart of the Commonwealth, and were set down in the very centre of this beautiful village, amidst a throng of spectators, carriages and carrels. I wandered through the streets of Worcester and could scarce believe, that in so few minutes, I could be transported at the distance of fifty miles from my own retired domicile near the banks of the Neponset.

[Concluded in our next paper.]

TEXAS AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

List of Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances to the House of Representatives of the United States, from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, at the first session of the 25th Congress, touching the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade and against the annexation of Texas to the United States, presented by John Quincy Adams, to the House, and by a general order of the House laid on the table to be taken up at the second session of the same Congress.

N. B.—Some of these Petitions were signed by men and women promiscuously—some by men and women in separate columns—some only by men and others only by women. The names of the first signers to each Petition, men and women, are alphabetically given, and the number of signers to each petition, memorial or remonstrance against the annexation of Texas, with the place, County and State from which they respectively came. The number of signers to the anti-slavery Petitions are omitted. There were upon a general average about one hundred signers to each petition.

Against the annexation of Texas, it appears from this list, that there were presented by me to the House at the first session of the 25th Congress, one hundred and fifty petitions, signed by twelve thousand one hundred and forty six men, and one hundred and fifteen petitions, signed by nineteen thousand three hundred and forty-five women, forming a total of thirty one thousand four hundred and ninety one petitioners.

Name.	Town.	County.	State.
Abell Harley.	Amboy.	Oswego.	N. Y. 37
Adair William.	Amboy.	Oswego.	N. Y. 35
Adam, Ezra.	North-east.	Erie.	Penn. 232
Adams, Nancy.	East Windsor.	Conn.	51
Adams, Joseph.			
Ainsworth, Fanny.	Sherburne.	Chenango.	N. Y. 162
Alexander Thankful.	Marshfield.	Washington.	N. Y. 104
Allen, Sarah.			
Ames, Mercy.	Kingston.	Plymouth.	Mass. 305
	Marshfield.	Plymouth.	Mass. 291
Bacon, Jesse.		Allegany.	N. Y. 25
Catherine.		Allegany.	N. Y. 27
Baer, Abraham.		Stark.	Ohio. 31
Mary.		Stark.	Ohio. 13
Baker, Addison.	Berlin.	Knox.	Ohio. 108
Beck, Israel.	Francistown.	N. H.	56
Same.			
Same.			
Same.			
Baldwin, E. M.	North East.	Erie.	Penn. 222
Barnaby, James.	Townsend.	Middlesex.	Mass. 182
Abigail.	Townsend.	Middlesex.	Mass. 250
Battell, William.	Torrington.	Litchfield.	Conn. 68
Batchelder, James.	Marlborough.	St. Clair.	N. H. 71
Beardsley, E.		MI.	64
Same.			
Olive.		St. Clair.	MI. 51
Beardsley, Justus.	Princeton.	Monroe.	N. Y. 209
Sally.			224
Almira.			105
Beecher, M.		Cattaraugus.	N. Y. 32
Begola, William A.	Sylvan.	Washenaw.	101
Belcher, Melania A.	Wrentham.	Mass.	303
Bellows, Daniel.	New Berlin.	Chenango.	N. Y. 90
Bennett, Joseph.	Woburn.	Middlesex.	Mass. 61
Bennett, Mary L.	Woburn.	Middlesex.	Mass. 32
Betts, Cyrus.		Bucks.	Penn. 33
Bishop, Leverett.	Plymouth.	Litchfield.	Conn. 6
Bigall, Harvey.	Suffield.	Conn.	7
Same.			
Blair, Samuel.	Wayne.	Knox.	Ohio. 28
Jane.	Wayne.	Knox.	Ohio. 28
Blakeslee, Joel.	Plymouth.	Litchfield.	Conn. 37
Blodgett, Berley.			
Bolles, Elkanah.			
Boydell, Sally.	Dedham.	Norfolk.	Mass. 53
Buckett, Dr. Witt C.			
Burns, Daniel.	Farmington.	Trumbull.	Conn. 26
Same.			
Broadhurst, Joseph.		Bucks.	Penn. 40
Brown, Ziba.			
Brown, Hope.	Shirley.	Middlesex.	Mass. 22
Same.			
Bryant, Austin.	Princeton.	Bureau.	Ill. 88
Burlew, Elizabeth.		Cayuga.	N. Y. 869
Burrows, J. M.	Mexico.	Oswego.	N. Y. 139

Caldwell, Asbury 71 Methodist ministers—Maine annual Conference.

Campbell, Alexander.	De Ruyter.	Machion.	71
Same.			101
Carpenter, David.	W. Brattleboro.	Windham.	Vt. 54
Lydia.	W. Brattleboro.	Windham.	Vt. 64
Carpenter, Margaret W.	Holliston.	West Chester.	N. Y. 156
Chamberlain, James.	Lancaster.	Erie.	N. Y. 140
Chamberlain, John.	Lancaster.	Erie.	N. Y. 189
Mary.			
John.			

Chapman, William R.	158 Students of Dart Coll.	N. H.	158
Chute, Daniel.	Reading.	Middlesex.	Mass. 254
Clapp, Eunice.	Dorchester.	Norfolk.	Mass. 325
Clark, Sophia.	Utica.	Oneida.	N. Y. 761
Clark, Elisha.	Jackson.	MI.	130
Clement, Amos.	Danville.	Vt.	181
Cobb, Thomas.	Carver.	Plymouth.	Mass. 93
Collamore, Anthony.	Pembroke.	Plymouth.	Mass. 51
Eliza H.	Pembroke.	Plymouth.	Mass. 66
Same.	Pembroke.	Plymouth.	Mass. 66
Colman, Augustus.	Warren.	Litchfield.	Conn. 29
Colman, T. R.		Cattaraugus.	N. Y. 69
Cook, Jacob.	York Washenaw.	MI.	56
Crafts, Relief W.	West Newton.	Middlesex.	Mass. 115
Crane, Henry.	Paris.	Oneida.	N. Y. 92
Cross, Levi.	Hanover.	Chataque.	N. Y. 31
Same.	Hanover.	Chataque.	N. Y. 23
Cross, Catherine.	Hanover.	Chataque.	N. Y. 23
Crutten, Stephen.	East Lind.	Chenango.	N. Y. 123
Curtis, Aloro.	Camden.	Oneida.	N. Y. 260
Curtis, Jonathan.	Potsfield.	N. H.	31
Curtis, Sally.	Hanover.	Plymouth.	Mass. 92

Daggatt, Wealthy Ann.	Acton.	New Haven.	Conn. 640
Davis, Ebenezer.	Linklaen.	Middlesex.	Mass. 96
Delamater, William.		Chenango.	N. Y. 111
Dodd, Sally.	Stoughton.	Oneida.	N. Y. 110
Durant, Amos.	Fitchburg.	Worcester.	Mass. 124
Dyer, Sarah.	Abington.	Plymouth.	Mass. 109
Dyer, Sylvanus.	Maryhall.	Oneida.	N. Y. 95
Eddy, Nathaniel.	78 members of Amherst College.	Mass.	78
Ely, A. L.		Allegany.	MI. 67
Evans, Evan.	Deerfield.	Oneida.	N. Y. 25
Everett, Mary J.	Deerfield.	Oneida.	N. Y. 25
Everett, Willard.	Francistown.	N. H.	30
Same.			
Same.			
Same.			

Fairbanks, Maria T.	Mendon.	Worcester.	Mass. 183
Same.			
Farnam, Susan P.	Princeton.	Bureau.	Ill. 31
Fife, Hannah Cranch.	Weymouth.	Norfolk.	Mass. 244
Fish, Elijah S.	Bloomfield.	Gakland.	MI. 171
Fitch, Abijah.	Auburn.	Cayuga.	N. Y. 91
Fobes, Armenia.	N. Bridgewater.	Plymouth.	Mass. 194
Foster, Alonzo.	Marshfield.	Washington.	Vt. 101
Foster, S. W.		Washenaw.	MI. 15
Freeman, Luther.	Miller.	Knox.	Ohio. 23
Charlotte B.	Miller.	Knox.	Ohio. 28

Gerrish, Joseph.	Green.	Ill.	25
Giddings, W. P.	MI.	50	
Emily S.	Kalamazoo.	MI.	9
Gledding, John.	Pharsalia.	Chenango.	N. Y. 32

Mary Ann.	Pharsalia.	Chenango.	N. Y. 32
Gleason, Cynthia.	Durham.	Conn.	51
Goodale, Lydia.	Barnardston.		
Goodrich, Sophronia.	Shafsbury.	Bennington.	Vt. 85
Grant, Susanna.	Wayland.	Middlesex.	Mass. 57
Grant, Sarah.	Roxbury.	Norfolk.	Mass. 481
Green, Abigail G.	Stonham.	Mass.	69
Gregory, Sherlock S.	Sandlake.	Rensselaer.	N. Y. 75
Same.			
Sage.			
Gregory, T. H.			
Same.			
Thomas H.			
Gress, Abraham.	Stark.	Ohio.	
Gridley, John.	Pompey.	Onondaga.	N. Y. 121
Abella W.	Pompey.	Onondaga.	N. Y. 123
Abel.	West Hartford.	Conn.	25
John.			
Abella W.			
Same.			
Grosh, B. F.	Utica.		N. Y. 110
Halbert, Eliza Ann.	New Berlin.	Chenango.	N. Y. 24
Hall, Reuben.	Washtenaw.	MI.	57
Hall, Orndell.	Washtenaw.	MI.	57
Harding, Mary.	Stow.	Middlesex.	Mass. 43
Harlan, Joseph.	Stark.	Ohio.	50
Hart, Hannah.	De Ruyter.	Madison.	N. Y. 9
Same.			
Having, George H.	Morton.	Essex.	N. Y. 236
Haynes, H. H.	Chenango.	N. Y.	60

[To be concluded in our next.]

LYCEUM.

This highly beneficial institution has been well sustained in this town for a number of years. The prospect is that it will be better patronised this year than it has been in any previous year. A number of individuals of the first talents have been solicited to lecture before us on various subjects, and several have given encouragement that they will comply with the request. We think it may be safely said that the lecturers of the present season will give a noble impulse to the cause of science and general knowledge. Indeed, we may say, nothing seems necessary to render this institution deeply interesting and highly beneficial, but the concurrence of the community in freely participating in its discussions. This is a point where every one can lend a helping hand.

Few know the importance of free, social discussion, 'thought elicits thought, as man sharpeneth iron.' We have never known five or six individuals advance their different ideas on any question without giving a deep interest to such question. Men here learn the views of each other and are thus prepared the better to co-operate in the common duties of life.

A well conducted Lyceum is a good school. In it may be learned good manners, and much of the various branches of politics, civilization and the best modes of government.

But though our Lyceum has been, in many respects, well conducted heretofore, yet we are constrained to say that in some particulars it has been shamefully deficient. One of these is the unbounded license which has been given to a pack of idle, noisy boys who are allowed to prowl unmolested around the hall and heard in various parts of it to the utter annoyance of every one who seeks to receive or communicate profit. Our astonishment has sometimes risen to indignation, at the disturbance occasioned by this pestiferous band; and when we have expected some one to take measures effectually to suppress such disturbance, we have not unfrequently been pained by finding all that was done to be only a word, as faintly spoken, 'as a chicken's note that has the pip,' from some one who seemed to care little whether the unlation were stopped or not, and the effect of which, towards stopping them, was about similar to that of the cluck of a hen to still her chickens, which, instead of doing it set them all to chirping and running from every part of the compass.

We wish to say what we have to say on this subject in a single word, and it is this: If some effectual measures are not taken to prevent these disorders, we may speedily write *Ichabod* upon our Lyceum. But if proper measures are taken, no doubt can be entertained but that we shall have a prosperous and flourishing school for mutual improvement.

In addition to the lecturers announced last week, may be mentioned Charles F. Adams, Esq. William H. Spear, Esq. Rev. William P. Lunt, and Rev. Daniel Wise. Hopes are entertained that the Hon. Messrs Rufus Choate, George Bancroft, and Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, will lecture during the season.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A dreadful accident recently happened on the Eastern Railroad, as we learn from a Salem paper. As the cars were passing under Breed's Bridge in Lynn, Mr. Cornelius Baker, the baggage master, and Mr. Tyler, a brakeman, whose station is on the top, were standing up conversing together, in violation of the rules, and owing to inattention, they each received a blow upon the head which instantly felled them and rendered them senseless. The train was immediately stopped, and there being a physician among the passengers, the sufferers received every possible attention. Mr. Tyler was found to be the most severely wounded—his skull being broken in, and a considerable discharge of blood from internal injuries ensuing. His case was pronounced hopeless. He died in the evening, and was buried on the next day. Mr. Baker, it was at first thought, might possibly recover, but he lingered two days in a senseless state, when he also expired.

CATLIN'S INDIAN GALLERY. This exhibition in Faneuil Hall, Boston, is an exceedingly rich and interesting exhibition, and is well worthy the attention of all who visit Boston. There are several hundred portraits of Indian chiefs and warriors, a great number of fine views of scenery, encampments, Indian ceremonies, Buffalo and Wild Boar hunts, etc. filling the entire hall on three sides. The fourth side is occupied with various articles of Indian manufacture and use, as implements of war, ornaments, dresses, etc. and in the centre of the hall is

ANECDOTES.

SPECULATION. A vendor of West India Goods and Groceries, in a village in New Hampshire, had on hand a quantity of molasses which he retailed for nine cents the quart. A rival grocer put his down to eight. This was a little lower than his hero "wished to afford" it, but people would not give him nine, while his neighbor sold the sweetening at eight. In this the mother of invention, and as a Yankee was never at fault in matter of "dicker or trade," Jonathan hit upon the following expedient. He divided his molasses into two parts, and advertised, "As good molasses as can be bought at any store in New Hampshire, for eight cents. Also a very superior cask at ten." The superior article was readily and rapidly sold, while the eight-cent commodity laid on hand. One half thus disposed of, Jonathan shifted his casks, and transposed the other half into a "superior" position, by which manoeuvre the whole was vendued at ten cents.

ANOTHER LOAD. At a dinner table on board a steamboat, a gentleman, who carved, perceiving a lady who had not been invited, inquired if she would be helped to some pie. She replied in the affirmative and he, accordingly, handed her the plate which he had reserved for himself. Her ladyship, feeling somewhat offended at so bountiful a service, observed, with protruded lips, loud enough to be heard all round,—"I don't want a cart load." The gentleman, at her remark, became the object of attention of all near him, and, determining to retort upon her exceeding civility, watched her motions, and observed that she had despatched the contents of the plate with little economy. When this was accomplished, he cried out, "Madame, if you'll back your cart up this way, I'll give you another load!"

COST OF A WATCH. During the war of 1796, a sailor went into a watchmaker's shop, and handing out a small French watch to the ingenious artist, demanded how much the repair would come to. The watchmaker, looking at it, said it would cost him more in repairs than the original purchase. "Oh, that's all, I don't mind that," replied the sailor, "I will even give double the original cost, for I have a veneration for the watch." "What might you have given for it?" inquired the watchmaker. "Why," said Jack, twirling his brow, "I gave a French fellow a knock on the head for it, and if you'll repair it, I'll give you two."

GOING IT STRONG. James Knowles of Point Judith, in the last war, lived in an exposed situation near the ocean, and never went to bed without having his gun well charged by his side. One night there was a violent thunder gust which shook the house to its foundation. "Hush! hush!" screamed the wife, "get up!" the British have landed, or day of judgment has come—I don't know which." "By gosh!" roared Knowles, springing from his bed and seizing his firelock in desperation, "I'm ready for either!"

DITTO. "What's the meaning of ditto, father?" inquired a lovesick greenhorn as he was hoeing cabbage one blue Monday. "Ditto—ditto," muttered the old man, "why, hooby, here's one cabbage head and there's another—that's ditto." "That ditto—by hoky!" dad, then I am done with Sal, for as I squeezed her hand for the last time about day break this morning, and hinted in pretty plain English that I should like to get married, she sighed and said ditto."

EVIL OF CREDIT. A boy at a crossing having begged something of a gentleman, the latter told him he would give him something as he came back. The boy replied, "Your honor would be surprised if you knew the money I loose by giving credit in that way."

A WORKMAN. "Patrick, I want somebody to kill my hogs; do you understand butchering?" "Faith, and it's me can lend you a hand at the same, but it's a boss you'll want along with me, for getting the fur off is the only part of the business I understand."

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative View of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale at THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23. 31m

Matchless Sanative.

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most inestimable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these potions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 185 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIEGLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27. 6m

Costiveness and Dyspepsia.

A NEW supply of the PERISTALTIC LOZENGE, just received from the inventor and for sale by the authorized agent. This efficacious medicine has been proved in the above named complaints, as evidence in the possession of the subscriber fully attests.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 8. 1f

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improving Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unelastic Spring Truss made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if it is so desired, after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heinzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses of Church of England.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pleasure in examining the workmanship of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either traveling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticals, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown by the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. The work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, neuralgic, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unswerving opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republic.

DEAR SIR.—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptiveness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take medicine in the form of cathartics. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. 1f

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTS, SALISBURY do, LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Dumps; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. 1f

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17. 1f

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. 1f

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. BRIEGLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the use of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, preserved in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate.—This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensable as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Aug. 25. 1f

Susanna S. Marsh,

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all the latest and most fashionable Grave Cloths always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven bands, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

Quincy, April 21. 6m

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway.) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. 1f

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and

have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they are prepared to make to order, and for sale of the same quality as those procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14. 6m

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new styles, in all the latest and most fashionable styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28. 1f

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonnet Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lamar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "consumed" condition, and who was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, and who had just expired, and who was so weak, that he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 41.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored!!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 207 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. Watson and Dr. Hewett, speaks their genuine philanthropy.

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After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room. He had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and attributes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9, 1838.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of the first number of the Boston Weekly Times, and it is now considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that it is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is not yet widely known, even in its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined to do good, and to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times, daily for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original matter, and of the most reliable, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partition politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole people.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will not act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1, 1838.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, HUNT'S Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor more exhibiting a more correct delineation of the promising objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made this little volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus.*

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7, 1838.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and PAPER BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5, 1838.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
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MISCELLANY.

THE WIDOW'S FOOT.

Yes, dear reader, and if you have been in love, so have I; and we both know either the sentiment, or bliss, or rapture, or that swelling epilogue 'of the imperial theme'—the ineffable steeping of the soul in the very honey-dew of happiness.

The shades of love are as different, as numbers, and some of them as fleeting too, as those of light. We have hinted at a few of the tarrying places that adorn the pathway of the little archer. Some enter one, as for instance the grove of sentiment, and there forever remain; while others quickly pass thence through the bower of bliss, and the enchanted vale of rapture, into the very heaven of entire, perfect almost to bursting happiness. It is not to be inferred that any of these must of necessity be the portal to the other. As in a rushing inundation tide, one will be seized at the very source of the rapid stream, and forthwith deposited, with chance of egress, in some little eddy, where he will constantly pursue his monotonous round—another will be borne along the length of waters in its violent course; while a third is caught up at the very mouth, and at once precipitated into the limitless ocean; thus, with love, one will never get farther than the sentiment, another plunges at once into the sea of intoxicating bliss. But to my 'owre true tale.'

On a bright morning of the loveliest May I ever saw, I was walking forth, wooing the soft breezes of the gentle air, dancing in my very heart to the rich music of the sweet little choristers of the woods; in fine, yielding myself up to the thousand fond delights that charm the soul of him who adores that good old dame Nature, when, as on this lovely morn, she seemed to celebrate her natal day. Emerging from a delicious grove, I came upon a plain as level as greensward could be, and fragrant with the aromatic breath of the wild rose, the honey suckle and the wood-bine. A stranger to the vicinity, I knew but little of its story. Evident tokens of a disposition to reduce to more regular culture, this wild little Eden were however manifested. At the end of the flowery waste appeared a beautiful cottage, towards which I listlessly strayed. Stopping for a moment to contemplate the sweet, still spot around; as gentle, as calm, as free, as if dedicated to nature by some devoted priest; I heard a sharp shriek, and a stifled cry near me, and was just in time to pull from a rosebush, a bright-eyed little seraph of about three or four years old. She had fallen among the thorns of the rose, and though I could have moralized upon the early mishap of the little maiden, in thus finding piercing thorns where she sought to gather a luxuriant flower, I conceived that I should be better employed in seeking the attendant from whom the graceful little fairy had evidently strayed. When the first shock of fright from her fall and surprise at being in the arms of a stranger were over, she lisped out that she had walked thither with her mother. Do you believe in presentiments, reader? I do; but no matter. I left the child in pain, and I must find her mother.

Turning the sharp angle of one of the walks, I saw before me the only being who could have been the mother of a child so lovely. Awkwardly enough, I presented the little innocent to her, and in relating to her the accident that had happened, drew the fair lady into conversation; and thus formed pretty much that sort of acquaintanceship which one will frequently strike up in a stage coach or steamboat. But as I gazed upon that brilliant face and drank in the sounds of that magic voice, dear reader, I felt my time had come. There was a tingling in the pulses of my veins, which told too truly that the electric beam of love was coursing through the channels of my life. If thou be a wife, thought I, I am undone. That child—she must be married; and no! she may be a widow. And upon that may be, I hung a fabric of hopes as high as tall Olympus. We parted, and I looked upon that lovely form till it passed beyond my view, with the same feelings that fill the breast of the Persian as he gazes on his departing God—the sun.

Returning to the little village in which I had taken up my abode, I was eager in my inquiries after the lady whom I met. Sympathize with me—she was a widow. I know not why it is, but I had felt that if I ever lost my heart, it would be to one of that interesting class of ladies. And my 'prophetic soul' had truly predicted. Here I was in love—deeply, devotedly, desperately. Finding an obliging companion, we on the following day soon gained the residence of the fair object of my fondest hopes. Being formally presented to her, we laughingly talked over the encounter of yesterday, and were soon acquainted. My visits were repeated every day. She was evidently pleased with them, (you would pardon this if you had seen my blush,) and each day I was riveting more tightly the adamantine chains that bound me.

At length, in that elin garden, the scene of our first interview, I told my love—I left the garden dejected but not disheartened. She had not yielded her consent, but my 'friendship' was still dearly prized, and must and should not be withdrawn. Hope, the rich old lady, lent me her spectacles, and through those strong magnifiers, I soon saw every obstacle dwindle away, and the path to the fair widow's heart seemed to open cheerily before me.

Every woman has some assailable point; I had nearly said a blind side, for which idea I ask pardon, never intending to offend any lady in thought, word or deed; there is some key which will unlock the heart of the most obdurate. This key I certainly had not found. If I praised the waving curls of her gorgeous hair, she shook them back from her noble brow, the dome of lofty thought, and smiled, pleased but languidly. If I looked my admiration into those 'darkly, deeply, beautiful blue eyes,' they sparkled with a softened ray of satisfaction, but it soon passed away; if I averred (and 'twas true,) that her complexion was what Sir Joshua Reynolds meant, when he told his pupils to think of a pearl and a peach, she would let some slight sign of gratification escape, and straight was cold again. Whatever I praised, 'twould please her, but I had not yet succeeded in bringing to her cheek that long, deep, thrilling glow, which tells you, you have hit upon the true object of woman's highest pride.

Accident, however, soon was commissioned to reveal to me that peculiar chord of vanity, by touching which, I hoped to make the widow's heart vibrate in unison with my own. On a still, quiet Sunday, we were proceeding to hear service in a church some few miles distant. I accompanied, on horseback, the carriage which conveyed the mistress of my affections. While riding soberly along, the negligence of the driver upset the coach, and to my great distress I saw it fall. It however fell gently, and on looking at it, all that could be seen of the lady was a beautiful little foot, cutting the pigeon-wing, and protruding through the uppermost window, which was open, with the energy and rapidity of a one-legged Vestris. I hastened to the coach, and with the aid of the stupid driver raised it from the ground; which movement enabled the lovely occupant to extricate and compose herself. Too much flustered to proceed, we returned home. I described the predicament in which she was placed, and I spoke of the Mab-like beauty of that twinkling foot. I saw that I had at length discovered the appendage of her personal beauty which was most her pride. Often did I speak of it; and often 'did beguile her of a warm and winning smile. Seated together again in that gay garden, on the evening of this memorable day, I fell upon my knees, and cried, 'Sultana of my soul—empress of my love—I swear by the kiss I now imprint upon this snow-white vesture of your magic foot, never to rise till you reward my love. She rose, she tottered—I caught her to my breast, and the exchange of hearts was fervently sealed. I just escaped being a rusty musty, fusty old bachelor by a foot.

I pressed for the wedding in ten days; 'it is impossible.' 'My love,' said I, 'with a foot like yours, you might like the great Pitt, absolutely tread on impossibilities.' We were married on the tenth day.

And now she sits before me, the same bright creation of beauty and of mind, that won my heart's best love. See, she has just taken a fancy to know what I am writing; and mark how like a skilful general, I make a division in my favor, by accidentally spilling the contents of the inkstand on the new slip of our eldest boy who is amusing himself by all the monkey antics of a young gentleman of his years. His anxious mother hurries him off, as I do this hasty story; and if it provokes a laugh from you, dear reader 'twill almost compensate me for the half formed frown with which my gentle wife will receive this history of our love.

Reader, the best footing in life is that of the happily married man. I speak from experience for our blessed union in no wise resembles the sad pairing of hands not hearts which we sometimes see, and which reminds us of the horrid tortures of the tyrant Mezentius, who was accustomed to unite, with strong cords, the living and the dead.

ASTROLOGY.

A celebrated writer, treating on this subject, said it was remarkable that among the many predictions which have been made from time to time, so few of them have been verified. History, however, records many instances where the predictions of astrologers have been fulfilled. In the present age, when such events occur, they are merely considered remarkable coincidences.

The Duke of Athol, uncle of James I. of Scotland, had been assured by a pretender to the occult sciences, that he would live to be a King—and would be crowned publicly in presence of a large assembly of the people. He put faith in this prediction, and to hasten the fulfilment of the prophecy, caused his nephew to be assassinated. But he paid the penalty of his crime—and was led to execution, in one of the public squares of Edinburgh. He was taunted and reviled by the populace—who placed on his head an iron crown, on which was inscribed 'The King of Traitors.'

The fate of Eschylus, the Greek tragedian, is well known. It had been predicted that he would be killed by the falling of a house. One day, while he was walking in the fields, at a distance from any human habitation, an eagle, which had carried off a tortoise in his talons, but could not disengage the meat from the shell, perceived the bald head of the poet, and probably taking it for a rock, let the tortoise fall upon it from a great height. But Eschylus had the worst of it—for his skull was fractured, and he died on the spot.

An Astrologer at the Court of Lewis XI. of France, predicted an afflicting event, which came to pass. The king sent for the sage, having previously ordered his satellites to be prepared at a given signal to seize him and throw him out of the window. The king said to him on his entrance, 'You, who pretend to lift the veil of futurity, can you foretell the exact hour of your own death?' 'No, Sire,' said the wary Astrologer, with admirable presence of mind suspecting the design of the tyrant, 'I only know that I shall die exactly three days before your Majesty!' The king was thunderstruck at this answer, and refrained from giving the signal. Sir Walter Scott has very ingeniously interwoven this anecdote into the tale of Quenton Durward.

Carden, a soothsayer, who dealt extensively in horoscopes, was not particularly fortunate in his predictions. In one instance, however, he made use of a very effectual means to guard against any mistake. He predicted the day of his death—and when the time drew near, and his health, much to his mortification, continued unimpaired, he absolutely abstained from food, and died of hunger, on the day predicted, that he might not falsify his prediction.

That oracle of moral and political wisdom, Lord Bacon, in his chapter upon Prophecies, speaking of modern predictions and prophecies, says: 'My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised; for they have done much mischief. I see many severe laws made to suppress them. That which hath given them some grace and some credit, consisteth in three things. First, that men mark when they hit, but never mark when they miss, as they do generally. The second is, that probable conjectures or obscure traditions many times turn themselves out prophecies. The third and last (which is the great one), is that almost all of them, being infinite in number, have been impostures, and by idle and crafty brains merely contrived and feigned after the event passed.'

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

The Portland Transcript contains the following interesting statistics of the means of education throughout the United States:

About one-third of the population of the country are between the ages of three, sixteen, and eighteen; and of course are the proper subjects for school education.

In the United States more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine, the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually for the support of schools a sum equal, at least, to every person living in it. This amounts to about \$120,000. Their expenditures are more than \$140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of \$90,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock of \$10,000.

In Vermont, more than \$50,000 are raised for schools from a third per cent. tax on the grand list, and as much more from district taxes, besides an income of nearly \$1,000 from banks.

In Massachusetts, there are nearly 3000 schools supported by public taxes and private subscriptions.

In Boston, the schools contain more than 12,000 children at an expense of \$200,000.

In Rhode Island are about 700 schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of \$10,000 annually, by taxes and private subscriptions.

The Connecticut fund is about \$2,000,000, but fails of its desired object. Children in the State, \$5,000—schools, about 1,500.

In New York are more than 9,000 schools, and over 500,000 children taught in them. School fund \$1,700,000, distributed annually \$100,000, but on the condition that each town raise, by tax or otherwise, as much as they receive from the fund.

New Jersey has a fund of \$253,000, and an annual income of \$22,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than 250,000 children out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Maryland has a fund of \$75,000, and an income for schools from the banks, which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of \$1,633,000, the income divided among the counties according to their white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children generally attending private schools.

North Carolina has a fund of \$70,000 designed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates \$44,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of \$500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Delaware has a school fund of \$70,000.

Alabama, and most of all of the western and southwestern States, are divided into townships six miles square, and each town into sections one mile square, with one section, the sixteenth, appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of \$28,000, but it is not available till it amounts to \$500,000.

The Legislature of Louisiana grants to each parish or county, in that State, \$2 62 1-2 for each voter.

THE BLACKSMITH.

A person passed late one evening by the shop of a blacksmith; he heard the sound of his hammer, and stopped to ask the reason why he worked so much beyond his usual time. "I am not at work for myself," said the blacksmith, "but for one of my poor neighbors, whose cottage burnt down last week, he has lost every thing. I mean to work an hour earlier in the morning, and two hours later at night for him. This is all I can do to help him, for I have to earn bread for myself and my family; but provisions are cheap, and a little now will go further than it used to do." "This is kind of you," said he, "for I suppose your neighbor will never be able to pay you again." "I do not expect it," replied the blacksmith, "but if I was in his situation and he in mine, I am sure he would do as much for me."

The individual thought he had better not hinder this good man any longer, so he wished him good night and proceeded home.

The next morning he called again on the blacksmith, and wishing to reward his kindness he offered to lend him ten pounds, without interest, that he might be able to buy his iron at the cheapest rate, and undertake more work, and thus increase his profits. His surprise was great when the blacksmith said, "Sir, I thank you, but I will not take your money; I would rather not have it, because I have not earned it. I can pay for all the iron I want at present, and if I should want more, the person I buy of would trust me." "But if you took this money to some one else," said he, "you would perhaps be able to buy cheaper." "Why as for that, sir," said the smith, "I can't say I think it would be right on my part; I know he is a fair dealing man, and when I first took this forge, and had nothing I could call my own, except the clothes on my back, he trusted me; surely I ought not to go and deal elsewhere now. Keep your money, sir, I thank you for the offer; or stop, perhaps you would lend it to the poor man who was burned out; it would go far to help him in rebuilding his little cottage. And this would be helping me too, you know; for then I need not work quite so hard for him." He complied with the blacksmith's request. The loan of this money was very useful to the poor cottager; and he had the pleasure of making two persons happy instead of one, as he had first intended.

We have often been inquired of respecting the qualifications of voters in the different States. Below we give the desired information, with the exception of the two newest States.

Maine—Residence in the State three months preceding any election.

New Hampshire—No qualifications required but to be 21 years old.

Vermont—One year's residence in the State, a quiet and peaceable disposition, and will vote as he shall judge will conduce to the best interest of the State.

Massachusetts—One year's residence in the State, and to pay State or County tax.

Rhode Island—Must be a resident of the State three months, and own a free hold of \$134.

Connecticut—Must have gained a settlement in the State, own a freehold of \$7 per annum, or to have done military duty, paid a State tax and taken the prescribed oath.

New York—To be 21 years of age, an inhabitant of the State for the last year, and a resident of the County for the last six months. A colored man must own a freehold of \$250, have paid taxes thereon, and been three years a citizen.

New Jersey—A citizen of the State one year, and worth \$50, proclamation money.

Pennsylvania—A citizen of the State two years, and paid a State or County tax. The sons of persons so qualified, between the ages of 21 and 22, may vote though they have paid no tax.

Delaware—Same as Pennsylvania.

Maryland—One year's residence in the County where they shall offer their vote.

Virginia—Own a freehold of the value of \$25, having been a housekeeper one year and been assessed. Some other qualifications are required of those who have no freehold, but they amount to almost universal suffrage.

North Carolina—A citizen of the State one year who has paid taxes, may vote for members of the House of Representatives, but must own 50 acres of land to vote for Senator.

South Carolina—Residence in the State two years, and in the district where he offers his vote, six months.

Georgia—A citizen of the State, and six month's residence in the County where he offers his vote, and must have paid all taxes imposed on him.

Alabama—A citizen of the United States, one year in the State, and three month's residence in the County where he offers his vote.

Mississippi—A citizen of the United States, one year's residence in the State, and six months in the County, and have paid taxes or done military duty.

Louisiana—Residence in the County where he offers his vote one year, and having paid taxes within the last six months.

Tennessee—A citizen of the United States, and six month's residence in the County where he offers his vote.

Kentucky—Two years residence in the State, and in the County where he offers his vote one year next preceding the election.

Ohio—Residence in the State one year next preceding the election, having paid or been charged with a State or County tax.

Indiana—One year's residence in the State immediately preceding the election, entitles him to vote in the county where he resides.

Illinois—Residence in the State six months, but can only vote in the County where he actually resides.

Missouri—A citizen of the United States, one year's residence in the State next preceding the election, and three months in the County.

Arkansas and Michigan not known to us.

AGES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

We will give the following items from a long article in the National Intelligencer, on the subject of the Presidency, by a correspondent.

George Washington was born 1732; elected President in 1789; installed in 1789; 58 years old when installed; served 8 years; retired from public life in 1797, when he was 65 years of age.

John Adams, born 1735; elected in 1796; installed 1797; 62 years of age when installed; served 4 years, retired in 1801, at the age of 66 years.

Thomas Jefferson was born 1743, elected 1800; installed in 1801, at the age of 53 years; served 8 years; retired from office in 1809, at the age of 66 years.

James Madison was born in 1751; elected in 1808 installed in 1809, at 58 years of age; served 8 years; retired in 1817 when he was 66 years old.

James Monroe was born in 1758; elected in 1816; installed the year following, when he was 58 years of age; served 8 years; retired from the office in 1822, being then 66 years of age.

John Quincy Adams was born 1765, elected in 1824; installed in 1825, being then 60 years of age; served 4 years, went out of office in 1829, at the age of 64.

Andrew Jackson was born in 1767, elected in 1828, and went into office in 1829, at the age of 62, served 8 years; retired to the hermitage in 1837, at the age of 70.

Martin Van Buren, born 1792; elected 1836; installed in 1837, at the age of 55.

It will be seen by the foregoing that four of our Presidents were 66 years of age when they retired from public life, one 65, one 70, and one 61 when he left the Presidential chair, but he is still in public business.

We give also the ages of three other distinguished individuals, who are spoken of as candidates for the exalted station of President of the United States.

William Henry Harrison was born in 1773; Henry Clay in 1777; Daniel Webster in 1782. Mr. Van Buren is the youngest President we have ever had.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.

You know well, that one piece of land, a garden for instance, yields vastly more than another piece of ground of equal natural fertility. And you know equally well, that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness, than another to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—it is the industry and perseverance of man, exerted in one case, and not in the other, that produced the marked contrast in both. The cultivator is sure to be rewarded in his harvests, for the care and labor which he bestows upon his soil, and the reward is no less certain to him who devotes his leisure hours to the culture of his mind. The soil administers to our animal wants. Knowledge not only greatly assists in supplying these wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth, which dollars alone cannot give, and when consoled with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows. Talent is not hereditary. You will see, on looking around, that most of the distinguished men of our country have sprang from humble or obscure parentage. They are indebted for present distinction to the culture which they have themselves bestowed upon their minds. The road to usefulness and honorable distinction is equally open to you, and the time has arrived when you must decide whether you will compete for the noble prize.

If you wish to be prosperous in your business—to know, and to profit by, the improvements of the age—cultivate your mind—for this is the great labor-saving machine. If you wish to see your children intelligent, thriving and respected, teach them by example, to cultivate the mind. If you would be useful to your friends, and merit the confidence and esteem of your neighbors, seek early to qualify yourselves for the duties of social life, by the culture of the mind. If you aspire to intellectual enjoyments, which flow from the study of the material world—from the order, harmony and beauty, which

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Mississippi—A citizen of the United States, one year's residence in the State, and six months in the County, and have paid taxes or done military duty.

Louisiana—Residence in the County where he offers his vote one year, and having paid taxes within the last six months.

Tennessee—A citizen of the United States, and six month's residence in the County where he offers his vote.

meets us in every walk—in the manifold and wonderful works of the Creator—cultivate the mind. In fine, if you would prosper in your business, in your family, and in society, cultivate the mind.

But knowledge is not always wisdom; and therefore, be scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are in regard to the seed which you deposit in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is liable to be cumbered with weeds as in the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish in your good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvement of modern art. Make yourselves acquainted with the general facts of science, with the wondrous laws which the Almighty governs all around us; and with the endless illustrations of these laws, in the world and in all its parts. The facts of natural history will afford abundant matter for agreeable and useful knowledge. The plants, the minerals, the soils of our country and of other countries; the changes of the season; the make and composition of all that surrounds you, duly observed, and made the subject of reading, and conversation, of reflection, will at once store your mind, and raise your ideas to the wisdom and goodness of Him, who, it will soon be perceived, has made all things 'by number, weight and measure.' The study of your own frame, your bodily make and constitution, may be made an object at once of interest, instruction and benefit. Early may you be brought to perceive, in the very constitution of your bodies, much of your duty enjoined by Him who formed you such as you are. Temperance, self-government, moderation, avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the very make of the body itself. And it will hence plainly appear, that when our Maker says, abstain from all intemperance, from all impurity, he does but say, 'Do thyself no harm.' Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.—*Cultivator.*

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORFOLK COUNTY:

Fellow Citizens:—In addressing you, agreeably to usage, upon the approach of the annual elections we are most happy to be able to congratulate you upon the favorable change that has occurred in the condition of the country since the last year. At that time, the banks refused payment of their notes: credit was extinct: business of all kinds at a stand. Bankruptcy and ruin extended their ravages widely through the commercial world:—our manufactories suspended or restricted their operations;—workmen remained without employment and their families too often without comfortable subsistence; in short, a general gloom pervaded the whole community.

This distress was the natural result of the previous unbounded indulgence in extravagant speculation—it was the effect of 'overtrading caused by overbanking.' The natural and only proper remedy was to 'bank less and trade less.' But the people were taught by ambitious and unscrupulous politicians to attribute their sufferings to the mal-administration of the General Government and to believe that the only remedy for them was to be found in the establishment of a National Bank. Under the pressure of want and embarrassment the people for a time gave too much of their attention to this delusive tale, and evinced by their votes that they no longer reposed full confidence in the public servants whom only a few months before they had elevated, by their own free choice to the highest seats of honor and trust.

This unhappy state of things prevailed at the period of the last annual elections and through the following winter which was literally the 'winter of our discontent.' We congratulate you, fellow citizens, that it has already been succeeded by a genial spring. A few months only have elapsed, and all these gloomy appearances have suddenly vanished. The banks have resumed payment; business has revived in all its branches; our ports are again crowded with ships; the manufactories are once more in full activity; industry finds its usual steady occupation and ample reward. An uncommonly favorable season has added the last finish to this delightful scene of restored prosperity. With the revival of business and the return of prosperity the confidence of the people in their chosen servants has also returned. Perceiving that the distress which they had been taught to attribute to the policy of the government and the want of a national bank has been removed with almost magical rapidity without a change in the policy of government and without the establishment of a national bank, they of course, become aware that they have been deceived and return with augmented zeal to their former love. Alabama gave the example. The states in the far North-west, where the pressure from the disorders of the currency is supposed to have been the greatest, have also been the first to feel the impulse of reviving credit:—and the recent glorious success of the democratic cause in Maine,—while it strikes dismay into the hearts of our opponents,—demonstrates to the least observing that the return of public feeling which had previously been seen in other quarters, pervades the whole union and insures its redemption from the threatened dominion of a corrupt moneyed aristocracy. If the pregnant indications to which we have alluded left any doubt upon this subject, it would be removed by the still more recent returns from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Connecticut. These are the certain harbingers of the grand and decisive triumph that awaits us in the Empire State.

If then, fellow citizens, you inquire of us as individuals delegated by yourselves to observe and make report upon the signs of the times, what are now the prospects for the future; if you say to us in scripture language *Watchmen! what of the night!*—we reply: The night has

past and the morning has already come. It flames upon us from the gates of the East and the whole heaven is glowing, blushing, burning with its radiant splendor. It is a morning full of hope and high promise for the friends of liberty: the morning of a new day in which our young and generous democracy, chastened, purified, invigorated, instructed, warned by the its late severe lessons in the school of adversity, will go forth, doubly armed for the future, on its long career of glory.

The return of prosperity, which has brought with it this return of confidence in the government, is itself mainly owing to the vigorous reaction, which naturally takes place in every well constituted system on the removal of a temporary pressure—where the springs of life are still unbroken. But the process of recovery has been greatly aided by the firmness of the Administration, and the people are bound in justice and gratitude to admit the fact. During the gloomy period of suspended payments and a disordered currency, the President performed the office of the GOOD GENIUS of the country. Unshaken by the open clamor of a desperate and reckless opposition,—unswayed by the persuasions of false or timid friends;—undismayed by repeated reverses following each other in rapid succession throughout the Union;—calm as a summer's morning amid the wild uproar of the political elements—Mr. Van Buren adhered with unhesitating firmness to the true principle and left the decision to the 'sober second thought of the people.' The message at the opening of the extra session of Congress is a monument at once of political sagacity and of moral courage tempered by good sense and good temper. It is not excelled in correctness of thought and elevation of sentiment by any document on the records of the country. How delightful the reflection that the confidence of the President has been so fully and early justified! that the People have recovered so rapidly from the errors engendered by disastrous times! What a fine demonstration of the truth of the democratic theory is afforded by this auspicious result! With what triumphant logic it refutes the calumnies of prejudiced foreigners and proves that the wise and good men who founded our institutions on love to God and faith in the People were not mistaken!

If the country has been aided in her progress towards renewed prosperity by the firmness and sagacity of the General Government she has been compelled to encounter the most strenuous opposition,—in a quarter where such opposition was least to be expected,—from an institution which claims as its peculiar province and function to sustain the soundness of the currency. Aware that the revival of business which must follow the resumption of specie payments would restore the confidence of the people in the government, and prevent the recharter of the Bank of the United States, the Pennsylvania institution which deceptively assumes that name has labored with untiring industry and desperate perseverance to prevent resumption and perpetuate the distress of the people. If the President has been during this period of embarrassment the good genius of the country, the Pennsylvania bank has acted not less distinctly and emphatically the part of its EVIL GENIUS—discouraging the natural and honorable efforts of the other banks to discharge their obligations; confirming the tendencies of the timid and dishonest to continue the suspension; suggesting false and sophistical excuses for unnecessary delay and exercising its immense influence in every possible form to effect that object;—for a time, we regret to say, with too much success. At the first Convention of the banks at New York in the autumn of last year, the Pennsylvania bank succeeded in preventing the fixing of a day for resumption. At the second Convention in April last, it succeeded in deferring the period until after the autumnal elections of the present year. When the time arrived which had been fixed by law for resumption by the banks of the State of New York, the Pennsylvania institution urged upon the Legislature, publicly and privately, the expediency of further delay. After the New York banks had resumed, it labored to prevent the other banks from following this noble example; and it was not till the very last moment, when the indignant demand of public opinion had finally been made imperative by an official injunction from the Governor of the State, that this pretended Regulator of the currency of the country would cease from urging others not to pay their debts and provide for the discharge of its own.

We should hesitate, fellow citizens, in attributing to the Pennsylvania bank a policy so perverse and odious were there any doubt about the correctness of the charge. But through the whole of these proceedings the Bank itself has made no secret of its objects or its motives. In various public proclamations it distinctly avowed the determination to overturn the administration and dissuaded the other banks from resuming payment for the reason that resumption by restoring the prosperity of the country would at the same time strengthen the Government; thus avowedly sacrificing the welfare and happiness of the community to the selfish desire of perpetuating its own soul-less existence. It is painful to reflect that in a christian country any respectable institution should have deliberately adopted such a policy. The open avowal of it is believed to be without example.

After such unequivocal demonstrations of the dangerous character and malignant influence of the Bank it is extraordinary that any one should wish to continue its activity and if it relied for support merely on its own merits it would probably have very few advocates. But it has suited the policy of a large and powerful party, organized originally for other purposes, to sustain the bank in all its pretensions and to make its continued existence the leading question in the political affairs of the Union. The Independent Treasury Bill was opposed in

Congress, ostensibly on various pretences, but really for no other reason than because it was a substitute for a National Bank. The State Bank Deposit System was supported by the opposition because it was an excellent *Half-way house* on the road to a National Bank. Finally the distinguished Senator upon whom the opposition will probably rally at the next election as their candidate for the Presidential chair, in unfolding with his characteristic openness, his plan of campaign, at the close of the last session of Congress, proclaimed the re-charter of the Bank as the principal object of his efforts and even took pains to specify under what precise form and features he should desire to revive that exploded institution.

Singular therefore as it may appear, after such demonstrations as have recently been given of the operation of a National Bank, it is nevertheless true that the only important question now at issue between the parties that divide the country,—the only one of a general character to be decided at the election for which you are now making preparation—is that of *Bank or No Bank*. And it is worthy of remark that as the present parties are substantially the same with those that existed at the outset of the Government, half a century ago, so the question which now separates them, is the one which then for the first time brought their differences into open view. *Bank or No Bank* was the first practical question which divided the counsels of Jefferson and Hamilton. *Bank or No Bank* is the question upon which Democracy and Federalism, after the lapse of fifty years, are still at issue. Upon the manner in which it is decided will depend not merely the triumph of parties but the future character of the government.

On the merits of this question, which has been for so long a time and in so many varied forms the subject of public discussion, it cannot be necessary, fellow citizens, to trouble you on this occasion with a formal disquisition. The recent conduct of the bank in attempting to prevent the resumption of payments, and the return of public prosperity, is itself a sufficient and decisive argument against its continuance. If others of a similar kind were wanting they might be found in a review of the proceedings of this institution from the time when the question of its re-charter came under consideration, till the present day. We should see the Bank distributing loans to the amount of nearly THREE MILLIONS of dollars among the members of Congress while the question of its recharter was before that body, and attempting at the same time to intimidate the President into an approval of the bill by bringing on the subject before the period of his own re-election. Foiled in both these attempts by the firmness of the veteran Hero of New Orleans, we should next see it obtaining by surprise, under a deceptive name and probably by indirect means, a new charter from the State of Pennsylvania. Having by this charter secured possession, as trustee, of the notes of the former bank, we should see it re-issuing them under circumstances which have been declared by the government of the United States to constitute a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. When called on to justify this extraordinary course of conduct at the bar of public opinion, we should have seen the institution, through its principal newspaper organs, assigning as one of its motives, the desire TO SHOW ITS CONTEMPT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Facts like these, exhibit far more clearly than any general reasoning the character and tendencies of a great monied monopoly of this description. In speaking with severity of the proceedings of this institution, it is not our intention to implicate to the same extent the personal character of the individuals concerned in its management. It is known that the acts of collective bodies are often such as no individual among the persons composing them would imitate in his own private conduct. It may well be doubted whether any director of the United States Bank who had a claim to carry through Congress would, even if he had the means, consider it proper to distribute millions on millions in loans among the members while the question was under consideration. Admitting then that the private character of the persons concerned in the management of the Bank is as high and pure as their friends represent it to be the fact only shows in a still clearer light the dangerous tendencies of an institution which can thus pervert the upright course of individual action and render the best and purest men in the community the agents in a system of almost unexampled corruption.

But independently of any arguments against the re-charter of a National Bank deduced from the experience we have had of the conduct of the last, there is something in the nature of the institution itself entirely at variance with the principles and spirit of a democratic government. The purpose for which a Bank is instituted is to regulate—that is—to control the currency of the country. But the control of the currency is one of the important portions of the sovereignty—more important in the present state of society than the power of making war and peace, or of raising money by taxation. Is it consistent with the theory of a democratic government that this tremendous power should be committed to a monied corporation under the direction of a few persons elected by the merchants of the great cities and in no way responsible to the people? Would not such an institution, entrusted with so important a branch of the sovereignty, if permitted to exist in a democratic country, gradually draw to itself all the other branches and become to all intents and purposes the actual government?

Remark too the inconsistency of the advocates of the Bank. Mr. Webster tells us that it is the duty of the Government to regulate the currency and advises as the best means of effecting this purpose the establishment of a

Bank. But if this Regulator be so constituted as to fall naturally under the control of the government it then becomes a government or Treasury Bank, and is by general acknowledgment, inadmissible. If on the other hand, it be constituted as a National Bank in the ordinary sense of the term it is beyond the control alike of the people and their representatives,—defies investigation,—closes its doors against the Committees of Congress and publicly avows as a motive of action its wish to show its contempt for the government. If the currency be regulated by a National Bank it is not regulated by the government: and if it be, as Mr. Webster says, the duty of the government to regulate the currency, it is for that very reason its duty not to establish a National Bank.

As an offset to all these dangers and inconveniences resulting from the establishment of a National Bank, what are the supposed advantages of such an institution as stated by its advocates? To regulate exchanges; to regulate the currency;—as if the exchanges and the currency were not competent to regulate themselves;—as if they could possibly be regulated in any other way than by the ordinary operations of the laws of trade. If there be any one principle in political economy which experience has placed beyond dispute it is the inexpediency and impossibility of undertaking to regulate prices by law. Were it now intended to revive this exploded idea, exchange is the last article to which it would naturally be applied since it is the one of which the price is best settled by the laws of trade. Exchange is an order for the payment of money in another place and can never bear a higher premium than the cost of transmitting the amount in specie. Why not rather attempt to regulate the prices of grain or cotton—articles of far more importance and subject to frequent and disastrous fluctuations in value? But the thing, were it expedient, is in either and in all cases, utterly impossible. It is said that the Emperor Augustus at the height of his power attempted in vain to introduce a new word into the Latin Language; nor could he or any other sovereign, however despotic his authority, elevate or depress the price of any article in the public market by a single cent.

To regulate the currency is equally beyond the power of law. The currency in the only proper and legal sense of the term, as Mr. Webster justly remarked some ten years ago, is the current coin of the country. The government, as matter of public convenience, is authorized and required by the constitution and laws to determine the forms, names and composition of the current coins. To regulate their value is beyond its ability, nor can it keep in circulation for a moment a coin which is not stamped in conformity to the law, which, in this particular, is paramount to every other, that of trade. But if the government be thus unable to regulate by law the value of the coins which it is authorized to issue, how idle is it to think of regulating the value of the promissory notes of banks and individuals which does not even fall under the operation of any general law of trade and depends entirely in each particular case upon the fact of the solvency or insolvency of the promising party?

But the great argument in favor of a National Bank has been for the past year, the absolute necessity of such an institution as the only possible instrument in effecting a resumption of specie payments by the State Banks. The triumphant success with which the banks have resumed, not only without the aid of such an institution, but in spite of the determined and persevering efforts of the *quasi* National Bank of Pennsylvania to prevent them, sufficiently illustrates the force of this consideration and will set the question of a Bank at rest for many years to come.

The plan of an Independent Treasury which the President has recommended as a substitute for the agency of banks in the financial concerns of the government, is liable to no well founded objection. None has been made to it and the pretences which have served as substitutes for argument have been throughout of the most frivolous character. Instead of increasing the influence of the executive department of the government as has been represented, it is apparent that it diminishes it. The objection that it supplies one currency for the people and another for the government supposes the perpetual insolvency of the banks, and though made by their advocates, is not very honorable to their character. In ordinary times the notes of the banks are equal to specie. The effect of the Independent Treasury law would be to insure the safety of the public funds and sustain the credit of the government at times when the banks declare themselves insolvent. That it is the duty and policy of a government to entrust the management of its funds to agents under its own control and not to those over whom it has no authority and who are not responsible to it, is a proposition too apparent to admit of question. An individual who should conduct his affairs on any other principle would subject himself to the charge of insanity and it cannot be doubted, that when the delusion created by the embarrassment of the times shall have passed away, the plan of an independent treasury will receive the almost unanimous approbation of the American people. The connection of bank and state has been justly represented by a high financial authority, as beneficial to neither party and injurious to both. Their separation will be regarded hereafter, as the era of a great improvement in the administration of the public finances.

In recommending the plan of an Independent Treasury, and at the same time suggesting the expediency of a judicious reform in the banking system of the States, the President has been represented as making war upon credit. No charge could be more unjust. The question respecting the employment of the State banks as the fiscal agents of the government,

has no connection with the merits of the banking system, nor does any one deny the advantages of credit, or of banks when properly regulated and honestly managed. The business of lending money on interest is as fair and as useful as any other, and if let alone would regulate itself as easily. It is one of those branches which are least likely to be carried to excess, for there is a general disposition in the public to extreme caution in making private loans. It is only when the banks are invested with exclusive privileges, and endowed with the power of creating the money which they are afterwards to lend, that they become the fatal causes of extravagant speculation and as its natural consequence universal distress among the active classes of the community.

While we acknowledge the advantages of credit and of banks conducted on proper principles we are far from looking to them with some as the main springs of the wealth and prosperity of the country. The ultimate and only source of wealth is labor. When Mr. Webster affirmed in his speech on the Independent Treasury bill, that the laborer who steadily pursues his business without recurring to his richer neighbors or to the banks for loans, is a mere drudge, he evinced an entire misconception of the true principles of national and individual wealth. The contracting of debts, whether by individuals or nations, although in some cases of exception it may afford temporary relief, is regularly a source of embarrassment and ultimate loss. Nor is it in any sense historically true that the prosperity of our country has been owing to a prevalence among the citizens of the habit of contracting debts, either to banks or among themselves. Strict economy—patient and persevering industry, were among the prominent qualities of our forefathers, and were the principal causes of their national and individual success. The institution of banks had no influence in producing it. They are of recent origin and although by stimulating industry they may in some instances have effected beneficial results that would not otherwise have occurred, so great have been their abuses and so disastrous the revulsions to which they have led, that it may well be doubted whether their operation has not been upon the whole unfavorable rather than beneficial to the interests of the community.

Our own Commonwealth, fellow citizens, has been the head quarters of the banking system, and the place where its abuses have been carried to the greatest extent. Nowhere and at no time in the history of our country, has a scene of corruption been exhibited to the public view like that which was unveiled in the legislative reports of the last session of the General Court. On no occasion has a thorough and searching reform been more imperiously required. What was the action of the General Court? Instead of reforming abuses and introducing new securities against their recurrence, they actually repealed the only substantial check which was previously in force against them, viz. the law which authorized the demand of interest at the rate of two per cent. a month upon any bank note of which payment should be refused in specie. The majority by which that law was repealed, included a large number of Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders of banks, and one of the standing rules of the House of Representatives requires that no member should vote upon a question in which he has a private interest. But the Speaker decided, and a majority of the House, including these very Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders, sustained him in the decision, that Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders have no private interest in their own banks. If the annals of the Union furnish a stronger example than this of Legislative abuse and corruption it has hitherto escaped our notice.

But the reign of corruption is rapidly approaching to a close. The hardy, enlightened and honest yeomanry are rising in their might throughout our land and are carrying dismay and confusion into the high places of the moneyed aristocracy. In this Commonwealth where the influence of the moneyed power has been greatest and its abuses most glaring, the reaction will naturally be stronger and more effectual than elsewhere.

To you, fellow citizens of Norfolk County, it belongs, more particularly to take the lead in this salutary work. Norfolk was of old the head quarters of DEMOCRACY. Though the spirit of freedom has been suppressed for a time by the effect of a treacherous and illusory amalgamation of parties, it still lives unquenched in the hearts of a generous people. Display it then, Republicans of Norfolk, at the polls. Go forward with your wonted zeal in the cause! Redeem the county from the disgrace thrown upon it by the elections of last year! You can if you will, for you have and always have had the majority. Let it now be made apparent in your votes and you can return to your homes with the satisfaction of having done a good day's work—of having done your part in restoring the honor of the old Bay State.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the proceedings of the late democratic Convention at Worcester, and will support by all fair and honorable means in our power, the nominations of Marcus Morton for Governor, and of Theodore Sedgwick for Lieutenant Governor, of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the sentiments expressed in the Address and Resolutions adopted by that Convention, and in the Address and Resolutions of the Legislative convention of last winter; that we believe them to contain a correct and spirited exposition of the true democratic faith and will make them as far as possible the guides of our future political conduct.

Resolved, That the democracy of this County are under great obligation to the Honorable William Foster for the zeal, talent and industry with which he has, for many years past, sustained the cause by his writings,

and for the strength which has been given to a democratic ticket by the use of his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor;—and while they appreciate honorable motives which have led him to write they deeply regret the loss and hereby tender warmest thanks for his services and their best wishes for his future health, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the abuses in the conduct of banks of this Commonwealth as developed in reports made to the General Court during the session of such a character as to strike with alarm well meaning and upright citizens, and to the absolute necessity of a thorough, scientific reform in the present state of these institutions.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Federal Bank in the last General Court, in permitting the Cashiers and Stockholders of Banks to vote upon questions in which they had as such, a direct interest;—in repealing the salutary restrictions which had been imposed upon the banks by preceding Legislatures at the very moment when its necessity had been apparent by the suspension of payments;—in proposing and voting down all the new measures were proposed with a view to the same object when favored by prominent men of their own party;—satisfactorily evinced that they were virtually the control of the banks and had neither the power nor the ability to carry through the reform institutions which is required by the interests of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the only ground for hope of an end to the open and undisguised corruption now overshadowing the Commonwealth is to be the prevalence of the democratic party at the polls; that the democracy are called upon by every duty that can operate upon the mind of upright honorable men to exert themselves to the utmost to obtain a majority at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is particularly important a bill to place in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Court, men of firmness, strict democratic principles;—free from bias and prepared to act with resolution and energy in the reform of bank abuses;—and that believe.

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to possess these qualities we cordially recommend as candidates for the State Senate and will them by all the fair and honorable means in our power.

Resolved, That we continue to entertain confidence in the political sagacity of President Van Buren; that we view with high approbation the course which he has pursued the true course regard to the clamors of a reckless opposition; the persuasions of timid and doubtful friends, we contemplate with unmingled pleasure the afforded by the recent elections in Missouri, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut and Pennsylvania the people are fast recovering from the temporary depression under which they were laboring during the suspension of specie payments and are preparing to port the democratic ticket by overwhelming majorities in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That it would be the height of folly in any corporate body or community to entrust to the management of agents not responsible and over which it has no control; that the dependent Treasury is essential to the safety of the public money; that the objections urged by opponents of the Independent Treasury bill are frivolous and that the arguments in favor of it are irresistible and that it will receive at no distant general sanction of the American people.

Resolved, That a National Bank is inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution and the policy of the Government, unnecessary for any proper purpose and of dangerous tendency to the loss of liberty; that the system of depositing money in State Banks has been tried and found to be a failure; that the plan of receiving, keeping out the public funds by agents responsible to government is the only remaining method, also the natural, regular and ordinary one which has been used and adopted in all other countries; that President Van Buren is deserving well of the country; that the opposition having as a party policy supported the same measure in Congress, ago, are bound in consistency and honor not to do so; that in voting against it they have themselves liable to the charge of inconsistency; that the press as odious, execrable, scandalous, abominable and damnable they have exhibited an utter disregard of decorum and propriety and have justly subjected themselves to the contempt and derision of all men.

Resolved, That the parties which now control the government are substantially the same which have existed since the outset of the government; that the Democratic party are founded respectively on the principles of RACISM and ARISTOCRACY; that the basis of the Democratic party is the mass of the population and that the aristocratic or Federal party the wealth of the mercantile classes consolidated and strengthened by the influence of more than eight hundred banks; that the true representation of the people is the true representation of the Democratic party and the opposition the true representation of the moneyed and banking aristocracy; that the overthrow of the administration by the opposition change the form of the government from a Democratic Republic to an OLIGARCHY OF SLAVEHOLDERS and that we will use our utmost efforts to prevent so fatal to the prosperity of the country, the hopes of the friends of liberty here and elsewhere to the future fortunes of the whole human race.

Resolved, That the tone of insult, outrage and violence which have characterized for two or three years past the language of the dominant party in the Commonwealth in reference to the administration of the general government is ungentlemanly, and that correct views of decorum and propriety and consistent with the respect due to the constituted authorities of the country.

Resolved, That the people of the Commonwealth are essentially democratic in their character; that the present dominion of the Federal party brought about by a fraudulent and deceptive manipulation of parties aided by the corrupt influence of the banks, and that the yeomanry of the Commonwealth have now opened their eyes to the nature of the means that have been used to keep them and will take good care not to be deluded longer.

has no connection with the merits of the banking system, nor does any one deny the advantages of credit, or of banks when properly regulated and honestly managed. The business of lending money on interest is as fair and as useful as any other, and if let alone would regulate itself as easily. It is one of those branches which are least likely to be carried to excess, for there is a general disposition in the public to extreme caution in making private loans. It is only when the banks are invested with exclusive privileges, and endowed with the power of creating the money which they are afterwards to lend, that they become the fatal causes of extravagant speculation and as its natural consequence universal distress among the active classes of the community.

While we acknowledge the advantages of credit and of banks conducted on proper principles we are far from looking to them with some of the main springs of the wealth and prosperity of the country. The ultimate and only source of wealth is labor. When Mr. Webster affirmed in his speech on the Independent Treasury bill, that the laborer who steadily pursues his business without recurring to his richer neighbors or to the banks for loans, is a mere drudge, he evinced an entire misconception of the true principles of national and individual wealth. The contracting of debts, whether by individuals or nations, although in some cases of exception it may afford temporary relief, is regularly a source of embarrassment and ultimate loss. Nor is it in any sense historically true that the prosperity of our country has been owing to a prevalence among the citizens of the habit of contracting debts, either to banks or among themselves. Strict economy—patient and persevering industry, were among the prominent qualities of our forefathers, and were the principal causes of their national and individual success. The institution of banks had no influence in producing it. They are of recent origin and although by stimulating industry they may in some instances have effected beneficial results that would not otherwise have occurred, so great have been their abuses and so disastrous the revolutions to which they have led, that it may well be doubted whether their operation has not been upon the whole unfavorable rather than beneficial to the interests of the community.

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Resolved, That the democracy of this County are under great obligation to the Honorable William Foster for the zeal, talent and industry with which he has, for many years past, sustained the cause by his writings,

and for the strength which has been given to the democratic ticket by the use of his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor;—and while they appreciate the honorable motives which have led him to withdraw it, they deeply regret the loss and hereby tender him their warmest thanks for his services and their best wishes for his future health, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the abuses in the conduct of the banks of this Commonwealth as developed in sundry reports made to the General Court during the last session are of such a character as to strike with alarm every well meaning and upright citizen, and to indicate the absolute necessity of a thorough, searching, radical reform in the present state of these institutions.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Federal majority in the last General Court, in permitting the Presidents, Cashiers and Stockholders of Banks to vote on questions in which they had as such, a direct personal interest;—in repealing the salutary restriction that had been imposed upon the banks by preceding Legislatures at the very moment when its necessity had been made apparent by the suspension of payments;—and in opposing and voting down all the new measures that were proposed with a view to the same object, even when favored by prominent men of their own party—satisfactorily evinced that they were virtually under the control of the banks and had neither the disposition nor the ability to carry through the reform in these institutions which is required by the interests and wants of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the only ground for hope of putting an end to the open and undisguised corruption which now overshadows the Commonwealth is to be found in the prevalence of the democratic party at the polls, and that the democracy are called upon by every consideration that can operate upon the minds of upright and honorable men to exert themselves to the utmost in order to obtain a majority at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is particularly important and essential to place in the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Court, men of firmness, probity and strict democratic principles;—free from bank influence and prepared to act with resolution and decision in the reform of bank abuses;—and that believing

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to possess these qualities we cordially recommend them as candidates for the State Senate and will support them by all the fair and honorable means in our power.

Resolved, That we continue to entertain the fullest confidence in the political sagacity of President Van Buren; that we view with high approbation the firmness with which he has pursued the true course without regard to the clamors of a reckless opposition or the persuasions of timid and doubtful friends, and that we contemplate with unmingled pleasure the evidence afforded by the recent elections in Missouri, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut and Pennsylvania that the people are fast recovering from the temporary delusion under which they were laboring during the suspension of specie payments and are preparing to support the democratic ticket by overwhelming majorities in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That it would be the height of imprudence in any corporate body or community to commit funds to the management of agents not responsible to itself and over which it has no control; that the Independent Treasury is essential to the safe keeping of the public money; that the objections urged by the opposers of the Independent Treasury bill are entirely frivolous and that the arguments in favor of it are irresistible and that it will receive at no distant time the general sanction of the American people.

Resolved, That a National bank is inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution and the character of the Government, unnecessary for any useful or proper purpose and of dangerous tendency to the cause of liberty; that the system of depositing the public money in State Banks has been tried and found ineffectual; that the plan of receiving, keeping and paying out the public funds by agents responsible solely to the government is the only remaining method; that it is also the natural, regular and ordinary one which has been used and adopted in all other countries from time immemorial; that President Van Buren in recommending it to Congress has deserved well of the country; that the opposition having as a party unanimously supported the same measure in Congress four years ago, are bound in consistency and honor not to oppose it now; that in voting against it they have rendered themselves liable to the charge of inconsistency and in violently denouncing it in Congress and through the press as odious, execrable, scandalous, abominable and damnable they have exhibited an utter disregard for decorum and propriety and have justly subjected themselves to the contempt and derision of all judicious men.

Resolved, That the parties which now divide the country are substantially the same which have always existed since the outset of the government; that they are founded respectively on the principles of DEMOCRACY and ARISTOCRACY; that the basis of the democratic party is the mass of the population and the basis of the aristocratic or federal party the wealth of the commercial cities consolidated and strengthened by the influence of more than eight hundred banks; that the administration is the true representation of the democratic party and the opposition the true representation of the moneyed and banking aristocracy; that the overthrow of the administration by the opposition would change the form of the government from a representative Republic to an OLIGARCHY OF SHYLOCKS and that we will use our utmost efforts to prevent a result so fatal to the prosperity of the country, to the hopes of the friends of liberty here and elsewhere, and to the future fortunes of the whole human race.

Resolved, That the tone of insult, outrage and violence which have characterized for two or three years past the language of the dominant party in this Commonwealth in reference to the administration of the general government is ungentlemanly, at variance with correct views of decorum and propriety and inconsistent with the respect due to the constituted authorities of the country.

Resolved, That the people of the Commonwealth are essentially democratic in their character and habits; that the present dominion of the Federal party has been brought about by a fraudulent and deceptive amalgamation of parties aided by the corrupt and corrupting influence of the banks, and that the yeomanry of the Commonwealth have now opened their eyes in regard to the nature of the means that have been used to deceive them and will take good care not to be deceived any longer.

Resolved, That the democracy of this County are under great obligation to the Honorable William Foster for the zeal, talent and industry with which he has, for many years past, sustained the cause by his writings,

Resolved, That the County of Norfolk in the best days of the Republic was the head quarters of democratic principles; that the freemen of Norfolk are still as industrious, liberal, intelligent, true hearted and democratic as they ever were; that if they have been deceived for a time in regard to some political men and measures they know how to correct their errors and how to deal with those who have deceived them; and that they will, with one accord, on the ensuing election rally at the polls under the inspiring device of DEMOCRACY AND OLD NORFOLK—ONE AND INDIVISIBLE—NOW AND FOREVER.

NOTICES.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 17th) commencing at seven o'clock, by the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Question for discussion—Is the Seminole war of Florida and the driving away of the Indians of Georgia, justifiable?

No person can be admitted without season tickets.

It is requested by the Directors that every one take their tickets with them that the door-keeper may not be at a loss whom to admit.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

Bishop Griswold of the Eastern Diocese will officiate at the Episcopal Church, TO-MORROW.

The Whig citizens of Quincy are respectfully requested to meet at the Centre School Room, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th of Oct. inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Whig County Convention to be held at Dedham on Tuesday the 23d inst. for the nomination of candidates to the Senate, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A full attendance is requested.

Per order of the Town Committee.

A meeting for the purpose of forming an Association for the detection and prosecution of Trespass and Theft in gardens, fields, orchards, woodlands, etc., will be held at the Town Hall on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and adopting such measures as shall effect those objects. It is hoped that all persons wishing to form such a society will give their attendance on that evening.

An adjourned meeting of the Milton and Quincy Union League will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 16th) at seven o'clock, in the hall in the rear of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Store.

Question for discussion—Are we ever actuated by motives of disinterested benevolence?

W. HOBART, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Bradford, N. H., (Oct. 4th) by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. AMBROSE S. BRACKETT of this town, to Miss NANCY BROWN of the former place.

With the above notice we received a piece of very nice cake for which the happy couple will please to accept our acknowledgments and sincere wishes for their continued joy and prosperity through life.

DIED.

In this town, after a protracted sickness, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William Dyer, aged 44. Funeral this afternoon, at which relatives and friends are invited.

Nathaniel Wild, youngest child of John and Mary Page, aged 11 months.

Esther Turner, youngest child of William and Elizabeth Dyer, aged 6 months and 22 days.

Baris Boardman's Estate.

To the Honorable John Heard, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, within the County of Suffolk, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE petition of Nancy Boardman, of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, formerly of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Executrix to the will of Darius Boardman, late of Boston, in said County of Suffolk, Gentleman, deceased, testifies, humbly shews that the just debts which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, remaining unpaid, as appears by a list filed in the Probate Office, together with the balance due the Executrix, amount to seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-five cents.

The personal estate of the said deceased, as the same has been duly exhibited into the Probate Office amounts to the sum of thirty-one hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-eight cents.

There is allowed to the said Executrix, for debts against said estate paid, loss on bank and insurance stocks and expenses of administration, as filed in the Probate Office, the sum of thirty-three hundred and twenty-one dollars and nine cents, and the balance of said estate remaining in her hands, to discharge the debts remaining unpaid.

The real estate of the said deceased has been appraised at the sum of forty-eight hundred and fifty-five dollars, as follows:—A Lot of land, with dwelling house thereon standing, situated in Richmond street, in the City of Boston, appraised at four thousand dollars. Two lots of wood land, situated in the town of Quincy, County of Norfolk, and Commonwealth aforesaid, appraised at seven hundred and eighty dollars, to wit: A parcel or tract of land, situated in said Quincy, containing seventeen acres and seventy-seven rods, be the same more or less, bounded northerly by land of Thomas Adams, easterly by land of Josiah Bass, and southerly by land of Josiah Nightingale and land of John Quincy Adams and westerly by the dividing line between the towns of Milton and Quincy; and also another parcel or tract of land, situated in said Quincy, containing about four acres, bounded easterly on land of the town of Quincy, southerly on land lately owned by Josiah Bass, westerly on land heretofore set off to the children of Ann Bass deceased, and northerly by land (now or late) of Jesse Fenn and land of James Hale.

Also, half of a tomb, situated in the central burying ground, in said Boston, appraised at seventy-five dollars. Wherefore your petitioner prays that she may be empowered and licensed to sell the whole of that part of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in Quincy aforesaid, for the payment of said debts, balance of account, and charges of administering the estate for by a partial sale thereof the residue will be greatly injured.

NANCY BOARDMAN, Executrix, by
THOMAS J. WHITTEMORE, Att'y to said Ex'x.

SUFFOLK ss. At a Court of Probate, holden at Boston, within the said county, on Monday, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1835,

UPON the Petition aforesaid of Nancy Boardman, Ordered—that the said Nancy notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Boston, within the said county, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of October current, at nine o'clock before noon, by giving them personal notice of the petition aforesaid with this order thereon; or by advertisement thereof three weeks successively, in the newspapers called the Boston Morning Post, printed in said Boston, and the Quincy Patriot, printed in Quincy in the County of Norfolk, the last publication to be two days at least before the said twenty-ninth day of October, when and where they may be heard concerning the same. JOHN HEARD, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
Attest, OLIVER W. B. PEABODY, Reg.
Boston, Oct. 13. 3w

Elisha Hollis' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of ELISHA HOLLIS.

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

MINOT THAYER, Administrator.
Braintree, Oct. 13. 3w

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Oct. 1, 1835.

A	Hebard H. H. William	J	Jordan Thomas
B	Amidon Maria Miss	K	Kiely Nicholas
C	Bartlett John	L	Leach F. Thomas 2
D	Brown John	M	Luther L. John
E	Batchelder Simeon 2	N	Laughton M. Robert
F	Buckman M. Abner	O	Morris Lorenzo
G	Connell Michael	P	Pichard Leonard
H	Cross George	Q	Price Frederick
I	Corliss Jane Nancy Miss	R	Rhodes Louis Miss
J	Chester William	S	Roswell Isaac
K	Campbell H. Francis	T	Senter Aaron
L	Cushing John	U	Shipley William
M	Davenport R. Edward	V	Woodman Asa 2
N	Fuller Abram	W	Wentworth Edwin
O	Farmer B. Jesse	X	
P	Flynn James	Y	
Q	Graves Rebecca Mrs.	Z	
R	Gilmore P. George		
S	Glover J. Francis		
T	Green Joseph		
U	Holmes W. James		
V			
W			
X			
Y			
Z			

DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, Oct. 6. 1f

Found.

A BOAT was picked up adrift in Quincy Bay on the 4th inst. The owner can receive the same by paying charges on application at Quincy Point to

WILLIAM H. PACKARD.
Quincy, Oct. 6. 1f

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the right of Nathaniel N. Hunt, deceased, late of Weymouth, in the following described Real Estate, formerly owned by Dea. Ebenezer Hunt, late of Weymouth, viz:—one seventh part of thirteen acres of Woodland, and three acres of Fresh Meadow in Braintree; one eighth of an acre of Land, Store, Barn and Garden in Weymouth; one half of two Pews on the floor in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, Nos. 22 and 71, and one in the Gallery; one fourteenth part of fourteen acres of Wood, Moving and Pasture Land in Braintree; eight acres of Pasture and four acres of Moving Land in Weymouth—including the Widow's dower.

Also—The right of Richard A. Hunt, a minor, in the above described property.

Any further information may be had on application to Elias Richards. Conditions at sale.

JAMES WHITTEMORE, Auct.

Weymouth, Oct. 6. 5w

\$10 Reward.

AT a meeting of the Association for mutual protection, to prevent trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc., in the Town of Quincy, held on the evening of the first of October, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to publish the laws of the Commonwealth relating to the same, and to offer a reward for the apprehension of offenders, hereby offer, in the name of said Association, the sum of Ten Dollars reward, to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons offending against the laws protecting the gardens, fields, orchards, woodland, etc., belonging to members of this Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or other purpose, or shall maliciously, or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by cutting down, or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing, on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure, the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Section, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

E. P. GREENLEAF,
LEMUEL BRACKETT,
CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Quincy, Oct. 6. 4w

LABAN PRATT'S Estate.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, September 29th. A. D. 1835. The administrator of the estate of

LABAN PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance, and also an account in his private capacity:

Ordered, That said Administrator notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be holden at Braintree, in said county, on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1835, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
October 6. 3w

Catlin's Indian Gallery.

THIS exhibition, in Faneuil Hall, will be open for a very few days longer. This immense collection contains several hundred portraits of Indian Chiefs, painted among thirty-eight of the wildest Tribes in America, in their native Costumes.

Also—One hundred Landscapes of the beautiful Prairies of the Far West, views of their Villages, Buffalo Hunts, Religious Ceremonies, etc., an immense collection of their dresses, weapons, etc., etc., and a Crow Lodge or Wigwag, twenty-five feet high, brought from the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Open during the day and evening. Admission 25 cents. Boston, Sept. 29.

New Store.

THOMAS M. MARSH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he shall open this day, and keep constantly on hand, at his place in Quincy, opposite Canal street, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, with a variety of other articles, which he intends to sell on the lowest terms for cash only.

By a constant attention to business and a desire to accommodate his customers, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to receive the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL,
MATTHIAS BARTLETT,
JASON CLAPP.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Blacksmithing.

MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Jason Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, (of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the stand of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures of wood and iron, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, ON-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Slaves, constantly on hand.

LT Lumber sawed according to order.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JASON CLAPP

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

To Payers of Taxes in Quincy.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, holden at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on Monday, April 24, 1835, it was

Resolved, That one half of the Taxes be paid in, on or before the first day of September next, (the present month,) and the other half on or before the first day of January next.

It is expected, therefore, that all those who have not paid generally, to the above order, and who call themselves good citizens and desire to sustain the credit of the Town, will when called upon pay cheerfully.

WILLIAM SPEAR, Collector.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale:—Six Spars, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres of Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one site at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Moving and Factories; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land, seven-sixteenths of an acre of big Pond, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Sept. 1. 1f

For Sale.

A BARN and CORN HOUSE, standing on the place now occupied by Rev. Mr. Wolcott

Apply to E. MILLER.

Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f

New Merinoes.

ENGLISH and French Merinoes, superior quality and beautiful colors, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Sept. 29. 1f

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron.

ALBERT G. WEED respectfully announces to the citizens of this town and vicinity, that he has established himself in business

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks. *Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.*

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are requested to adjust the same.
Quincy, July 25.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.
Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.
CALEB HILL.
Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of
BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc., etc.
On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.
BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19.

Spectacles Lost.

LOST on Monday last a pair of silver hewed Spectacles with the Case. The person who has found the same and will return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.
DANIEL HOBART.
Quincy, Aug. 25.

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.
Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.
Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or Iron Shives to suit purchasers.
All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.
GEORGE W. KENISON.
Quincy, Sept. 8.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.
Quincy, Sept. 22.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dalina, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellis and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.
The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.
Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.
The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well satisfied without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which he answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can do so if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the various cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR
CONSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor, as he presents to the public, a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.
Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and varied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the blood, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by attempting to reach the remotest corners of the earth, to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. The debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the numerous certificates of the unpolished opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican and Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness, I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have used.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than from any personal benefit derived from them. I am, in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that flesh is heir to. I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETTS, SALISBURY do. LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLING; HUNGARIAN, BELGIAN, and other TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; Fur Caps; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Earthen, Pottery and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.
Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.
All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.
BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.
All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
Quincy, Mar. 17.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.
BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.
JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 5.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances:—

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in the discovery and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use has confirmed the cure to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and sold in distant parts of the country by the authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of PILLS. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious, that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the most judicious stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate.

This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the most judicious stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate.

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Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 237 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLDLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbago, Rheumatism," and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one trial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a confirmed consumption, was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.
Yours, respectfully, etc.
THOS. M. BENDER.
Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.
Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.
Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.
Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.
Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the most important news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole people.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE OBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 42.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy Railway, Milton.	ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.	WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.	HEN. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.	CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.	J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

THE DEAF MAN.

A young Parisian, who went with a numerous party to Lyons to enjoy the pleasure of seeing the second city of the kingdom, thus relates an adventure which he had:

We were lodged at the best inn, and found excellent company there. The evening before our departure, I was in the court-yard about five o'clock, when a man entered leading his horse by the bridle.

'Take care of my horse,' said he to the servant.

'We have not any room for your horse,' replied the servant, 'seek another stable.'

'That is right,' said the man, 'I shall take care of you to-morrow.'

'I told you,' said the servant, 'that we had no room, our stable is full.'

'Very well,' said the man, 'you look like a good boy, take care of my beast.'

'I believe the man is a fool,' said the boy, seeing the stranger walk to the kitchen; 'what can he wish me to do with the horse?'

'I think he is deaf,' said I to him; 'take care of the horse, you will be responsible for him.'

I followed the man to the kitchen. The hostess made him the same compliment as her servant; he replied he was much obliged to her, and begged her not to fatigue herself by making him compliments, for he was so deaf he could not hear a cannon shot. He immediately took a chair and seated himself near the fire as if he was at home. The hostess saw there was no means of getting rid of this man, who was determined to take slumber in his chair. I went into the parlor, where I told the company of the hostess' embarrassment; they laughed at it, and I above all, who had not believed that I should be the dupe of the adventure. Supper was served, and our gentleman came in and seated himself by the door; we asked him to the table, and not make himself a stranger; he apparently thought we wished to put him in the most distinguished place, for he replied, that he was too polite to put himself at the head of the table. Seeing it was impossible to make him hear us, it was unnecessary to tax patience. He ate as much as four others, and when the bill was presented to him, he took thirty cents from his pocket and threw them on the table. The expense of each one of us was much more; but they tried to make him understand; but he always replied that he was not a man to suffer others to pay his debts, and that he was much obliged to us for wishing to defray it; and, although he was meanly dressed, his pocket was full of money, which he doubtless said, because they gave him back his money, in order that he might give more. In the mean time he made a bow and went out, leaving us bursting with laughter. A minute after, the servant came in and told me to go and defend my bed, of which this man had taken possession; we all went up, but he had barricaded the door, and we knew that it would be useless to knock at it. As he spoke to himself we listened.

'How miserable is my condition!' said he, 'they will try to force my door open, and I shall not be able to hear them; I have no other resource but to watch all night with candles burning, so as to be able to use my pistols if they undertake to rob me.'

He had not the trouble; I passed the night near the fire, and unwillingly pardoned the man who appeared to be so much to me pitted. He arose early the next morning, gave thirty cents for the expense of his horse, and having mounted him, he addressed me:

'I ask your pardon,' said he, 'for having taken your bed. One of my friends, who had been refused lodging here, bet me twenty louis-d'ors that I could not get accommodated; this sum is worth the trouble of being deaf. As to the rest, sir, I understand by your conversation that you are going to take the steamboat. I shall meet you there, and shall beg you to accept a good breakfast to repair the bad night which you have passed.'

He hastily departed after finishing these words.

HORRIBLE RUSTIC SPORTS.

'The soule' says M. Souvestre, 'is an enormous ball of leather, filled with bran, which is thrown in the air and fought for by the players, who are divided into two parties. The victory rests with the party who can carry off the soule into a different township from that where the game was commenced. A soule in Morbihan is not a common amusement; it is a fiery and dramatic game, where people fight and strangle each other, and break necks—a game which permits a man to kill an enemy, without losing benefit of clergy provided one takes care to strike him as if by mistake, and with an *unlucky blow*. Hence, God knows what a fete a soule is for the country! It is a day of plenary indulgence, granted to assassination. 'And who is there that has not some one to kill?' as one of the famous *souleurs* said to me one day. Frequently a town enters the list against a rural population, and then the sport is envenomed with all the height of the peasant against the citizen; it is then no longer a strife of rival parties; it is a tournament of opinions, decided by fist and nails. When the day and the place of a soule have been fixed, you see old men, women and children, flocking to the spot from every side, greedy of the spectacle. These are the vanguard, par courtesy, of the combatants. The latter next arrive in numerous bands, the greater part dressed in clothes bound with care round their bodies, so as to offer nothing to the grasp of their antagonist, and having round their loins a strap tightly buckled to make them run the quicker. The gait of the peasant is generally wary and slow; that of the townsfolk lively, fiery, and bold. The souleurs once assembled, the conditions of the game are proclaimed with a loud voice; the prize which shall be awarded to the winner is pointed out; then the two parties retire to an equal distance from the certain point where the soule is thrown, and the game immediately begins. It is at first carried on only by the weakest players; the strong keep aloof. They look on, with crossed arms, throwing out to the combatants encouragement or hisses, but they take no part in the melee, save by, from time to time, bearing with the strength of their hands upon some knot of players, so as to drive them ten paces off to roll in the dust, one over the other. But, little by little, these preludes excite them, and whip their blood up. The soule, taken and retaken, is already far from the place where it was launched. The outskirts of the township are near; all feel the time is come to interfere. The most impatient lets himself go; the first blow is given, and then a cry is raised; all join the fight, and push and strike; nothing more is heard but complaints, curses, threats,—the rude and dull sound of fists punishing flesh! Blood soon flows, and at its sight a sort of frenzied intoxication possesses the souleurs. The spirit of a herd of wild deer seems to be awakened in the hearts of these men; the thirst for murder seizes them by the throat—drives them on—blinds them. They are mingled confusedly—they press on each other; they writhe one above the other; in an instant the players form only one single body, above which may be seen arms rising and falling incessantly, like the hammers of a paper mill. At a great distance, faces, pale or bronzed, show themselves, disappear, then rise again, bloody and marbled with blows. In proportion as this strange mass struggles and heaves, it is seen to melt and to diminish, because the weaker get struck down and they continue over their bodies; generally the last combatants on the two sides meet face to face, half dead with fatigue and pain. It is then that he who has some strength escapes with the soule. Feebly pursued by his exhausted rivals, he has soon reached the neighboring communes, and thus obtained the prize so fiercely disputed.

This last flight, however, is not always without danger. The obstinate hatred of an enemy sometimes renders it fatal, as was proved by Francis de Pontivy, commonly called the *Socleux*. Francois had gained the utmost repute in the game, and had rendered himself famous among the peasants of all the neighboring townships. In his house, hung and arranged against his chimney, where all the *soules* which he had gained; and he would show them the scalps of his enemies hung round his wigwag. Even when age had diminished the strength of Francois, he adorned his house every year for a some new trophy. One man alone had for a long time disputed the superiority of this great souleux. This was one Ivon Marker, a peasant of Kergrist. But Francois had broken his ribs at a soule held at Neuliac in 1810, and Ivon died in consequence. His son, Pierre Marker, had succeeded to the pretensions of his father without being more fortunate. Francois had left him minus an eye at the soule of Dleguec, and broken two teeth for him at that of Seglien. Since that time Pierre had sworn to avenge himself. A soule was held at Stival, and the two antagonists repaired thither. Every thing went on at first just as usual. Francois, however noticed with surprise that Pierre avoided approaching him during the *melee*. He had called to him with a mock courtesy—'Come hither, chouan! that I may have thy other eye!' The peasant made no answer, and had still held himself aloof. But once, towards the close of the day, Francois, who had been thrown down, was aware at the same instant of the two iron shod *sabots* trampling upon his stomach, and had caught a glimpse of Pierre's eyesless socket bending over him frightfully. Thanks, however, to his own good strength, and that of his friends, he was presently set on his feet again. Ere long, night fall came. The larger number of *souleurs*, worn out with fatigue, withdrew from the game; some of the keenest still disputing the prize, man with man. Francois availed himself of this instant to seize the soule, and make his escape across the country. They pursued him for awhile, but he gained the open fields, and soon was out of sight of the peasants. For a few minutes more their shouts reached him through the dusk of the evening—then they changed their direction, grew more distant, and were lost. Every one considered the soule as won, and gave up. The man of Pontivy stopped for a moment to take breath, for his body was bruised and in pain. Never had soule been so obstinately disputed. After having tried to quiet the throbbings of his chest by stretching himself on the cold ground, Francois got up, and began once more to run towards a brook which divided the townships of Stival and Pontivy. Already he saw the willows which fringed it—his heart began to beat with joy—when he heard behind him that peculiar, soft noise, which is made by a man running barefoot; he looked back and saw, in the obscurity of the hollow path, a shadow advancing rapidly towards him.

The old souleux then began to be afraid, for he knew that he was now too feeble to defend himself, and he was too far off to hope for the assistance of his own people. He resolved to fly; and mustering whatever strength was left in his stiffening limbs, bent his course towards the brook—but the sound of his pursuer came nearer and nearer, and in another instant he heard the short quick breath of his antagonist close at his heels. One last effort—he has reached the willow trees—his foot is already in the water. At this moment there is a cry in his ear—a cry which he knows well. Francois would have crossed with a single bound the short space yet remaining to be crossed but incapacitated by fatigue, he fell heavily upon the sharp pebbles which form the bed of the rivulet. Coming to himself, he feels a knee on his chest, and the face of Pierre close to his own, with that solitary eye, and that mouth, smiling grimly! toothless! With an instinctive struggle, Francois stretched forth his hand towards the left bank—for this bank is in the township of Pontivy. Can he but touch it he is safe: but the peasant has seized that hand in his iron grasp. 'Thou art in Stival, *bourgeois*. I have the right over thee!' 'Let me go, chouan!' cried the artisan. 'Give me the soule!' 'Take it and now let me go.' 'There is yet something thou owest me, *bourgeois*.' 'I owe thee?' 'Thine eye!' 'Thine eye!' screamed Pierre; 'thine eye!'—and as he spoke he clutched the left eye of Francois till it leaped from its socket. 'Leave me, leave me, assassin!' cried the Pontivian. 'Thou shalt first pay me thy teeth, *bourgeois*!'—and the teeth of Francois were crushed down his throat. A furious madness seemed then to possess the peasant. Holding beneath his left arm the head of Francois, he began to beat it, 'as with a hammer, with his sabot, which he held in his right hand. This must have gone on for some time, for in the morning Francois was found at the brook side, without sign of life or consciousness. Such however was the strength of the souleux, that he was partially restored, but it was necessary to trepan him, and from that day forth he was a one-eyed idiot. Pierre, brought before a court of justice, defended himself, in answer to the questions of the judge, by simply saying, that Francois was in Stival when he had overtaken him, and that it was thus that they played at the soule. He was acquitted, but the *soules* were prohibited for some years afterwards.—*London and Westminster Review*.

SHORT ANSWERS.

'Give me men about me that are—prompt.'

I AM a person of few words, and an admirer of pantomime. I like to 'suit the action to the word,' because brevity is the life of business as well as the soul of wit. When I am asked a question, I endeavor to answer it with common perspicuity; that is, I give a categorical answer, for I detest, myself, to put off with a long yawn, or a lazy response that seems to say, 'aye, what's the clock?'

Time is money, time is knowledge—therefore time is valuable to all men, particularly in these hard times, when money is so scarce and knowledge is so uncertain. How much time would be saved if every body's neighbor would only give short answers!

If, for instance, when you present a bill for payment, the debtor should say, 'yes, very right—I'll pay it.' How much better that pithy sort of dialogue is, than such as is too common, and withal a little inconvenient: for instance—'a bill! I really had forgotten you had an account against me! Why had you not brought it in before? I have just drawn on the bank for the last cent—hope you will not let another bill stand so long; I always pay up all my bills punctually, but just at this time, I—I—have lent all my money! I have notes to pay to-morrow; the rascally bank won't discount the best paper in market: I expect a vessel next week: my lawyer (poor dog he is) either don't collect or won't pay over; I am busy now, pressed with all sorts of cares; must be here, must be there—zounds and death! I must be every where. Call to-day, to-morrow, next day, next week; I will then give you!—Give what?—Why, give you—an answer to be sure.'

Now how much better a direct answer in the first place would be; either, I can't pay you, or, I won't pay you; because, in either case the affair is ended, and you may go about your business. But to stand the butt of ignorance, impertinence, poverty and eternal loquacity, all at once, is more than is given to human patience to endure.

I went the other day to the shoemaker. In the simplicity of my heart, I wanted a pair of shoes made.

'I want them made large with long quarters,' Quarters, (said the shoemaker) do you think the French army will make their quarters in Madrid? 'With thin soles and low heels,' said I. 'Will the New Hampshire votes be given to Crawford?' said the shoemaker. 'I have corns on my toes, (I continued) and cannot walk with straight shoes.'

'The Pirates,' said he—'The Pirates, (said he) at last are—' 'Zounds! (I exclaimed) stick to your last; THE SHOES! I want the shoes to wear to-morrow for I am absolutely barefoot!—' 'If Bonaparte was alive,' said my incorrigible man of wax—'With short straps,' I interrupted. 'He would be at the head!—The Foot,' said I, of a hundred thous!—'I rushed from the shop in a paroxysm of mortification.

I went, not long since, limping with the rheumatism, to a physician. I gave him an affecting recital of my afflictions. Seizing me by the hand, and giving me such a cordial grasp as 'made each particular hair to stand on end,' he exclaimed, 'Ah! my dear friend, pain is incident to the human frame!—' 'Oh,' said I—'Galen and Hippocrates, and learned men!—' 'O-o-h!' I shuddered internally!—'And learned men of all ages have agreed in one position!—' 'How!' ejaculated I, in the extremity of grief. 'One position: (continued he) that there is a decaying principle inherent in the nature of man, which sooner or later, gradually, or instantaneously, produces his dissolution.'

'O Lord!' said I. 'I remember a case, (pursued my tormentor, slapping me on my shoulder with a violence that sent twinges over my frame,) I remember a case reported of a patient in the Greenwich Hospital who continued forty-five years and six months under the most excruciating complaint.'

'Was it the rheumatism?' I asked in an agony of mental suffering. 'No; it was the gravel!—' 'Boo!' I roared with exultation and anger; and hobbled away relieved from my complaint. Now, Mr. Editor, I am pretty comfortably situated. I see but few friends, whose communication is confined to yea, nay, and nay, nay. I have cured myself of the rheumatism. I order my shoes, by my own written dimensions, from the country. And to avoid long talks, I keep no books of accounts. By persevering in this plan of life, I yet hope to be a happy man.

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Not a day passes without some new discovery in the way of machinery. All old modes of doing things are passing away, and people are continually on the *qui vive* to find out some cut, by which they may arrive at their ends without trouble. It is a peculiarity more of the New England people than any other. They are both ingenious and enterprising, and there is no branch of business which requires machinery, in which they have not made great improvements. In the East Indies, when cotton was extensively cultivated and exported thence to Europe and America, the seed was separated by a slow and difficult process. When cotton became the great staple of commerce of the South, an enterprising Yankee, Eli Whitney, perceiving the difficulty of separating the seed, invented the Cotton Gin, and now the operation is performed with ease and great rapidity.

The models of ships, and the science of navigation are so improved within a few years, that the time of a voyage across the Atlantic is shortened one third at least, while the greater safety with which a trip is made, is a still more important consideration.

The Spinning Jenny, as improved by the ingenuity of an American, upon the old fashioned English machine may be considered as a new invention and one of the greatest importance, since by its aid the New England manufacturers, though paying more than double the wages for work than is paid by the English manufacturers, are enabled to compete with them. The *Speeder*, as improved by the Yankees, is equally important. The silk reel and spinner has been greatly improved in this country by the Piedmontese Reel, and from present appearances, the United States will soon become a great silk growing and manufacturing country.

The application of steam to boats is the invention of an American, and to this, the world is indebted for much of the enterprise and anxiety for improvements which is the characteristic of this age. The importance of steam was scarcely known, till by its means, vessels began to traverse the waters against wind and tide, with a speed surpassing that ever attained under similar circumstances by the agency of the wind.

The Railroads are another great improvement of the times and the speed attained, though not very great, is perhaps as great as is consistent with safety, or as is really desirable. There is no reasonable cause for greater speed

than thirty or forty miles an hour, except for express communications, and these by the newly invented telegraphs may be made with almost the speed of thought, for any reasonable distance.

Balloons are an old story, but are doubtless susceptible of being made the means of very rapid locomotion. Like the numerous attempts at perpetual motion, one thing is always wanting; they cannot be made to go against the wind, consequently they must forever remain less useful than they might otherwise be.

Malleable iron is now cast without difficulty; a thing that for many centuries people have tried to make but without success. This malleable iron can be turned and twisted or hammered into any shape without breaking and can consequently be used for all the purposes to which wrought iron is applicable.

Malleable glass remains yet to be discovered. There is an account in one of the Greek Historians of a man who was reputed to have made this invention. He was brought before the monarch and asked if he could actually make glass malleable? to which he replied in the affirmative; whereupon the king ordered his head struck off instantly, alleging that if such a discovery were known, gold and silver would be of no value.

Engravings of bank notes, &c. show a very great improvement in the last twenty years. A plate can now be engraved principally by machinery, upon steel, for a bank note or vignette, and from it any number of steel plates precisely similar, can be taken by a peculiar process. Dies are multiplied in a similar manner; so that if a thousand dies for striking a coin are wanted, it would only be necessary to make one by the tedious and difficult operation of die-sinking; the others being all made. Pentagraphy, by which any number of plates may be engraved wholly by machinery, upon any pattern in bas relief, is certainly a very beautiful process, and for the representation of coins and sculpture, is particularly appropriate.

The multiplication of busts was considered a great feat when first accomplished, but the thing is now well understood and easily accomplished; and gun-stocks and all irregular figures, are now turned with ease and despatch, and also many kinds of articles which formerly could only be made by the carver.

A new plan has lately been invented for making a coach-spring, or other tapering spring by one operation, by passing it through rollers graduated in a particular manner.

The machinery now used for manufacturing and pressing bricks is very ingenious, and the rapidity with which it is accomplished is truly wonderful.

A side of leather is often split into three parts, and each part made into boots and shoes before it is fairly out of the machine.

Wrought nails are now made by machinery as fast as they formerly made cut nails, and every species of manufacture in iron and other metals, is done almost wholly by machinery. Very little hard work is done even in the heaviest business by men or animals, except in farming operations.

Agricultural machines have not been forgotten in the spirit of inquiry which has animated the ingenious and the enterprising. Dumb beasts are now made to do what was formerly done only by human labor. The plough has been so improved that two horses will perform as much work as was done by four. The application of horse power and water power to the thrashing of grain from the straw, is a modern improvement. Thrashing machines have long been known in England; but they are totally inapplicable to ordinary farmers, being very expensive. Many of them cost a thousand pounds sterling, and few cost less than a hundred. They were out of the reach of any but the great landed proprietors. In this country they have been used about twenty years, and before that period were scarcely heard of. E. Warren was the first to improve upon them, and it is to him that this country is chiefly indebted for the cheap and effective machines which are now so universally used. No ordinary man can thrash by flail more than ten bushels of wheat in a day—by a machine some hundreds of bushels can be got out in the same time.

Horses are now made to mow grass, and rake the hay—thrash the grain, and grind it to flour—and to plough, sow, harrow, and to roll the ground by one operation.—*N. Y. Sun*.

FOLLY WELL PUNISHED. In the ages of chivalry no one could hope to please the ladies but in proportion to his courage and address in military exercises; they sought admirers among the brave, and the proofs they required of the lover, and the force of his attachment, were combats, victories and trophies. In many instances, friends were compelled, by the barbarous commands of their mistresses, to engage in mortal combat; and the life of some brave but inflated soldier, was often sacrificed to the pride and cruelty of a wanton woman. As Francis I. was one day amusing his court with a combat of lions, a lady dropped her glove in the arena, and said to the chevalier De Lorges, 'if you wish me to believe you love me as much as you every day profess to do, go bring my glove.' De Lorges immediately went down among these terrible animals, took up the glove, returned and threw it in her face; and despite of all her arts and advances, refused even to visit her again. His courage was great, but his good sense was greater.

Health Restored!!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bone-setter, 257 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumber Aches'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained! Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and stout as his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements, etc.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, missed a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9, 1838.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that it is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the last week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly reached the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the Weekly Times will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—poetry and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no portion of it will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1, 1838.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, J. Hunt's Letter about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of objects and scenery, and the manner in which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig*.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy*.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is so complete in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times*.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman thoroughly known as an accurate and ready observer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus*.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7, 1838.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Grant Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5, 1838.

Feathers.

LIVE GEES and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7, 1838.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.
Quincy, July 25. 3w

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.
Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.
CALEB HILL.
Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 25. 1f

Partnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.
On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.
BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19. 1f

Spectacles Lost.

LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bowed Spectacles with the Case. The person who has found the same and will return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.
DANIEL HOBART.
Quincy, Aug. 25. 1f

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGGINGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.
Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.
All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.
GEORGE W. KENISON.
Quincy, Sept. 8. 1f

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp), may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.
Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—blue, black, brown, adaida, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt; ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4. 1f

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. 1f

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale and retail.
The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc., with good horses.
Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and as desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.
Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.
The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24. 1f

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of the: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS and the many troubles thereto arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiple copies of these certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as being useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.
THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Feathers! Feathers!!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.
Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23. 1y

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Re- move them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR: It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequency and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.
SAMUEL BOWLES.
Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREE MAN HUNT.
New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2. 1f

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS. THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETTS, SILSBURY do. LYNCH'S, MERRIMACK, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKINGS; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of the most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. 1f

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
CALEB GILL.
Quincy, Mar. 17. 1f

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 5. 1f

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. Its attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all; it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, and 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21. 1f

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate. This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of assisting the blood to its functions, is not only as indispensable as food itself, for instance, in the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and in performing its functions, it is exhausted of its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

The Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Boston, Aug. 25. 1f

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
Quincy, July 7. 1f

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.
Quincy, July 14. 6m

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.
Quincy, Apr. 28. 1f

Hayward's Statistical Works.

The Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Lane Register, for the years 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative View of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale at THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23. 31m

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonessett, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, &c given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr.'s H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his domestic business as usual.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past cure and confined to his room. He had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.
Yours, respectfully, THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.
DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.
Yours, respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.
Yours, truly, THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9. 1f

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—newspapers, the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1. 1f

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 43.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six Cents. **AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.**

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK,	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,	East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER,	Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG,	Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,	New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,	141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,	

VARIETY.

ANOTHER AND YET THE SAME. From the first moment of existence until death, the body is continually undergoing decay and renovation; so that at no two periods of life does it consist of exactly the same constituent particles. The river which flows along our city is the same which flowed when the red man held undisputed possession of its banks, and yet it may not contain a single drop of the water which it then contained. So with the human frame. If we compare man in infancy, youth, manhood and old age, we shall find that at each of these periods he is another and yet the same. So great is the difference in form and feature alone, that even the mother, who had not seen the interesting change, would be unable to recognize in the hoary headed, wrinkled and decrepit from age, the being which she tended in its childhood, when fair and blooming as a flower, and playful as a summer's breeze.—*Friend's Intelligencer.*

SATURDAY EVENING. This evening is looked for by the laborer, with interest as the end of his weekly toils, the time when the reward of his work shall be given him. It is desired by the worshipper of God as the season of preparation for the Sabbath, and for the services of the sanctuary. It closes up the round of weekly duties in domestic life—the servants are paid; the laborers rewarded; and the absent returned home with affectionate welcome, having brought with them the kindest feelings, and also the means of comfort for their wives and children. The shopkeeper receives the fulfillment of his weekly contracts, thanks for past and hopes for future favors—the merchants' accounts are balanced—provisions are made for the Sabbath, the jubilee of rest—the doors are shut—the hum of business in the streets has passed away; and all within and without is at rest or ought to be.

THE WORLD. The world presents an infinity of aspects. Shakespeare called it a stage, and men and women the players. The merchant regards it as a bazaar, in which every thing is an article of trade. The physician deems it a great hospital, the preacher looks at it as a church, mine host fancies it a tavern on the great highway from nothing to eternity, and to the black-leg life seems a game, in which death holds all the aces and trumps and takes whomsoever he pleases. It is a school house to the pedagogue, a ball room to the dancing-master, and a prison to the turnkey. The sportsman views it as a great field, on which death is the wily Nimrod and men and women his game; while the theological piscator deemeth it a wide fish-pond in which all, from the whales to the minnows, are nibbling and biting at the gilded baits which the devil throws in.—*Hesperian.*

UNDER BEDS. Would you have good under beds, constituted of materials that will endure? Then give up the old notion of filling them with straw, which soon becomes worn to chaff, and requires replenishing once or twice a year—and, if you have not corn of your own, go to some neighbor's husking, and preserve the inner ones which are soft and elastic when dried, and when once you have obtained enough of them to fill the bed sack dismiss all trouble about that bed for years—for it will last probably as long as you live. It is quite an object for a family to have all their beds filled in this manner.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH. One of the best modes of preserving health, and invigorating the constitution against the evils of the approaching winter, is the daily use of the cold bath. In many habits, however, the plunging bath is hurtful, by the absence of that reaction which causes the glow on the skin of those who are benefited by bathing. In these cases the shower bath is often useful; but, when no reaction ever follows its use, the individual should sponge the trunk of the body with cold salt water, or vinegar and water, before rising in the morning, whilst the limbs are kept warm in bed.

FRANKLIN'S BENEVOLENCE. When a memorial in favor of a destitute individual was presented to him, he wrote to the person in question, sending him ten louis d'ors, saying—"I do not pretend to give you such a sum; I only lend it to you." And then tells him that probably future exertions and better fortunes may enable him to pay all his debts; and in that case, when he meets with another honest man, in a similar distress, you must pay me by lending the sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able, and shall find another such opportunity.

CELLARS. It is a practice in Germany, worthy of our imitation, to keep open a communication between the cellars and the principal chimney of the house, to enable the noxious air more or less generated there, to escape. It also promotes the draft of the chimney. The air in cellars often becomes highly deleterious to health, and sickness of families may frequently be traced to the stagnant and noxious air in these underground apartments. Where there are different apartments in a cellar, ventilation should be provided for by leaving a passage open over the doors of communication.

LABOR. It is to labor, and to labor only, that man owes every thing possessed of exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of the savage; that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields; that has covered the earth with cities, and the ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort, and elegance instead of want, misery and barbarism.

MISCELLANY.

THE FATAL WAGER.

"A cold dreary night this," said the host of the Double Eagle, as he threw a faggot of wood upon the fire, around which were seated a knot of students silently smoking their meerschaums, while upon a table near at hand stood a number of empty bottles and drinking cups, bearing the evidence of their recent good cheer. The night was far advanced—it was St. Mark's eve—and they had been discussing the numerous superstitions current among the peasantry respecting this hallowed time. There was a pause in the conversation, and each sat seemingly absorbed in his own thoughts, which, to judge from the grave aspect of their countenances, were serious enough. So deeply were they buried in meditation, that none heeded the observation of the landlord. It was towards the close of Autumn, and the wind whistled shrilly as it swept past the crazy old inn, giving a token of the approach of stern-visaged Winter.

"Well, Herman," said one of the students, laying aside his pipe, and moving a little from the fire, which now blazed high and bright—"since you have laughed at the legends and superstitions which have been related to-night, and profess not to believe in the existence of spirits, good or bad, yet there is one concerning which I would ask your opinion. It is said that on the eve of St. Mark's one may see the shades of those who are to die within a short time pass into the church, by watching there at the hour of midnight."

"Mere stories to amuse children," replied Herman.

"Yet did not Borgomeister Wagram declare that he saw on the eve of St. Mark's, as he was returning home late at night from Grosheim, a shadowy figure, the exact counterpart of himself, glide into the porch of the church as he passed it—and did he not die a few months afterward?"

"Very true, said Herman; but you must recollect that old Wagram was not esteemed the most temperate man in Englebach. And it is known that on the occasion alluded to, he was returning from a merry-making, and it is but just to presume that his perceptive faculties, could not have been in a very perceptive state. It is probable he saw but his own shadow reflected by the moon, which I remember shone brightly that night; and his disordered intellect and his superstitious folly led him to imagine it a spirit. As to his death, which occurred so shortly after, it is my firm belief that it had no more connection with St. Mark's eve than—" puzzled for a simile—"than fire has with water."

"Granting all you have said, still I think it somewhat strange. Though I do not profess to be superstitious, yet there is something beautiful in the belief that there are spirits—those of our friends and kindred—who watch over us in our sleeping hours, and hover around during the busy scenes of day, guarding us from evil—who, when the sand of life has nearly run, assume a visible shape, and beckon us from this weary world to realms of happiness and bliss."

"All very fine, no doubt," said Herman, smiling. "I dare say, Rosambert, though you do not profess to be superstitious, yet are you not fearful, as you pass the old church at night on your way home, of seeing your shade hovering about the church?"

"It is well that your way lies not thither," said Rosambert, rather nettled, "for with all your smiling I doubt whether you dare trust yourself in its vicinity at the hour of midnight. Indeed I will wager a dozen of mine host's choicest Burgundy that you dare not."

"Done Rosambert, done! Gentlemen," said Herman, addressing his fellow students, "hear you this wager. Egad, I will make a night of it! Now Rosambert, I will do more on the faith of thy Burgundy—I will enter the old miser's vault concerning which there are so many mysterious tales; and should I meet a spirit, I'll speak to it though it blast me." The tomb is in a dilapidated state, and the entrance is easy. The wager shall be decided this very night."

"Excellent! excellent!" exclaimed Rosambert; "and that we may know that you have been there, take this pinard and stick it into a coffin."

Placing the dagger in his bosom, he gaily turned to his friends and said with a smile, "now I am ready—be sure you have the Burgundy uncorked on my return!"

He left the inn, and as he wended his way through the village now buried in repose, the solemn silence which reigned around dissipated his gaiety, and his thoughts took a more serious turn. He felt as if he had acted wrong in having indulged in unseemly levity on so serious a subject; and then the many terror-inspiring tales respecting the old miser, to whose tomb he was now journeying came rushing upon his mind—causing him almost to repent his foolish hardihood; but to return without attaining his object would occasion the ridicule of his friends, and he dreaded being stigmatized as a vain boaster and coward. He therefore pushed quickly on, and in a short time reached the old church, which stood at the extreme of the village. He clambered over the low paling which surrounded the venerable building, and stood in the "back-ground of life," as Richter denominates the grave yard. All was silent save the wind, which sighed mournfully through the linden trees, scattering the seared leaves far and wide. The night was dark, the sky overspread with murky clouds, which sped rapidly along like giant-spirits of the air, revealing here and there a twinkling star. A feeling of awe came over him as he stealthily glided along the tomb-stones; and as he neared the miser's burial, the hour of midnight tolled loudly from the turret clock, breaking through the solemn stillness like the knell of death. He started at the sound, and almost quaked with fear. But as the last stroke died away, he summoned his faltering resolution, and drawing forth the dagger, rushed down the steps, and with a convulsive shudder, struck it into a damp and mouldy coffin, which returned a sound as if the skeletons within had fallen asunder, and the bones rattled against the coffin sides. Terrified and agitated, Herman attempted to rush from the vault, but was held fast by some invisible agency, and uttering a faint cry fell senseless to the ground.

"What can possibly detain Herman?" said Rosambert to his fellow students. "It is now an hour since he departed, and he should have returned ere this. I hope no evil has befallen him."

Another hour elapsed—still he came not. At last it was proposed they should seek him. A lantern was procured, and after proceeding at a rapid pace, they arrived at the church, and descending the gloomy vault they discovered the body of the ill-fated Herman lying upon his face across the threshold, the extremity of his gown fastened to the coffin by the pinard.

It would seem that in his fear and agitation, his hand became entangled in the folds of his gown, and imagining he had fallen into the power of demons or spirits, he sank lifeless to the ground. He was raised and the expression of terror on his countenance was truly horrible. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets—his lips were firmly compressed—his hair stood bristling on his head. He was conveyed to the inn with all possible despatch, where efforts were made to resuscitate him, but in vain. The fright had been too much for him—he was dead!

THE BEAUTIFUL JULIA.

I knew the beautiful Julia L., when in the bloom of her seventeenth summer. She was beautiful—amiable—accomplished. Her form was the very symbol of grace, and in her dark, liquid, melting eye, there was a heavenly charm that captivated the soul. The burning words that fell from her lips of love, contained in them the very poetry of sound; and often have I hung over her at the piano, entranced by sounds, sweet as those when angels string their golden harps in * * * * Never have I heard a voice so soft, so sweet, so melodious. Oh! it was like the faint notes of an Aeolian harp, breathing over the bosom of a moonlit lake. But the beautiful, the fascinating Julia, was led away by the love of dress, which brought on a pulmonary disease.

I saw her when the rose had faded on her cheek, and the brilliance of her eye had departed. But oh! though changed she was still beautiful. I bowed down at her feet and spoke of returning home, and of the roses that should again bloom on her cheek; but she laid her fair hand upon her heart, pointed to heaven and shook her head. Oh! I can still see the expression of her beautiful eyes! Every day brought intelligence that the beautiful flower—that she, whom every one loved, was fading away. At length she grew better. I was rejoiced.

A few days after, in the happy belief that she was recovering, I was playing upon the violin. I heard a gentle step at my door—it was my mother. She entered and sorrowfully said, "poor Julia is gone—she is dead!" The sound came like a thunderbolt to my heart; the musical instrument fell from my hands, and I burst into tears, repeating my mother's words—poor Julia is gone—she is dead.

I stood by that vault and saw the once beautiful Julia entombed. It was a mournful no-

ment, for all who knew her loved her. Time rolled on. The seasons changed—Spring came with her beautiful flowers, but the lovely Julia, the sweetest flower of them all, was seen no more.

Eight years passed away on the wings of time. Again I stood by that vault, which was opened to receive another. I was seized with an irresistible desire to see once more that beautiful being. I unscrewed the lid of the coffin—here she lay—the shroud was gone, and the face was full, though of a dark hue. I could almost recognize the lineaments of former beauty. I was musing upon the mutability of human happiness, when a blast of air swept the ashes from the face, and left nothing but a ghastly skull before me. God of mercy! I involuntarily exclaimed, is this the once beautiful Julia! A voice from the silent city of the dead seemed to answer—"This is the end of beauty—this is the conclusion of all human hopes and all human grandeur!" I clasped the hands which were crossed upon the once fair and beating bosom; and as I held the cold relic in my own, I asked myself, if this could be the once small white hand which danced so delightfully over the keys of the piano, and woke the entrancing sounds of music. I turned away from the remains of the lovely one and wept; till the sound of approaching mourners aroused me.

NO PARTY MEN.

Whoever gives himself this character, you may depend upon it, *is of a party*; but it is such a party as he is ashamed to own. For, even while he says he is of *no party*, you may observe from the whole drift of his discourse that he is plainly prejudiced in favor of *one party*, and that, too, always the worst. And the true reason of his not declaring it is, that he thinks the party *not yet strong enough* to protect him. The justice of the cause and the goodness of the intention seems to be wholly out of this gentleman's schemes. The only distinction he goes by is to be politically of *no party*, that he may be *occasionally* of either. Others there are, who are ready for a party, and don't know it; they carry no designs, which are kept secret from them; and these indeed are such insignificant tools of a party that they may properly enough be said to be of no party; they are machines purely passive and, without any will of their own, obey the impulse of the wheel that moves them. But you shall never hear a man of true principles say he is a man of *no party*; he declares he is of a party, if resolutely to stand by and defend the Constitution must be called being of a party. But the other party, it seems, must be divided into two sorts: those who are of a party, and those who are of no party at all. With gentlemen who apply this latter expression to themselves, I would beg leave to reason thus: either they are of a party, or they are not; if they are, they prevaricate grossly (not to use a more unmanly expression) while they give out the contrary; if they are not, they ought to be ashamed of such infamous neutrality, and of deserting that cause which they are bound in honor and conscience to defend.—*Dean Swift.*

The editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, a spirited and well conducted paper, entertains different views of a "No Party Man," as appears from the following article.

"In these days of political gaming, perjury and fraud, the *no party* man is the only honest man. He belongs to the party of independent thinkers; the only party now to be found, that dares to do right and is ashamed to do wrong. His landmarks are fundamental principles, the constitution and the laws. He reverses the first as the work of God, and not the work of man; the second as the fundamental law of the land, not to be repealed by bribed public servants, but to be rigidly adhered to till altered by the power which made it—the people; and the third as the law of the land, to be enforced while it exists, and not to be repealed by lawless ruffians, instigated by profligate presses. With these landmarks constantly in view, he is not afraid to denounce a President who exhibits the qualities of a despot; nor a member of Congress who betrays the interest of his constituents; nor an aspirant to high public trust, who unites all the vices of the blackleg, nor an editor who denounces temperance, because he distills whiskey; nor another editor, who cants about order, while invoking the atrocities of a mob; nor a whole State, if it chooses to exhibit itself as a grand gaming shop; nor a whole nation, if it chooses to violate treaties and trample upon human rights.

To judge of partisan politics, let us take the political papers of Philadelphia. Each one accuses the opposite party of crimes, which, if committed, ought to send them to a penitentiary. These papers speak truth or not. If they do, these parties are monsters of wickedness. If they do not, what are they? Does truth lie between? Is the truth to be found only in one half or one fourth that is said? Still that portion stamps the accused with infamy. In such case, what shall an honest man do? Wade through the pollution of either, and be a partisan? No! If he would keep within sight of the landmarks abovementioned, he will keep aloof from both parties, and despise, denounce and expose them. The *no party* man is not a humbug, but the party man is both a humbug and a knave.

The party man will talk of great interests at stake! These great interests are his own salary and emoluments in office, or his own dis- counts at a bank.

THIS MINUTE.

This minute is the bearer of joys or pangs to the memories of thousands, and the birth of bliss or wo to thousands more. And what is it to me? Am I a mere spectator? or am I subject to the possible, may sure results of this minute? Does the stream of time cease its rolling while I gaze on its surface, and contemplate its course and termination? No; it flows onward and bears away, disdainful of bribe, and without discrimination, the noble and the mean, the rich and the poor, the beautiful and the ill-favored, the wise and the fool, the infidel and the saint, and heeds no mandate but His who bade it flow; and flow it shall till time shall be no more.

This minute I am in the current, for the stream has no eddies. How rapidly have I passed in succession, the numerous points on its banks! How soon shall I reach its mouth, and then, Oh, then, the ocean—the bottomless and shoreless ocean!! Am I of materials and structure to mount its wave and move buoyantly and swiftly on its broad bosom, or shall the grossness of my corrupt nature and habits sink me into its deep and dark abyss, not to drown, but to endure the suffocation of endless despair?

Then, what, my fellow men, is *this minute* worth? Is it worth the pleasures you desire, while it passes, from the indulgence of appetite or curiosity? Is it worth the money you paid for the last show, or the sum you extort from your neighbor? What is it worth! You may barter it for a dram, or a monkey show; but royal grandeur, at the point of death, once exclaimed, "A world of wealth for an inch of time."—*Christian Index.*

ENERGY OF CHARACTER.

Energy of character is the philosopher's stone of this life, and should be engraved upon every heart. It is that which has peopled the temple of fame—that which has filled the historic pages with great names, and the civil and military world—that which has brought a race from barbarism, drawn the veil from science, and developed the wondrous powers of Nature. It makes men great and makes men rich. First or last, it brings success. Without it, Webster would have been a New Hampshire lawyer, Tom Ewing a buckeye salt boiler, and Ben Franklin a journeyman printer. Without it, Demosthenes would have stammered on to his grave, and Cincinnatus died a common soldier. Shakspeare would have been shot for poaching—Pope died selling tape—Roscoe lived selling beer 'by the small'—and Bonaparte have gone out of the world a Corsican bully. With it, each one has not only done much good for himself, much for his day and generation, but much for the world in the past, the present, and future.

Energy of character will do the same thing for any man, in a small way, that it has done for those. Give the lawyer energy of character, and he will succeed at the bar without talent. It is the secret by which the merchant, the artist, the scholar, and the mechanic, arrive at distinction and wealth. If they fall once, they try again; no contrary winds bear them down; or, if down, they will not stay down. The man who has energy of character will rise in spite of fortune and in spite of opposition. Give a man energy, and he is a made man, put him where you will, and surround him by what you will. It is this fact that gives us confidence that the American people will rise from their depression as soon as the blast has blown over that threw them down. He who gives up in despair, and cuts away the sheets of his canvass, because he finds contrary winds in his passage, is but a poor navigator.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Success in life depends as much on trifling as on great things. Men may have talent, perseverance, and integrity, and yet drag through existence in the very lowest class of society. There is something wanting always—something which, in itself, appears to be unimportant, and is yet the great pivot upon which turn wealth and honor. Parents who have given their children excellent educations, and have taught them that virtue and integrity are the real sources of distinction and power, are often doomed to see them linger on in poverty—friendless and unhappy. They do not cultivate their feelings. They do not teach them that the hearts of men are the touchstone whereby to mount to influence. That it yields to a well-timed appeal, when eloquence may exhaust its chosen phrase, and talent may present its claim to the intellect. The heart is the instrument upon which every tone may be played. It is the key-stone to all man's passions; and when touched by a skillful artist, the world becomes its footstool and man his creature. When we consider the immense importance of this subject in the education of youth, its neglect is more extraordinary.

It seems to us as though the more discreet and good of the world thought the cultivation of the feelings to be improper. To be harsh and stern is not certainly a concomitant of virtue, even though its most ardent professors are very frequently characterised by these forbidding qualities. Virtue and religion, to us, appear always in the garb of a gentle woman, whose whole mind and manner are composed of every quality which flows pure and unadulterated from the heart. She is mild and benign, a sweet smile is ever upon her lip, and soft words are her appeals to those who seek her company. Why, then, are her votaries so generally surly, with a scowl always on their

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 277 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, &c. given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr.'s H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who had been confined to his room, &c. he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, June 9.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

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Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced, and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and its partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the water condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and judicious observer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Daily.*

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

I HAVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

faces, and no music in their words. They mistake their "beings end and aim" altogether; they have wrong notions of the spirit whom they worship. Like the eastern fanatics, they think he delights in blood, and is ever calling for a sacrifice of all pleasure and enjoyment. The notion is false, radically false; and it debars many from choosing that "better part," which renders life a gay parterre, filled with all that is enticing and lovely.

Those who cultivate the hearts of youth, prepare a way for the entrance of truth, and contentment—and consequent happiness. It is, however, a department of education which is left to chance; children are "brought up," as though they had no hearts, or as though it were a crime not to smother every indication of the possession of this important instrument of life. They attain manhood, therefore, without knowing its uses, and fit, without talent and energy, they sometimes fall of being successful, they cast the blame upon the ungrateful world, when in truth it should all rest with themselves. Having no mutual sympathy with mankind, they can build no firm foundation for their hopes, and may struggle perpetually, whilst each receding wave of time washes the structure from its slender base.—*Mobile Examiner.*

GO TO CHURCH.

There is no one thing which helps to establish a man's character and standing in society, more than a steady attendance at church, and a proper regard for the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church, as an example to its members, and every branch of a family should go to church, in imitation of the example of parents who have loved them, and watched over their best interests. Lolling in streets and bar-rooms on the Sabbath is abominable, and deserves severe censure, because it lays the foundation of habits which ruin one, body and soul. Many a young man can date the commencement of his dissipation, which made him a burden to himself and his friends, and an object of pity in the sight of his enemies, to his Sunday debauchery. Idleness is the mother of drunkenness—the Sabbath is to young people generally an idle day, therefore if it be not properly kept it were better struck out of existence. If you are a young man just entered upon business, it will establish your credit; what capitalist would not sooner trust a new beginner, who instead of dissipating his time, his character and his money, in dissolute company, attended to his business days, and on the Sabbath appeared in the House of God. Go to church with a contrite heart; and bending a knee at the throne of your Maker, pour out a sincere thanks offering for the mercies of the past week.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

DYSPEPSIA.

Who is fifty years old, and has not been afflicted at times by this morbid and despondence-giving disease? Who that has not sometimes been possessed by this evil demon? Whether there is any thing in our climate or dress that exposes us to this debilitating disorder, seems not to be fully ascertained—and yet most of our intelligent physicians assure us that in most cases we bring it on ourselves. Immoderate eating, a variety of highly seasoned food, and the omission of bodily exercise, are without doubt among the principal causes, if not the only ones, to which this disease may be attributed. Those who take simple food, and avoid stimulants and provocatives, and who are accustomed to bodily labor, and exercise much in the open air, are sure to escape it. The disease, then, is of our own creation; at least, we may avoid it if we choose. Prudent self-denial and moderation in our diet, corporeal labor and exercise to some extent, will save the young and healthy from this enervating disease; and is the surest way also to restore to health and cheerfulness those who have been under its morbid influence. A word to the wise is enough. We will not give a lecture on human diseases, nor encroach on the province of the regular physicians. Our advice is, use exercise, abstemiousness and rigid self-denial of all luxuries, and of all stimulants, which give an unnatural appetite, and eventually produce debility and disease. Remember, too, that it is better to avoid than to seek remedies for evil.

RICHARD RUSH'S LETTER.

We publish, at the request of a friend, the annexed letter of the Hon. Richard Rush, addressed to a committee of his fellow citizens who solicited his views, previous to the recent election in Pennsylvania, on political subjects connected with that struggle.

It was only late last night that I received your favor of the 11th inst. and I go to Washington to-morrow, for the purpose of bringing to a close business connected with a trust I have lately been discharging abroad for the United States, so that I have only time to offer you a brief reply—turning aside from other public engagements.

I have read the address to the Antimasons of Pennsylvania, in the Reading Democrat of the 4th of this month, which you have been so good as to send me. As you are pleased to ask my opinion on the sufficiency of the reasons it assigns for opposing the re-election of Gov. Ritner, I can have no scruple in saying that I think them amply sufficient. I have the same opinion of the terrible abuses to which masonry may be turned, and has been turned, that I expressed heretofore when called upon by my fellow-citizens, but ceased to be a political Antimason when I saw that party identifying itself with principles more full of political danger than masonry threatened; and had it been told to me that Governor Ritner, whom I was once delighted to support in '32, on the ground of his Antimasonry—a faith opposed to monopolies, combination and concentrated power—would have acted as he has done, I should have thought it impossible. Let him go to England,

to France, to any part of Europe from one extremity to the other, and he will not find a single person, unless an adhering bigot to the doctrines of the dark ages, who would not scout his thirty-five million bank with its charter to rule posterity! We are at a period when shackles of this kind have become justly objectionable with the enlightened throughout the world. Is the great patron of them among ourselves to be cherished any longer? Is this the land of all others where such shackles are to be borne? He an Antimason, he worthy to be supported by democratic men, he holding to a faith that plumed itself upon equal rights and free privileges among all, and that uniformly denounced as a primary element of its creed, corporate dictation or supremacy under whatever hand or tie it might be brought to bear upon society! The very thought is revolting. It ought to sink deeply into the mind of every reflecting Pennsylvanian who goes to the polls at the approaching contest.

I trust that the State is not destined to the calamity of its election a second time. The home reasons against it are numerous and cogent, as embodied in your address; but there is another that would make it doubly deplorable. In my humble opinion our foreign affairs are in a critical state. When we have had difficulties from this source formerly, the party of Governor Ritner has not been the one to rally round the principles of the nation. Ought they to fall under its expounding and keeping now? I trust not. I fervently hope, in a word, that all lovers of their country, as well as all Antimasons will see in the public character and acts of Governor Ritner a man than whom one more objectionable and dangerous could not possibly be put upon the State at present. I regret that I have not a thousand votes to give against him, and for Gen. Porter, instead of one.

I renew to you, my dear sir, and to our Antimasonic friends around you, assurances of the former and present esteem, with which I am your and their sincere and faithful servant.

RICHARD RUSH.

SLEEP.

Sleep is one of the most mysterious phenomena in the animal world. Similar appearances may also be observed in the vegetable kingdom. In sleep the organs of sense, the power of voluntary motion, and the active powers of the soul, suspend their operation, in order to collect new strength. The vital activity, however, is in full vigor; the functions of the heart and the lungs (breathing and the circulation of the blood,) continue, but are more calm and equable than during the waking season; the nutrition of the system, the secretion and absorption of the juices, &c., are carried on more undisturbedly and perfectly. Hence sleep is not really a state of inactivity but very partially compared to death. Man requires most sleep in infancy, and least during the period of active manhood. During this period, two hours before midnight, and five after it, seem to be sufficient; superabundance or deficiency of sleep soon produces evil effects. It is well not to have sleeping rooms occupied during the day time. It should be well ventilated, cool, quiet, without flowers or any other strong odor. The bed should be hard rather than soft and the body should be relieved from ligatures. A short slumber after dinner seems to be necessary to the inhabitants of warm climates, in colder climates it is unnecessary, and frequently injurious. The dormant state of some animals presents an interesting phenomenon.—*N. Y. Express.*

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

At a meeting of Whig delegates from a large number of towns in the 12th Congressional District convened at Halifax the 16th inst. Dr. ANTHONY COLLAMORE, of Penbrooke was appointed Chairman, and JOSHUA SMITH of Hanson, Secretary. It was

Resolved, unanimously, That the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, our present distinguished Representative in Congress, for his bold and intrepid defence of the Right of Petition—for his timely exposure of the intrigues and designs of the Executive to produce the annexation of Texas to the Union for purposes repugnant to humanity—for his vote against the Sub Treasury, and his unequivocal denunciation of this favorite measure of the administration, whatever "harlequin shape" it may assume—for his decided resistance to the encroachments of Executive power and influence—and for his watchfulness in laying bare the corruptions and profligacy of the present administration, entitles him to a public expression of the approbation of his constituents.

Resolved, That in view of his distinguished talents and experience, and his avowed determination as long as his health and strength shall last him to oppose the maddening schemes of a Northern President with Southern principles, we do unanimously recommend the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to the electors of this District as a candidate for Representative to the 26th Congress.

A committee was appointed to notify Mr. Adams and request his acceptance of the nomination.

Voted—That the proceedings be published. ANTHONY COLLAMORE, Chairman. JOSHUA SMITH, Secretary.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Norfolk County, at Alden's Hotel, in Dedham, on the 24th, without distinction of political parties, but opposed to the present license law; E. W. BRADLEY, of Roxbury, was called to the Chair, and GEORGE H. FRENCH, and JABEZ BIGELOW, of Quincy, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chairman, Harvey Field, Esq. of Quincy, moved, and it was unanimously vo-

ted, that a Committee of five be appointed to propose to the meeting three persons of liberal principles, to be supported for State Senators at the approaching election—which Committee subsequently reported the following gentlemen, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting, viz:—Hon. John Ruggles of Milton, Hon. William Ellis of Dedham, and Hon. Lewis Fisher of Franklin.

The following Resolutions were then introduced by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and adopted with acclamations:—

Resolved, That we have assembled this day in Norfolk County, to confer together on the important subject of our State Laws, and the alarming manner in which they are pursued, and to propose some method of restoring the one to that principle of liberty guaranteed by our constitution, and to place a just rebuke upon those persons, who have against public opinion and the true meaning of the law, paralyzed the prosperity of our villages; thrust the mechanic and tradesman from their employment; closed our public houses, and immured many of our most worthy and industrious fellow citizens within the cold walls of a prison.

Resolved, That the first principles of our government are equality of laws, equal rights, and free enjoyment of our opinions; and, to sustain those principles, we are bound to make a great effort to elect to the approaching General Court, men who will oppose the present arbitrary license law in a manner becoming state legislators.

Resolved, That we have assembled not with political feelings, but as the representatives of a free and injured people; and in pursuing a course to redeem our lost privileges, we will vote for such men only as we believe will support in an unflinching manner, the liberal principles demanded by an enlightened community.

Resolved, That believing as we do in the independence of character and moral honesty of the following gentlemen, we cheerfully recommend them to your suffrages as Senators, at the approaching election, viz:

Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, of Milton,
" WILLIAM ELLIS, of Dedham,
" LEWIS FISHER, of Franklin.

Resolved, That in the above nomination, we have introduced to you gentlemen who have for many years represented the County in our Senate Chamber,—who have filled the most important and various offices in the gift of their constituents, always in a manner to the admiration of their friends and acceptable to those who have opposed them: we have therefore discharged a duty we owe to American principles, to the community, and to ourselves—and we will use all honorable means to induce every liberal voter in Norfolk County to sustain them at the Ballot Box.

Resolved, That we congratulate our sister County of Suffolk, with many others of the State, in the dignified stand they have taken to check the intolerant spirit of proscription; and we pledge ourselves to continue firm in our efforts, until our present unjust License Laws are blotted from the Statute Book.

After various committees were appointed for carrying into effect the objects of the meeting, and securing the election of the above candidates, it was

Voted—That the proceedings should be published in the newspapers of the County, the Boston Centinel and Gazette, and Morning Post, with such others as are disposed to publish the same.

The Convention was then dissolved.

EDWARD W. BRADLEY, Chairman.
JABEZ BIGELOW, } Secretaries.
GEORGE H. FRENCH, }

MOVEMENTS IN BRAINTREE.

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance in Baintree, at Lyceum Hall, on Monday evening the 22d inst. Mr. SAMUEL HAYDEN was chosen Moderator and JOHN HOBART Secretary. After some remarks by several gentlemen upon the license law and the efforts making by spirit dealers in Boston and elsewhere to cause its repeal, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the law passed by our last Legislature regulating the sale of ardent spirits is good in its object, and if properly sustained will be productive of great good to the community.

Resolved, That the vigorous efforts making by the dealers and others concerned in intoxicating liquors, to prejudice the public against the law, require corresponding efforts by the friends of temperance in every part of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That should the sale of intoxicating liquor be continued and the public good and the voice of the people require the continuance of legislation with regard to it, the object of legislation should be to defend the community from its manifold evils.

Resolved, That we look upon those who continue to traffic in and encourage the use of intoxicating liquors, as guilty of undermining the health of individuals, destroying the happiness of families, and breaking up the peace and quiet of the community.

Resolved, That no person, however temperate he may profess to be, who is an advocate for the licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, can be a friend of order or human happiness.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen at the present crisis, to sacrifice all personal feelings and to exert all his influence at the ballot box, to secure the election of those who are friends to temperance, morality and good order.

Resolved, That as we have not our "ten thousand" nor our "one thousand dollars to give to carry our point," we pledge ourselves to all honorable means to sustain any law that tends so directly to lessen the misery and increase the happiness of the community.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the friends of temperance not to sustain or patronize those papers which oppose the "License Law."

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the resolution forming in every part of our land to drive intemperance from our borders, and sincerely hope that all the "professed" "friends" of temperance may believe that the better way is, to touch not, taste not and handle not the unclean thing.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Moderator and Secretary and presented for publication in all the papers in Norfolk County.

SAMUEL HAYDEN, Moderator.
JOHN HOBART, Secretary.

LIBERAL MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Quincy, of all parties opposed to the present License Law, was held at the Centre School Room, on the 21st instant, agreeably to notice: Capt. JOSIAH GLOVER was called to the Chair and THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. chosen Secretary.

Voted—To choose twenty-four Delegates to attend the County Convention at Dedham on the 24th instant. Messrs. Harvey Field, Nathaniel White, Ebenezer Bent, Josiah Glover, Alpheus Spear, Samuel Packard, William V. Lincoln, Urban Cudworth, William Newcomb, Ezra Beale, Francis Williams, Thomas Adams, Jr., George H. French, Samuel Thomas, Thomas White, John D. Thayer, Freeman Moore, Ebenezer Adams, 2d, John J. Carr, Jabez Bigelow, John Page, H. H. Flanders, J. M. Glover, James Baxter were duly chosen.

Voted—To choose a committee of three to call any meeting or meetings that they may deem expedient in relation to this subject previous to the election which takes place on the 12th of November next. Messrs. Harvey Field, John Newcomb and Thompson Baxter were chosen.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the call for the County Convention to be held on Wednesday next, at Dedham, for the express purpose of selecting suitable liberal candidates to be supported (by all liberals and those opposed to the present License Law) at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the present License Law is a violation of sound principles, and the natural rights of man, inasmuch as it robs the working class of inestimable privileges which it reserves only for the rich.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for Senator or Representative to the next General Court, who is not known to be decidedly opposed to the abovementioned law.

Voted—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Quincy Patriot.

JOSIAH GLOVER, Chairman.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Secretary.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Convention was held at Alden's Hotel in Dedham, on Tuesday last, agreeably to notice from the County Committee.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. S. G. GOODRICH, Chairman of the County Committee, and the Convention organized by the choice of the Hon. JAMES RICHARDSON as President, WILLIAM OLIVER and DANIEL KIMBALL, Esqrs. Vice Presidents, and J. M. GORGAS, Jr. and I. CLEVELAND, Esqrs. Secretaries.

The Delegates then presented their credentials, and twenty one towns in the County, were fully represented.

After the choice of the usual Committees the Convention adjourned till afternoon.

In the afternoon the committee to select Senators made their report, and recommended the old list for re-election which was adopted.

THOMAS FRENCH, Canton.
SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, Roxbury.
JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON, Medway.

The Address and Resolutions, which we shall publish next week, were severally reported, and being read to the Convention, were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then voted that the proceedings be signed by the President and Secretaries, and published in the several newspapers in the County.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1838.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New York, October, 1838.

Business in New York improving—John Jacob Astor and Fitz Green Halleck, the poet—Peter Parley's popularity in New York—Cooper, vs. Walter Scott—J. K. Paulding's Gift from Fairy Land—American Institute—Lord Durham—Forrest the political tragedian, and his friend William Leggett—H. Hastings Weld—Wm. L. Prall, of the Transcript—J. C. Hart, the author of Miriam Coffin—Gen. George P. Morris of the Mirror—Letters about the Hudson—Ladies Companion—the Churchman's Annual, etc.

Business is improving in the "Commercial Empire." The fall sales have exceeded that of any year since the "panic times" of 1834.

John Jacob Astor has been ill for some time. There is no doubt of his having made liberal provisions for the establishment of a City Library—the announcement of this fact in a Boston paper was premature.

Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet, is his first and confidential clerk. Astor is said to distrust every body, but makes a confidante of Halleck, who serves his rich master to the tune of six thousand dollars per annum.

Peter Parley's "Fireside Education" has been well received in New York, indeed all his works are very popular with us.

J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, has made an attack on the private and moral character of Sir Walter Scott, in a long and able article in the October number of the Knickerbocker. It has produced great excitement in our literary circles.

J. K. Paulding, the Secretary of the Navy, has been writing a humorous "Gift from Fairy Land," intended as an annual for the New Year. It is to be published by the Appletons.

The late fare of the American Institute, at Niblo's, was well attended. The address delivered by our distinguished Senator in Congress, John Davis, was well received. It was really a masterly performance, every way creditable to the high character of the distinguished orator and statesman.

Lord Durham is expected in New York on the second of November on his return to England. He is one of our aristocratic radicals, and his retirement from the government of the Provinces is matter of congratulation to every friend of the Canadas.

Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, declined the nomination for Congress in favor of his friend William Leggett, who did not get it after all; it has produced quite a muss with the friends of the latter. Leggett is an able, bold and fearless writer, and a frank and open supporter of what he conceives to be democratic and liberal principles; and I must say that I am sorry he did not get the nomination.

H. Hastings Weld, late of Boston, edits the New York Sun, and renders it one of the most popular of the City dailies. He is considered the "Boz" of this country.

W. L. Prall is now at the head of the Transcript. This paper has greatly improved under his auspices. Prall was for several years Secretary of State of New Jersey. He is from one of the first families in that State, and a gentleman of decided talent.

Joseph C. Hart, the author of Miriam Coffin, is engaged on another novel.

Gen. Morris, the gifted editor of the Mirror, is about producing an amusing volume of humorous pieces, illustrated with etchings on copper by Johnstone. Morris has a splendid private residence at Cold Spring, on the Hudson River.

"Letters about the Hudson" has passed through three editions. The last contains a new and correct map of the Hudson River, maps of the Village of Poughkeepsie, the City of Hudson, and a beautiful view of College Hill.

The Ladies' Companion is rapidly growing in favor with the women of our country; and numbers among its contributors some of the most gifted writers, Mrs. Sigourney, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Gen. G. P. Morris, Rev. C. Gilman, John Neal, Grenville Mellen, Horace Greeley, Robert Hamilton, and others no less distinguished.

"The Evergreen; or, Churchman's Annual," is the name of a new Christmas gift, in the press of Messrs. Sherman & Trevert, Episcopal booksellers in this city. It will contain contributions from many of our best and most popular writers, and will make its appearance early in November.

But my sheet is full—perhaps these hasty items may serve to give your readers some idea of what is going on in Gotham—if you think so, why publish them; if not, no matter.

Yours, etc,
POMMAN.

TO VOTERS. The Selectmen are making out a list of qualified voters in this town, and it behooves every individual possessing the required qualifications, to see that his name is embraced in the list.

NOTICES.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 31st,) commencing at seven o'clock, by the Rev. Charles Brooks of Hingham.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

The Directors of the Quincy Lyceum are desired to meet at the Centre School Room, next TUESDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock.

The Democratic Nominating Committee, for the selection of a double list of Representatives, will meet for that purpose, at the Centre School Room, next MONDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Chairman.

The democratic citizens of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, (Nov. 3d,) at seven o'clock, to hear and act on the Report of their Committee relative to Representatives, and for the transaction of such other business as the democratic cause may require.

By order of the Town Committee.

The standing democratic Town Committees, in the several towns of Weymouth, Cohasset, Quincy and Milton, (pursuant to a vote of the recent County Convention,) are requested to meet at the Hancock House in Quincy, on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at six o'clock in the afternoon, in order to devise the most effectual means to secure the success of democratic principles at the approaching important election.

By order of the County Committee.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Baptist Meeting-house in Hingham, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Messrs Phelps and Garrison are expected to be present. Friends from towns out of the County are invited to attend.

T. P. RYDER, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth, one and all, are requested to meet at John G. Rogers' Hall, in Weymouth, on SUNDAY EVENING, (Nov. 11th,) at six o'clock, agreeably to an adjournment, to select suitable persons to represent the Town in the next General Court, and to adopt such measures preparatory to the General Election as shall then be deemed expedient.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Chairman.

ABNER W. FAIRBANK, Secretary.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next Annual Meeting, in Weymouth, at Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting House, on TUESDAY, the 13th of November next. The public services to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

D. SANFORD, Corresponding Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Josiah V. Packard to Miss Catherine E. Shaw.

A slice of cake accompanied the above, for which the happy couple have the good wishes of ourselves, that their path through life may be strewn with flowers as sweet as their cake.

In Abington, Mr. Nathaniel W. Cushing, of Hanson, to Miss Sally Blake.

DIED.

In Cohasset, Mrs. Ruth Jenkins, aged 45.

In Scituate, Mrs. Deborah Gooch, of Boston, aged 88.

Thomas B. Adams' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of

THOMAS B. ADAMS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to make payment to

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, } Executors.
ISAAC HULL ADAMS, }
Quincy, Oct. 27. 3w

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy.

[L. S.] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, and to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on DAY the twelfth day of November next, at one o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second of said month,) to act on the following articles:

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To take into consideration an article served on the Town by the County Commissioners, relative to the petition of John Hobart and for a Road leading from Cherry Street in Dedham through lands of sundry persons as described in petition, and terminating near Mr. Willard's in Quincy.

Third—To hear and act on the Report of the men, relative to the petition of Solomon Williams, for a Road leading from Common Street to the gate of Timothy's school, thence through said Kicker, John D. Thayer and Samuel Cope to the new Town Road near the West District House.

Fourth—To see if the Town will continue School Districts, as recently revised, authority their Prudential Committees.

Fifth—To give in their votes for a Representative to the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the United States the Twelfth District.

Sixth—To give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives, on the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Seventh—To determine the number of Representatives the Town will elect for the ensuing poll.

Eighth—To choose such number of Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT, }
JAMES NEWCOMB,
WILLIAM B. DUGAN, }
HARVEY FIELD, }

Quincy, October 27th.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed meet at the time, place, and for the purpose named.

A true copy. Attest,
GEORGE BAXTER, Co.

Quincy, Oct. 27. 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. Quincy, Oct. 27th.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Auction, on THURSDAY, the twenty December next, at nine of the clock before me in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned, all the right in equity that Nathan of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Ship on the nineteenth day of June now last past the same was attached on mesne process of certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold unto said Joselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., I warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 52,) and bounded and described in said Deed to wit:—containing one acre, three quarters rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a easterly of the south-east corner of William house lot, and running easter

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy.

[L S] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs and Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second Monday of said month), to act on the following articles, viz:—

First.—To choose a Moderator.
Second.—To take into consideration an order of notice served on the Town by the County Commission, relative to the petition of John Hobart and others, for a Road leading from Cherry Street in Braintree, through lands of sundry persons as described in said petition, and terminating near Mr. Willard's Lodge, in Quincy.

Third.—To hear and act on the Report of the Selectmen, relative to the petition of Solomon Willard and others, for a Road leading from Common Street, near the gate of Timothy Ricker, thence through land of said Ricker, John D. Thayer and Copeland, Jr., to the new Town Road near the West District School House.

Fourth.—To see if the Town will continue to the six School Districts, as recently revised, authority to choose their Prudential Committees.

Fifth.—To give in their votes for a Representative to the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the United States, to the Twelfth District.

Sixth.—To give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Counsellors, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Seventh.—To determine the number of Representatives the Town will elect for the ensuing political year.

Eighth.—To choose such number of Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

LEWIS BAXTER, } Selectmen
EBENEZER JEWETT, }
JAMES NEWCOMB, }
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, }
HARVEY FIELD, }

QUINCY, October 27th, 1838.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named.

A true copy. Attest:
GEORGE BAXTER, Constable.
Quincy, Oct. 27.

NORFOLK ss. Quincy, Oct. 27th, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Joselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on the nineteenth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called), in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Joselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 72, fol. 52) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being in a straight line—then in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—which passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Joselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 85, fol. 291) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to a stake on the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Joselyn by Mary Vinall, Adm., by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows—beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 20 feet beyond the south-east corner point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then easterly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equal to the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr.,—said line being in a straight line, and thence in the same straight line to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, measuring eight rods on the bank of Weymouth Fore River and containing one hundred and fifty-seven rods of upland.

The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by Eliphalet Smith to said Joselyn, are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$2000 and interest. (See Norfolk Fore River Deeds, lib. 88, fol. 192.) And all said parcels of land are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the estate now in the occupation of Joselyn, and comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable, Work Shops and Ship Yard.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Quincy, October 27.

Alpines.

A FEW pieces, good quality and fashionable colors, for cloaks and dresses, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Sept. 29.

Almanacs.

THE Old Farmer's and other Almanacs, for 1839, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Quincy Bookstore.
Quincy, Oct. 27.

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THE Old Farmer's and other Almanacs, for 1839, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Quincy Bookstore.
Quincy, Oct. 27.

Wood! Wood!!

WILL be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in lots to suit purchasers, the WOOD standing on twelve acres of land, situated in Quincy, on the land formerly owned by Mr. Josiah Nightingale, bounded northerly on West Street, and easterly and westerly by the new County Road. Said WOOD consists of Red Cedar, White and Pitch Pine, and various kinds of Hard Wood, a part of which is of a heavy growth. It is very conveniently situated and easy of access. Those who wish to purchase a cheap supply of Wood, suitable for all seasons of the year, will do well to attend the sale.

Conditions made known at the sale.
HARVEY FIELD, Auct.
Quincy, Oct. 27.

Just Received.

AT the Quincy Bookstore, the American Almanac for 1839; China, its State and Prospects; Young Housekeeper, by Dr. Alcott, 3d edition; Young Wife, by Dr. Alcott, 6th edition; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Duty and Inclination, by L. E. L. (Miss Landon); Quincy, Oct. 27.

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1838. Ruth White, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, plaintiff, against Warren B. White, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, defendant, in a plea of the case; for that the defendant, on the day of the date of the writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in seventy dollars for goods sold and delivered, and for boarding, and also for money paid for said defendant at his request, promised to pay her the same sum on demand.

In this suit, it is ordered by the Court, that the said plaintiff give notice to the defendant of the pendency thereof, and to appear and answer at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be begun and held at Dedham, within and for the County of Norfolk, on the third Monday of December next, by causing an attested copy of this order, to be published three weeks successively in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, the last publication thereof to be thirty days at least before the third Monday of December next.

LEWIS BAXTER, Clerk.
A true copy of order on file. Attest,
EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.
Weymouth, Oct. 20.

Elisha Hollis' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of ELISHA HOLLIS,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

MINOT THAYER, Administrator.
Braintree, Oct. 13.

Laban Pratt's Estate.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, September 29th, A. D. 1838. The administrator of the estate of LABAN PRATT,

late of Weymouth, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance, and also an account in his private capacity:—

Ord. Adm. That said Administrator notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said county, on the twentieth day of October, A. D. 1838, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
October 6.

Found.

A BOAT was picked up adrift in Quincy Bay on the 4th inst. The owner can receive the same by paying charges on application at Quincy Point to WILLIAM H. PACKARD.

Quincy, Oct. 6.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions (the market affords).

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, &c., &c.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 5.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, &c., &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 25.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN BRIEHLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIEHLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

BRIEHLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19.

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.

All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON.
Quincy, Sept. 8.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Oct. 1, 1838.

Amidon Maria Miss J
Bartlett John K
Brown John K
Bartlett John K
Brookway S. 2
Buckman M. Abner

Connel Michael L
Cross Gardner M
Corliss Jane Nancy Miss M
Chester William M
Campbell H. Francis M
Cushing John P
Davengport R. Edward P

Fuller Abram R
Farmer B. Jesse S
Flynn James S
Graves Rebecca Mrs. S
Gilmore P. George S
Glover J. Francis S
Green Joseph S

Holmes W. James S
Rhodes Louisa Miss S
Rowell Isiah S
Senter Aaron S
Shipley William S
Woodman Asa 2 S
Wentworth Edwin S

DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.
Quincy, Oct. 6.

\$10 Reward.

AT a meeting of the Association for mutual protection, to prevent trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, &c., in the Town of Quincy, held on the evening of the first of October, the undersigned, having been appointed a committee to publish the laws of the Commonwealth relating to the same, and to offer a reward for the apprehension of offenders, hereby offer, in the name of said Association, the sum of Ten Dollars, to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons offending against the laws protecting the gardens, fields, orchards, woodland, &c., belonging to members of this Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree, not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament, or for useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar, or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously sever from the freehold another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by cutting down, or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grain, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and if any of the offences mentioned in this, or in the preceding Section, shall be committed on the Lord's day, or in disguise, or secretly in the night time, between sun setting and sun rising, the imprisonment shall not be less than five days, nor the fine less than five dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 46. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 47. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 48. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 49. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 50. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 51. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 52. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 53. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 54. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 55. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 56. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 57. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 58. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 59. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and there cutting down, or carrying away, any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, flint or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn, standing, growing, or being on such land, or any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 60. Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the land of another, and

POETRY.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

'Father—look up and see that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies.
It is your country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light,
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign climes—
A symbol of our might.

'Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds;
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?
It is the voice of the cannonry,
The glad shouts of the free;
This is a day of memory dear—
'Tis Freedom's jubilee.

'I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But father, why don't you?
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy,
I've witness'd many a day like this—
Shout these aloud, my boy.

'Hurrah! for Freedom's jubilee!
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!
Well done my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where Freedom loves to dwell,
Is paradise on earth.

'COME LET US PRAY.'

Come let us pray! 'tis sweet to feel
That God himself is near,
That while we at his footstool kneel,
His mercy deigns to hear;
Though sorrows cloud life's dreary way
Here is our solace—let us pray!

Come let us pray! the burning brow,
The heart oppress'd with care,
And all the woes that throng us now,
Will be relieved by prayer—
Jesus will smile our griefs away,
O glorious thought—come let us pray!

Come let us pray! the sin sick soul
The weight of guilt must feel,
But hark! the glorious tidings roll,
Whilst here we humbly kneel—
'Jesus will wipe that guilt away
And pardon grant—then let us pray!

Come let us pray! the mercy seat
Is now prepared and free,
And Jesus ready stands to greet
Sinners like you and me—
Oh! loiter not, nor longer stay
From Him who loves us—let us pray!

ANECDOTES.

THE HOPEFUL HEIR. 'Every thing is arranged for your wedding with Susan,' said a father to his only son. 'I hope you'll behave yourself like a man, Thomas.' The individual addressed was a young man, seated in a chair, despatching a huge piece of bread covered with thick molasses; his only answer was a sigh, accompanied by a flood of tears. The parent started, and in an angry voice demanded, 'what objections can you have? Susan is handsome and wealthy, and married you must be some time or other. Your mother and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare for the nuptials.' 'Yes,' finally sobbed Thomas, 'that's a different case; you married Mother, but I, I sent out to marry a strange gal! Can't stand it!'

NOR SO SLOW. An Englishman was boasting of his pedestrian feats, and said, upon one occasion, for a short race, he actually accomplished a mile in four minutes and a half. 'Well,' said a real Jonathan in company, 'that's tremendous talk running to be sure, but I've got a brother could beat it, I guess. I seen him start a covey of partridges once, and take a run after them. I don't mean to say, stranger, that my brother actly catched the partridges, but every time he made a jump he didn't take a small handful of feathers out of some of their tails, mind I tell ye; and I do believe that after a feeble practice, he'd bag more birds in the field than any common sportsman with a double barrel'd shooting iron and Dupont's best. John Bull knuckled clear down.—*Baltimore Sun.*

VERY FUNNY. An infirm old gentleman was found by a rogue, moaning sadly at something lost. 'What's the matter, sir?' said a fellow. 'Oh, sir, a villain just stole my gold faced hat from my head, and ran away with it.' 'Why don't you run after him?' asked the rogue. 'Bless your heart, sir, I cannot run at all, I can hardly walk.' 'The duce you can't,' said the rogue, 'and he stole your hat?' 'Yes he did sir.' 'And you can't run?' 'Not I.' 'Nor catch him?' 'Then here goes for the wig!' and accordingly pulling off that thatched for the head, the fellow went off like a shot, and the old gentleman was left as bald as a coote.

REPROOF. A wealthy gentleman taking his friend upon the top of his house to show him the extent of his possessions. 'There,' says he, 'that is my estate.' Then pointing to a great distance on the other side, 'do you see that farm?' 'Yes.' 'Well that is mine.' Pointing to the other side, 'do you see that house?' 'Yes.' 'That also belongs to me.' Then said his friend, 'Do you see that little village yonder?' 'Yes.' 'Well, there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this.' 'Ah, what can she say?' 'Christ is mine!'—He looked confounded and said no more.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VAGRANT. The Knickerbocker related a good anecdote of a well known vagabond, who was brought before a magistrate as a common vagrant. 'Having suddenly harpooned a good idea, he pulled from a capacious pocket of a tattered coat, a loaf of bread and half a dried codfish, and holding them up before the magistrate, "You don't ketch him that way! I'm no vagrant. An't them wisable means of support, I should like to know."

LICENSE LAW. The fifteen gallon law being the subject of conversation the other day, it was remarked that it would be evaded. 'That may be,' observed the Deacon, 'but it will stop the sale of liquor in a great measure.' 'Then its object will be defeated,' said the Major, 'for it proposes to prevent the sale in small measure.'

MISTAKE. A man who married Miss Take, after having courted Miss Lloyd, was told by a friend that it was reported he was married to Miss Lloyd. 'It was a Miss Take I assure you,' he replied.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 304, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of the following: Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. Jy

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion and various troubles using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either traveling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Jy

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including romances, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. Jy

Feathers! Feathers!!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD, Jy

Weymouth, Sept. 23. Jy

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, biliousness, and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, leucorrhoea, and agues, absolute headachies, impure state of the fluids, unhealthily appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills, taken after a moderate dose of any food, medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unsolicted* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—great and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last I have found a remedy in the Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES, Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1837. FREEMAN HUNT.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Sept. 2. Jy

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS. Friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROAD-CLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTES, SALISBURY do, LYONS-KINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL, LOCKING, Slatin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf Boots;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes. Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Clocks, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Powder and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON, Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. Jy

Books, Stationary, &c.

The subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL, Quincy, Mar. 17. Jy

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 14. Jy

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. Jy

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered, and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN, Quincy, July 21. Jy

Citizens of Quincy.

New England College of Health, 27 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. BRIESLER & CARTER, the Indian Purgative Pills, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining the precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate.

This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors. The principal disease incident to this climate originates in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensably necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this mode of a full completion to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Aug. 25. Jy

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged. Quincy, July 7. Jy

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14. Jy

New Prints.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28. Jy

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*. The *New England and New York Lane Register*, for the years 1835-6.

The *Massachusetts Directory*, 1835.

The *Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America*, 1836.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston. Boston, Sept. 23. Jy

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, of the celebrated Dispensary, 257 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great system medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr.'s H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of four phials of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced by a physician to be incurable, and to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, read a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please to send me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly, THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent. Quincy, June 9. Jy

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will maintain a large and constant readership.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—poetry and other reports—popular tales, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 44.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

LIST OF QUALIFIED VOTERS, IN THE TOWN OF QUINCY, As prepared by the Selectmen, October 27th, 1838.

A.

Hon. John Quincy Adams,
Ebenezer Adams,
Josiah Adams,
Thomas Adams, Jr.
Ebenezer Adams, 2d.
Thomas Adams,
Thomas Adams, Jr.
Jedidiah Adams,
Peter Adams,
Seth Adams,
James Arnold,
Elihu A. Arnold,
Nathan Ames,
Moses Abbott,
William G. Appleton,
George Adams,
Jephthah Ames,
Wyman Abercrombie,
Thomas Arey,
Thomas Adlington,
Obad Allen,
John Andrews,
Luther Abbott,
Annis Atwood.

B.

John Briesler,
Jonathan Bass,
Lewis Bass,
Isaac Bass,
Benjamin Bass,
Josiah Bass,
Josiah Bass, Jr.
George Bass,
James Baxter,
Jonathan Baxter,
George Baxter,
Thompson Baxter,
William Baxter,
George L. Baxter,
Lewis Baxter,
Daniel Baxter,
Elijah Baxter,
Josiah Baxter,
George W. Beale,
Lemuel Brackett,
Joseph Brackett,
Joseph G. Brackett,
Ambrose S. Brackett,
Ibrahim Bartlett,
Joseph S. Beale,
Nedebiah Bent,
William Bent,
Ebenezer Bent,
George Bent,
Seth Burrell,
Joseph Burrell,
Seth Burrell, 2d.
Charles Burrell,
Jabez Bigelow,
Benjamin Bramhall,
Josiah Brigham,
Charles A. Brown,
Billings Bailey,
Hanson Bailey,
Matthias Bartlett,
Joseph N. Brown,
Joseph N. Brown, Jr.
George M. Brown,
Timothy Brown,
Peter Brackett,
Thomas Barnes,
Ezra Beale,
James M. Beckford,
William Belcher,
Henry Barker,
John G. Brown,
Thomas Bates,
Hezekiah Bass,
Henry S. Burr,
Charles Barker,
Cotton C. Bradbury,
William P. Blanchard,
Lemuel Billings,
George W. Brooks,
Robert G. Babcock,
Seth K. Bailey,
James Buffam,
Simeon Bachelder,
Foster Brown,
Henry Burr,
Daniel Bean,
Joshua Bean,
Isaac Bennett,
Samuel Benson,
Rufus Bean,
Luther Bradbury,
William Brook,
Ambrose M. Burrell.

C.

Rev. William M. Cornell,
Noah Curtis,
Adam Curtis,
Samuel Curtis,
Benjamin Curtis,
Nathaniel Glover,
Nathaniel E. Glover,
Joseph Crane,
Ephraim Crane,
Benjamin L. Crane,
Elisha T. Crane,
David Chubbuck,
Perez Chubbuck,
William C. Chubbuck,
Samuel Copeland,
Thaddeus W. Cross,
Jonathan Cook,
Gersham Clemons,
John J. Carr,
James Cleverly,
Thomas Cannon,

D.

Cyrus Corlis,
Asa Colburn,
John Chadwick,
William H. Cox,
Charles A. Cummings,
Salathiel Cole,
George Clapp,
Urban Cudworth,
Jacob S. Carr,
James T. Cleverly,
John B. Currier,
Ebenezer Cleverly,
Alford Caverly,
Leonard Caverly,
Jason Clapp,
Samuel Carter, Jr.,
Alexander M. Corles,
Joseph W. Carlton,
Jacob Cook,
Jotham Cummings,
Jeremiah Cole,
Samuel Clough,
James Cunningham,
William Chesley,
Joel Clement,
Benjamin Cole,
Elonzo Chatman,
Simon Clifford,
William W. Cool,
Philip Carver,

E.

John Dwell,
Thomas Drake,
William B. Duggan,
William Ditson,
John C. Davis,
Edward T. Dexter,
William Dyer,
Ezra Damon,
Edward Damon,
Gideon F. Denton,
David Dergan,
George M. Dawes,
Jonathan Durgan,
John L. Dutton,
Stephen Davis,
James Durgan,
Horatio N. Dearborn,
Solomon Hayden,
Harvey Hayden,
George W. Hayden,
Eli Hayden,
William Hinckley,
David Holmes,
Lloyd G. Horton,
Robert Hussey,
John Hayward,
Asa Hunt,
George W. Huntress,
Samuel Higgins,
Trueman Huntress,
John Hunt,
Nathaniel Hayden, Jr.,
Isaac Hill,
William Huff,
Washington Hobart,
Hiram Hunt,
George Houghton,
Erastus Hale,
Nathan Holt,
Josiah Hutchins,
Lewis G. Hayden,
Joseph Hardin,
Josiah Harmon,
Jabez Hosley,
Jacob Hersey,
Michael Hodgkins,
George Follett,
John Fowle,
Job Ford,
Joseph French,
William Field,
David Ford,
Isaac J. Fenno,
Thomas G. Fenno,
Hosea H. Flanders,
John S. Foster,
Salathiel A. Fletcher,
Charles Flint,
Charles Field, Jr.,
George Field,
Richard Foster,
Jedidiah Farnum,
Charles C. Fogg,
William S. Fogg,
Jonathan French,
Joseph Ford,
Thomas Ford,
John C. Filbrick,
Samuel Fox,
Eleazer Frederick,

F.

Rev. William M. Cornell,
Noah Curtis,
Adam Curtis,
Samuel Curtis,
Benjamin Curtis,
Nathaniel Glover,
Nathaniel E. Glover,
Joseph Crane,
Ephraim Crane,
Benjamin L. Crane,
Elisha T. Crane,
David Chubbuck,
Perez Chubbuck,
William C. Chubbuck,
Samuel Copeland,
Thaddeus W. Cross,
Jonathan Cook,
Gersham Clemons,
John J. Carr,
James Cleverly,
Thomas Cannon,

G.

Edmund S. Marsh,
George Marsh,
Nathaniel Mann,
Israel W. Munroe,
Freeman Moore,
Benjamin V. Mead,
Alexis W. Moore,
John Mulford,
John L. Maxwell,
Samuel Murch,
Seth A. Mills,
Samuel Marden, Jr.,
Thomas P. Martin,
Rufus L. Moses,
Parker M'Niece,
William Meade,
James Newcomb,
James Newcomb, Jr.,
Bryant B. Newcomb,
George Newcomb,
Oliver T. Newcomb,
John A. Newcomb,
William Newcomb,
Joseph Newcomb,
John Newcomb,
Thomas P. Newcomb,
Thomas Newcomb,
William Newcomb, 2d.,
Thomas P. Newcomb, 2d.,
George W. Newcomb,
Richard Newcomb,
Thomas J. Nightingale,
Thomas Nightingale,
George Nightingale,
George B. Nightingale,
Josiah Nightingale,
Jeremiah Nightingale,
Solomon Nightingale,
Moses Nightingale,
Alpheus Nightingale,
Isaac Nightingale,
George W. Nightingale,
Daniel Nightingale, Jr.,
Lemuel Nightingale,
Lewis Nightingale,
Thomas Nuttage,
Thomas J. Noyes,
Waldo P. Nash,
David Nudd,
Elvinton P. Nash,
George Nutter,
Mathias Nutter,
David Nudd,

H.

John A. Green,
Ebenezer Green,
Ebenezer G. Green,
Simon Gillett,
John M. Gourgas, Jr.,
Thomas Graham,
William Goodridge,
Cyrus Goss,
Joseph Greene,
Caleb Gill, Jr.,
Charles Gill,
Eli T. Gile,
Henry Green,
Daniel Glidden,
Lyman B. Goss,
James Gilmore,
Simeon C. Gray,

I.

James Hall,
Charles Hall,
Edward Hall,
Thomas Hall,
John Hall,
Henry Hardwick,
Henry Hardwick, Jr.,
Frederick Hardwick,
Frederick Hardwick, Jr.,
Joseph Hardwick,
Peter Hardwick,
William W. Hardwick,
James M. Hardwick,
Charles Chatman,
Charles Hardwick, Jr.,
John Hardwick,
Thomas Hardwick,
George W. Hardwick,
Adam Hardwick,
Samuel V. Hardwick,
Thomas P. G. Hardwick,
Albert Hersey,
Noah Hersey,
Elihu Hersey,
Ebenezer B. Hersey,
Daniel Hobart,
William Hobart,
William Hobart, Jr.,
William Hobart, 3d.,
Charles Hobart,
Samuel G. Hobart,
Thomas Hayden,
Nathaniel Hayden,
Josiah Hayden,
Arthur P. Hayden,
Solomon Hayden,
Harvey Hayden,
George W. Hayden,
Eli Hayden,
William Hinckley,
David Holmes,
Lloyd G. Horton,
Robert Hussey,
John Hayward,
Asa Hunt,
George W. Huntress,
Samuel Higgins,
Trueman Huntress,
John Hunt,
Nathaniel Hayden, Jr.,
Isaac Hill,
William Huff,
Washington Hobart,
Hiram Hunt,
George Houghton,
Erastus Hale,
Nathan Holt,
Josiah Hutchins,
Lewis G. Hayden,
Joseph Hardin,
Josiah Harmon,
Jabez Hosley,
Jacob Hersey,
Michael Hodgkins,
George Follett,
John Fowle,
Job Ford,
Joseph French,
William Field,
David Ford,
Isaac J. Fenno,
Thomas G. Fenno,
Hosea H. Flanders,
John S. Foster,
Salathiel A. Fletcher,
Charles Flint,
Charles Field, Jr.,
George Field,
Richard Foster,
Jedidiah Farnum,
Charles C. Fogg,
William S. Fogg,
Jonathan French,
Joseph Ford,
Thomas Ford,
John C. Filbrick,
Samuel Fox,
Eleazer Frederick,

J.

John A. Green,
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Simon Gillett,
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Edmund S. Marsh,
George Marsh,
Nathaniel Mann,
Israel W. Munroe,
Freeman Moore,
Benjamin V. Mead,
Alexis W. Moore,
John Mulford,
John L. Maxwell,
Samuel Murch,
Seth A. Mills,
Samuel Marden, Jr.,
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Rufus L. Moses,
Parker M'Niece,
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William Meade,

Alpheus Spear,
Lemuel Spear,
Seth Spear,
Elijah Spear,
George Spear,
George Spear, 2d.,
George Spear, 3d.,
Jonathan Spear,
Nathaniel S. Spear,
Samuel Savil,
Josiah Savil,
John Savil,
Josiah Savil, Jr.,
John Savil, 2d.,
Samuel Savil, Jr.,
Benjamin Savil,
John Souther,
John L. Souther,
Henry Souther,
Frederick Souther,
Ebenezer A. Shaw,
William Stetson,
John A. Stetson,
Thomas O. Sylvester,
William Stiles,
Jabez Sumner,
Levi Swain,
George Sutherland,
Daniel Sweet,
Charles A. Studley,
John Sleeper,
William Skidmore,
James Southard,
Jesse Sumner,
William Smith,
John G. Simpson,
Edward A. Spear,
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John Spear, Jr.,
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John Savil, 2d.,
Samuel Savil, Jr.,
Benjamin Savil,
John Souther,
John L. Souther,
Henry Souther,
Frederick Souther,
Ebenezer A. Shaw,
William Stetson,
John A. Stetson,
Thomas O. Sylvester,
William Stiles,
Jabez Sumner,
Levi Swain,
George Sutherland,
Daniel Sweet,
Charles A. Studley,
John Sleeper,
William Skidmore,
James Southard,
Jesse Sumner,
William Smith,
John G. Simpson,
Edward A. Spear,
Henry H. Southmade,
John Spear, Jr.,
John Simpson,
Justin Spear,
Joseph W. Sanborn,
Andrew Sanborn,
Daniel Sawyer,

Alpheus Spear,
Lemuel Spear,
Seth Spear,
Elijah Spear,
George Spear,
George Spear, 2d.,
George Spear, 3d.,
Jonathan Spear,
Nathaniel S. Spear,
Samuel Savil,
Josiah Savil,
John Savil,
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John Sleeper,
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James Southard,
Jesse Sumner,
William Smith,
John

production, probably from the pen of S. G. Goodrich, and founded on declamation rather than argument—a method of reasoning not uncommon with the writers of the *hoco poco* party. The head and front of Mr. Everett's offence in this address is a *change of political opinion*. If this is to be the criterion to weigh the merits of public men, who can be found without condemnation? This charge and only charge against Mr. Everett is common to all men of eminence, and consequently falls to the ground powerless. There is no stronger evidence of a great mind, than a retraction of *mis-taken principles*. It argues honesty and virtue as the basis of that man's conduct through life. The propriety of Mr. Everett's lucid views, is called in question at some length, respecting the financial concerns of the nation. A question which at present is the dividing line between the whig and democratic parties of the country, and will be decided in 1840 by the voice of the people, whether we shall have an Independent and Constitutional Treasury, yearly under the cognizance of Congress, the immediate representatives of the people, separating Government from Banks, and producing as its operation will surely be, a state of permanent prosperity hitherto unknown in this country, by introducing a general and popular circulation in the United States the precious metals, which never deceives the holder in their value, and by leaving the business affairs of men to stand by their merits:—or whether we shall have a monied corporation, in the revival of the United States Bank, followed by a recurrence of all its good and evil influences on the community, now expanding trade by its abundant paper issues, to a monomania for sudden wealth and visionary speculations, nominally increasing property to ten-fold its *real* value, and anon by its contractive powers, to arrest every branch of enterprise, make bankrupts of thousands and lessen property from its *real* value; and all by a machinery of wires pulled by one King Biddle. Congress has no right by the federal Constitution to create corporations. It is hostile to its letter and spirit. A Bank is a corporate power and therefore Congress cannot constitutionally create a bank corporation or any other corporation. As long as Mr. Everett stands by the great charter of our liberties—as long as he raises his manly voice against its constructive power and in favor of its literal interpretation—as long as he advocates equal rights, his countrymen will stand by him through good and evil report, whatever others may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

For the Quincy Patriot.

BEWARE OF TRICKS.

There is much truth and good sense in the following article from the Norfolk Advertiser. It is well worthy the consideration of every whig in the county, and I will thank you to give it an insertion in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

You are aware that a *third ticket* for Senators, for this county, was recently nominated in Dedham by those called the liberal party. We ask you to examine this matter, as to a few of its features, carefully.

In the first place, this is a mere Van Buren Loco Foco operation. This is proved by several notorious facts: 1st. The meeting was called by a Van Buren man, who stated, (as we are informed,) in a Van Buren caucus, that he wished to devote himself to this business during the election, and on this ground asked to be excused from his other electioneering duties,—which request was granted by the said Van Buren caucus. 2d. The presiding officer of the Convention, and most of the active members, were Loco Focos. 3d. It is generally understood by the Loco Foco party in the county that this liberal ticket is *not* to be voted for by them—they are to go like true men for their regular nomination. For this reason it is, that this split ticket consists of a majority of Whigs.

The whole affair, then, is a bait to catch such Whigs as can be caught by these loco-foco mousters. If such men as Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Fisher can be induced to lend their names to a scheme which must separate them forever from their friends, and place them irredeemably on the ground of persons who can attempt to break down the great principles to which their lives have been honorably devoted heretofore,—and this for the mere chance of defeating an election,—it will be a source of deep regret to their friends. We do not, however, for a moment believe, that they will allow themselves to be the tools of such a man as the chief workman in this poor business. One thing is certain—nothing but contempt can be bestowed, both by liberals and others, upon this kind of trick, by which a local cause is to be made the instrument of subserving a political party.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

As promised, we publish to-day the Address and Resolutions, adopted at the recent Whig County Convention, which assembled for the nomination of Senators.

FELLOW CITIZENS. The questions which divide the people of the United States into two great parties, have been of late so thoroughly discussed, as to render it unnecessary that we should present you with elaborate argument on the present occasion. We shall content ourselves with briefly pointing out a few considerations, which we hope may inspire you with zeal and activity in discharge of the duties, which the approaching election imposes.

You cannot be insensible of the fact that an unvoiced and spasmodic vigor has recently been infused into the administration party throughout the country. A mighty effort is making by them, and the object to be accomplished is nothing less than a revolution in the nature and spirit of our government. The instrument by which this change is to be effected is denominated an Independent Treasury, by means of which three immediate purposes are to be answered. 1. The vast public revenues are to pass effectually from the keeping of Con-

gress—the people's trustees—into the hands of an executive chief and his dependants. 2. The government is to be endowed with the power, while it has manifested the disposition, to control or crush the monetary institutions of the several States throughout the land, and 3. our national government, which, from the time of Washington, down to the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, has given its effective aid to commerce and the business of the country, generally, and has at all times, acknowledged its obligation to sustain and encourage the industry and enterprise of the country by furnishing a suitable currency, is to alter its whole policy in these respects, set these obligations at defiance, and in the eager desire of self-exaltation to set up an Independent Treasury, cut adrift from the people and leave them to sink or swim as they may.

In the county of Norfolk, as in every other part of the Union, an attempt is making to seduce the people into an approval of this pernicious revolution—and here, as elsewhere, we perceive that the impulse comes from the various branches of the incipient sub-treasury monster. The papers, pamphlets, itinerant orators, itinerant lecturers, managers, and manoeuvres, which are now plunging the spurs, rowel deep, into the administration party of this county and forcing them to the onset, are sent to us by the sub-treasury junto of Boston. The excitement of our political enemies in this county, is an outright manufacture of the Boston Custom House. As you can trace the coming and going of ants to the hill, you can perceive the Boston Custom House to be the point from which the party agents issue and to which they return.

If there are individuals among us, citizens endowed with the high privilege of the elective franchise, who are willing to become the puppets of this foreign influence, at least let the whigs of this county do what they may to arrest this attempt to deprive the freemen of their birthright, and attach old Republican Norfolk to the triumphal car of despotism.

Let us turn a moment to the arguments, if such they may be called, which are put before the people of this county, as inducements to desert the good old turnpike road of experience, and make a new path through the untrodden swamps, thickets and brambles of experiment. An Address is sent out, drawn up by an individual who has written more pamphlets and pronounced more orations in favor of a National Bank, than any other in the Commonwealth, in which an attempt is made to prove that such an institution is a national curse—even though this implies that he who makes the attempt has been a wholesale propagator of pernicious error.

In the feverish heat of new-born zeal, the convert seems to mistake fancy for fact, and dictation for argument. Thus the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. now deprived of its national charter and reduced to a mere State institution, is placed before you, its proceedings scanned, and inferences drawn, as if it were still a National Bank! Shorn of its wide-spread branches—released from the national responsibility arising from its national charter—with new duties proceeding from its new organization—this Bank is still made the text, out of which a sermon against a national institution is dogmatically preached. Those who use this strain of argument, show but little respect for the understandings of the people they address. Such poor sophistry cannot delude the intelligent citizens of Norfolk. *Whatever the Pennsylvania Bank may now be, it is not a National Bank—such as we approve—and BE IT GOOD OR ILL, IT WAS CONVERTED FROM ITS ORIGINAL CHARACTER, TO ITS PRESENT CONDITION, BY JACKSON MANAGEMENT, AND JACKSON VOTES.*

The same authority to which we have alluded, told us but a few years since, that a National Bank was indispensable to the soundness of the currency and for the regulation of exchanges between one part of the country and another.

Yet this individual, converted into a sub-treasury man, and speaking for the sub-treasury caucus of the county, declares that "the exchanges and the currency are competent to regulate themselves, and that they cannot be regulated in any other way than by the ordinary operations of trade," and he adds, that "such regulation is as inexpedient as it is impossible." What will the intelligent freemen of this county—tradesmen, manufacturers, farmers, mechanics—say to this? Will they not adduce their own experience as furnishing demonstration of its fallacy? Will they not point to history, which has recorded that under a National Bank we have had forty years of unexampled prosperity; and under eight years of experiments and attempts to do without such an institution, we have twice been subjected to all the evils of national bankruptcy, and wide-spread commercial distress and ruin.

The individual to whom we have alluded, once told us that a National Bank was of peculiar importance to the middling and poorer classes, because it gave stability to the currency, and that these classes, more than any others, were interested in such uniformity. And is not this as true now as it was four years ago, when, in the capacity of a Senator of Massachusetts, he gave this doctrine his solemn sanction? Truth never changes; but it is a melancholy fact that some men change according to the inducements which are placed before them. The orator in question will not dispute this proposition. In that peculiar strain of rhetoric for which he is distinguished, a few years since he described General Jackson, as making his palace at Washington the *disgusting scene of a personal scramble, for office among his partisans, gathered from all parts of the country to share in the spoils, as carrion crows are drawn together by the carcass*. He has now voluntarily joined this ill-omened flock. Has he been tempted by the favor of the sub-treasury spoils to change his position, and by virtue of this conversion to assail the truths which he once

uttered, and now try to prove them falsehoods? The serious responsibility involved in this question, is for him to adjust with his country and his conscience. For ourselves, we judge not his motives, but his arguments are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

One word as to the sub-treasury scheme. This is the project of politicians, not of the people. Ask men of business, men of experience, either in this country or elsewhere, and they will all tell you that it is not their scheme. If you wish to find its inventors and abettors, you must go to Benton, Calhoun, Bancroft, Everett, and others of the same feather; politicians, office holders, office seekers. The sub-treasury is the scheme of those whom the Hon. A. H. Everett represents as only seeking the spoils of office. The people are for the good old way, and the good old times, and though they may be swayed for a season by the force of party machinery impelled by the potent impulse of the administration purse, they cannot permanently be made to follow the thorny path into which political speculators would lead them.

There are two points of view in which the sub-treasury should be steadfastly regarded. The first is, that it is esteemed a pernicious device by practical men throughout the country, and as bearing in its nature the same disastrous consequences as the other experiments which have proceeded from the same source. Every person who has been observant of the times must be aware of this fact. While the bill for its establishment was pending during the last session of Congress, there was a general state of fear and panic throughout the country. The very apprehension of that measure, paralysed the land. The tempest that had swept the nation was passing, and the inherent energy of business was seeking to put forth its shoots from amidst the trampled and tangled ruins that strewed the soil. But that sub-treasury bill cast its threatening shadow over the country and chilled our nascent enterprise and industry. That bill was defeated, and once more, the people seemed to draw a free breath, as if delivered from some fearful calamity. Prosperity seemed now again to dawn upon us, and a happier day to be before us. But that cloud may yet return; the sub-treasury bill still threatens us; the politicians of the government party are essaying to bring it back. They ask your aid in this matter? Fellow Citizens will you give it?

The other point of view in which it is important that we regard the sub-treasury plan, is its tendency to destroy the Credit system. Whether we consider the origin of this scheme, the classes of persons who sustain it, or its aptitudes inferred from all experience and analogy, we shall see that its design and operation must be, not only to curtail or destroy our credit institutions, but the general system of credit throughout the country. The first importer of the sub-treasury system into the United States, if we remember correctly, was the celebrated Fanny Wright; at all events she is now and has been for years, a most active, as well as efficient promoter of the measure. By all political as well as political justice, it should ever be remembered, the President is bound to elevate this *feminine* politician to the rank of Prime Minister. The followers of Fanny Wright—agrarians, levellers and lynchers, are for a sub-treasury, and with them its chief merit is, that it promises to crush credit and the banks. General Jackson, who has lately become a sub-treasury man also holds, that 'all who do business on borrowed capital ought to break.' And finally the late sub-treasury advocate to the citizens of Norfolk, declares, that "the contracting of debts, whether by individuals or nations, although in some cases it may afford temporary relief, is regularly the source of embarrassment and loss."

And yet, fellow citizens, the American Revolution was achieved by credit—the late war with Great Britain was fought by credit—nay this very Sub-Treasury Administration is now sustained by credit. Credit is the poor man's weapon, with which he successfully enters into competition with the rich. It is the great instrument by which our unexampled national prosperity has been mainly created, and he who seeks to destroy it, aims a blow at the very brain of our national prosperity. It was credit that built the great Erie Canal and thus began an era of internal improvements with which history furnishes no parallel. It was credit that enabled Fulton successfully to apply steam to the navigation of water craft. It was credit that in another country brought rail roads into use. It is credit that has given scope to the inventive talent of New England, as displayed in a thousand ingenious and useful contrivances. It is credit which places the well educated, prudent and sagacious sons of the poor on a par with those of the rich. If credit be destroyed, the rich, not being able to loan their money, must remain in business in order to obtain an income; thus of necessity they will engross the whole trade. Those without capital must remain mere laborers, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. This truth is conspicuously illustrated in Spain, Turkey and the despotic countries of Asia. In all these realms, three things uniformly go together—a sub-treasury administration—an absence of the credit system—and a general division of the people into two permanent castes—the rich capitalists and the poor laborers. It is to this base condition, that the sub-treasury system, so far as it can have its legitimate effects, will bring this free and happy country—free and happy no longer, when credit is destroyed.

Fellow Citizens, you are asked to give your voices and your votes in favor of this odious scheme. We will not for a moment doubt your answer. Nor is this the only boon that is demanded of you by our political opponents. They ask you to surrender the government of Massachusetts into their hands. And what are the grounds upon which they urge this

modest request. They are two-fold. 1st, that the last Legislature of Massachusetts failed to make a thorough bank investigation; and 2d, that they released the banks from the twenty-four per cent. penalty. And what is the answer to all this? Is it true that the last Legislature did not cause a thorough sifting of the banks. How else could the monstrous corruptions, impositions and abuses of that peculiar pet of the government, the Commonwealth Bank have been exposed. How else could the Middlesex, Fulton, Franklin and Fayette banks have been laid open to the public, and the pernicious evils produced in them by administration men and measures been made clear as the sun at noon day. The truth is, fellow citizens, that the investigation of the last Legislature was too close and searching for our opponents. Had they been in power, that investigation had never been made, or if it had the abuses in the pet banks had never been brought to light. What our antagonists want is not the exposure of corruption, but the power of practising it, with the means of hiding it from the people. They wish to make the government of Massachusetts the same political charnel house that they have made of the national government—a scene where the hounds of office and spoils may revel over the carcass unseen and unrebuked by the people. They have resisted investigation at Washington, and we may safely infer that they would resist it in Massachusetts, were they to get possession of the government.

As to the charge in respect to the suspension of the twenty four per cent. penalty, you will all bear in mind two facts, which are a triumphant answer to the charge. The first is that the suspension operated only in favor of banks which should resume specie payments—the second is that this act of the Legislature was followed by a speedy resumption of specie payments by every bank in the Commonwealth.

Such are the lame and impotent arguments by which the citizens of Massachusetts are urged by the sub-treasury Orator to give up the Bay State, to the prey of those he has designated as hungry crows yearning for the carcass. Fellow citizens, we venture to anticipate your reply—IT SHALL NOT BE! Though other States may fall down and worship the brazen image—we would choose the fiery furnace, rather than such degradation. We would not stoop to Gesler's cap, but would sooner share Tell's chains, with his patriotic independence. To the polls, then—one and all—for old Norfolk—on the day of action! As stimulants to activity, we present you with the name of EDWARD EVERETT as a candidate for Governor, and of GEORGE HULL for Lt. Governor. We present you as candidates for the Senate for this County—Thomas French, Samuel G. Goodrich, Joseph L. Richardson. These are good men and true—bound to Whig principles—and identified with the cause of the people in opposition to the cause of despotism. Remember that every vote for them is a shot at the breast of tyranny—and that, in the coming struggle, every such shot will be needed. We say to the Whigs—all hands upon deck, for the storm lowers, and the ship needs your aid.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we consider the whole course of policy on the part of the present and preceding administrations in respect to the currency, as having done incalculable mischief to the country, without any compensating benefit; that we particularly disapprove of the wavering and unsettled policy, by which they have kept the country in a constant state of anxiety, panic and alarm; at one period approving a national bank, and then condemning it; at one time making pet banks, the depositories of the public money, and then abandoning the scheme for a sub-treasury; at one day crying down all paper money, and at another issuing it from the treasury by millions.

Resolved, That such a fluctuating course of conduct marks at once the incapacity of the administration party and an indifference on their part to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people, over whom they exert the influence of an evil destiny.

Resolved, That the people of these United States have decided by their votes that the administration party are responsible for the adoption of what is called "the pet bank system," by which the banking capital of this country was vastly increased, speculation encouraged, and final ruin brought upon the currency and the commerce of the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth are specially due to the Whigs of our last Legislature for the fearless assiduity with which they investigated the banks of this state, and which resulted in an exposure of the stupendous system of fraud, into which the operations of the National Government had led the managers of some of the leading pet banks, such as the Commonwealth Bank, the Fulton Bank, the Franklin Bank, the Lafayette Bank, and the Middlesex Bank.

Resolved, That we have full confidence that the same vigilance displayed in this investigation, will be applied by the legislature in future, and that we should deplore it as the greatest evil that could befall us, to have the same men, and the same party which caused the evils and abuses aforesaid, acquire the power to introduce their system of corruption into the affairs of our state government.

Resolved, That we see with regret and indignation the intermeddling of Boston political schemers and managers, with the proper business of the citizens of this county; that we deem the citizens of the county competent to manage their own affairs now, as they have done in former times, without the dictation and sinister influence of foreign agents, orators, managers and wire pullers; and that we utterly repudiate the doctrine that Custom House officers and dependants are to manage the whole business of nominating and choosing our public officers.

Resolved, That we deem it the true democratic and republican principle of this country, and the only safe mode of proceeding, for the people to be left to form their own private opinions and express them fairly at the polls; and that all attempts on the part of the Government dependants to control or bias the citizens, is to be charged directly upon the administration, as an attempt to corrupt the people and govern them by the power of money and patronage.

Resolved, That for these good and sufficient reasons, we will do all in our power to keep the good ship Massachusetts, out of the hands of political pirates—those who have been characterized by one who is now their leader and orator in this county, as seeking for spoils as "crows gather to the carcass."

Resolved, That the party watch words of *bank or no bank*, which have been rung through all their various changes by the friends of the present administration, have been resorted to for the purpose of making up a false issue and thereby diverting the attention of the people from the real cause of the distresses they have suffered, from the mad acts and wild experiments of the government, overwhelming the whole business community in embarrassment and ruin; as well as from the most extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the people's money, far exceeding that of any previous administration.

Resolved, That the effort to break down the credit system in the United States, a system by which the country has made such rapid strides in prosperity, would if successful, be destructive to the best interests of the people; and that we recognize in the sentiment expressed by the late chief magistrate of the Union that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," the very essence of aristocracy, its practical tendency being to keep the rich—rich, and the poor—poor. Who is there that began the world without a dollar, and has, by his industry, been enabled to acquire a competency, that has not felt the benefit of a loan; and how does this principle of Jackson quadruple with the opinion of the patriot Franklin, or with his praiseworthy benevolence to be applied in small loans in aid of young indigent mechanics?

Resolved, That the recent coalition between nullification and locofocoism, which brings into community a feeling with the aristocracy of the South, the only natural aristocracy of the country, the foreign agrarians and infidels of our Atlantic cities, exhibits only another instance of the base means to which an unholy ambition will resort to subserve its purposes.

Resolved, That the farmers and mechanics of old Norfolk are too intelligent to be deceived by the empty professions of self-styled democrats, represented as they are by an army of hungry office seekers and office holders, made up of trading politicians, who have belonged to every party which has existed in the country; and these are the men who are so respectful to the people, and whilst they can scarce conceal their rapacity for the loaves and fishes, and are ready to flinch from them every dollar they possess, are making professions of great solicitude for the people's rights.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the citizens of this county EDWARD EVERETT as a candidate for Governor, and GEORGE HULL as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; and we also recommend Thomas French of Canton, Samuel G. Goodrich of Roxbury, and Joseph L. Richardson of Medway, as the whig candidates for the Senate, in the next General Court of this Commonwealth.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BROOKS' LECTURE.

Last Wednesday evening the Lyceum was favored with an interesting lecture by the Rev. Charles Brooks of Hingham. The subject was common schools, as they exist in Holland. The lecturer delineated the various features in the Holland system, which in many respects is excellent, particularly as it regards the examination of teachers. There is no room there for impure and unskilful hands to experiment upon that most intricate, but yet most important of God's works—the mind: for every teacher, both public and private, is most critically and thoroughly examined before he takes charge of any school. He also must pass through a system of training, by which he can acquire the art of government and the science of teaching, two of the most requisite qualifications to become a good teacher. When will such a plan be universally adopted in our country? Can it not be? yes, whenever the people will it. Ought it not to be? most certainly, if we have any faith in the Prussian maxim "As is the teacher so is the school."

The Holland and Prussian systems agree in some of the most essential points, in others they differ, which were briefly contrasted by the lecturer. In both, moral and religious education is made the basis of all instruction. They begin at the heart, and through that reach the head. This is an excellent feature, worthy of a christian people. It is followed with good effect as every believer in christianity would naturally expect. It makes them happier and better. It prevents crime, as was clearly shown by facts presented, in relation to juvenile offenders in those countries as compared with England, where moral and religious education is quite neglected. If we wish to prevent crime—if we wish to do away with intemperance, to have good and wholesome laws obeyed—if we wish to destroy that monster which now lives among us and which makes us as a by word among the nations of the earth—slavery—in short, if we wish our free institutions to be preserved pure and spotless, must not more attention be given to religious instruction in our land. If monarchies need the christian principle to be cultivated in the people to preserve peace and happiness in their governments, how much more so do republics where the people themselves are the sovereign power!

Mr. Brooks concluded his lecture eloquent remarks in which he spoke of advantages to be derived from such an education, and pointed out that mistal ophy which expends so much time a for the ease and comfort of convict neglects those principles and institutions with proper care, would preserve good society and make our prisons tenanted said "It makes me sad to see go traversing seas and continents to find a street to find a new model for a school Short sighted philosophy! The hol which will keep your goods safer and iron are the seminal principles and benevolence early and deeply in the souls of your children. Plato sound education and moral culture, der the office of judge as much a sing good system of bodily training would physician." Yes, let them be we conscientious christian principles as you will find little need of executive without. Give me, continued the le the money laid out in defensive pr law suits, criminal prosecutions, night and day watches, walls, prisons an taries and I will sprinkle you go houses over all the land, and put in them a competent master at eight dollars a year."

QUINCY PATRIOT

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

MAKING LAND.

It is an old and true saying, "that man ate"; but it is equally true, that he can change the materials which are made forms. It is a rare case for land to be a country, though a very common occurrence Still, it can be done in the country as w city. Of this, we recently had ocular de upon beholding a piece of land properly m LEWIS BASS. It was formerly sloping lan use either for tillage or pasturage. It n on an average during the season, three to lent hay to an acre, which, at the general article, will yield from fifty to sixty dollars on land before the improvement scarcely w pense of keeping it enclosed. Besides, it b in a measure that part of the town very be combining utility with beauty. And wha was principally done in the winter seaso mers usually do little more than eat, and sleep, and enjoy the good of their labors summer.

We think our fellow citizen, Capt. B noble example for his neighbors to imitate a worthy deed would be done could the w meadow, which now occupies a consider of the middle of our town, be turned into a Let this be done, and it would contribute the health as well as to the value and o our village. May we not indulge the h long this will be done, and a new street op the same.

If Quincy continues to increase in build pulation as fast as it has for a few years p no doubt, see this improvement, with e equally beneficial, accomplished. We not named land case for the encouragement of hope many will go and do likewise.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.

A week ago last evening, a lecture was the Town Hall, before the Anti-Slavery the Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree. T the lecture was to show the inconsistency slavery with the Gospel. This was show the fact that it subjects the slave to un The gospel commands masters to give to t that which is just and equal. Second, that it deprives the slave of the privileg the Bible, whereas the gospel requires all t the scriptures. Third, because it infrin sacred relations of husbands, and wives, and children. The gospel holds these r sacred. Slavery tramples them in the d because the system of American slavery ported only by iniquitous claims. All su Bible rejects. Fifth, because it directly the plainest precepts of the Bible—"be t man and selth him shall surely be put t"

The lecture was a finished piece of com it is presumed all present were fully convi leading sentiment of the lecture was not amply sustained by the lecturer. The d do good if it could appear in print.

It is a new thing for slaveholders to res ble to find support for their accursed prac tice? Manifestly, because they have foun hardly pressed for arguments to keep the quiet. The time was, and but a few year they would readily acknowledge that wrong—that it was an evil, and that they rid of it. But since efforts have been North to banish it from the land, they their tune, and now slavery instead of bu thing is a very good thing—a patriarchal hallowed by holy men of old. Is not t for upon the very obvious principle, the shed abroad on this subject, conscience beg It seems to be upon the same principle tians cried out all at once, "great is Dian sians." It is like the drowning man catch

FIRE. The blacksmith shop of Thom ter was discovered to be on fire yester about five o'clock, by a person who had originated, it is supposed, by the w which encloses the forge, from cinders t it. It ascended to the roof by a suppo somewhat of a hole through the same. fire had been burning during the night, would probably have been entirely destr coverly had been half an hour later. By of the neighbors it was extinguished in a without doing much damage.

We understand that both of the Eng water had been left, as is customary, w dition to be used as the water in them w

Resolved. That we deem it the true democratic and republican principle of this country, and the only safe mode of proceeding, for the people to be left to form their own private opinions and express them fairly at the polls; and that all attempts on the part of the Government dependants to control or bias the citizens, is to be charged directly upon the administration, as an attempt to corrupt the people and govern them by the power of money and patronage.

Resolved. That for these good and sufficient reasons, we will do all in our power to keep the good ship Massachusetts, out of the hands of political pirates—those who have been characterized by one who is now their leader and orator in this country, as seeking for spoils as "crows gather to the carcass."

Resolved. That the party watch words of *bank or no bank*, which have been rung through all their various changes by the friends of the present administration, have been resorted to for the purpose of making up a false issue and thereby diverting the attention of the people from the real cause of the distresses they have suffered, from the mad acts and wild experiments of the government, overwhelming the whole business community in embarrassment and ruin; as well as from the most extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the people's money, far exceeding that of any previous administration.

Resolved. That the effort to break down the credit system in the United States, a system by which the country has made such rapid strides in prosperity, would if successful, be destructive to the best interests of the people; and that we recognize in the sentiment expressed by the late chief magistrate of the Union that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break," the very essence of aristocracy, its practical tendency being to keep the rich—rich, and the poor—poor. Who is there that began the world without a dollar, and has, by his industry, been enabled to acquire a competency, that has not felt the benefit of a loan; and how does this principle of Jackson quadruple with the opinion of the patriot Franklin, or with his praiseworthy benevolence to be applied in small loans in aid of young indigent mechanics?

Resolved. That the recent coalition between nullification and locofocoism, which brings into community a feeling with the aristocracy of the South, the only natural aristocracy of the country, the foreign agrarians and infidels of our Atlantic cities, exhibits only another instance of the base means to which an unholly ambition will resort to subvert its purposes.

Resolved. That the farmers and mechanics of old Norfolk are too intelligent to be deceived by the empty professions of self-styled democrats, represented as they are by an army of hungry office seekers and office holders, made up of trading politicians, who have belonged to every party which has existed in the country; and these are the men who are so respectful to the people, and whilst they can scarce conceal their rapacity for the loaves and fishes, and are ready to flinch from them every dollar they possess, are making professions of great solicitude for the people's rights.

Resolved. That we cordially recommend to the citizens of this county EDWARD EVERETT as a candidate for Governor, and GEORGE HULL as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; and we also recommend Thomas French of Canton, Samuel G. Goodrich of Roxbury, and Joseph L. Richardson of Medway, as the whig candidates for the Senate, in the next General Court of this Commonwealth.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BROOKS' LECTURE.

Last Wednesday evening the Lyceum was favored with an interesting lecture by the Rev. Charles Brooks of Hingham. The subject was common schools, as they exist in Holland. The lecturer delineated the various features in the Holland system, which in many respects is excellent, particularly as it regards the examination of teachers. There is no room there for impure and unskillful hands to experiment upon that most intricate, but yet most important of God's works—the mind—for every teacher, both public and private, is most critically and thoroughly examined before he takes charge of any school. He also must pass through a system of training, by which he can acquire the art of government and the science of teaching, two of the most requisite qualifications to become a good teacher. When will such a plan be universally adopted in our country? Can it not be? yes, whenever the people will it. Ought it not to be? most certainly, if we have any faith in the Prussian maxim "As is the teacher so is the school."

The Holland and Prussian systems agree in some of the most essential points, in others they differ, which were briefly contrasted by the lecturer. In both, moral and religious education is made the basis of all instruction. They begin at the heart, and through that reach the head. This is an excellent feature, worthy of a christian people. It is followed with good effect as every believer in christianity would naturally expect. It makes them happier and better. It prevents crime, as was clearly shown by facts presented, in relation to juvenile offenders in those countries as compared with England, where moral and religious education is quite neglected. If we wish to prevent crime—if we wish to do away with intemperance, to have good and wholesome laws obeyed—if we wish to destroy that monster which now lives among us and which makes us as by word among the nations of the earth—slavery—in short, if we wish our free institutions to be preserved pure and spotless, most not more attention be given to religious instruction in our land. If monarchies need the christian principle to be cultivated in the people to preserve peace and happiness in their governments, how much more so do republics where the people themselves are the sovereign power!

Mr. Brooks concluded his lecture with some eloquent remarks in which he spoke of the advantages to be derived from such a system of education, and pointed out that mistaken philosophy which expends so much time and money for the ease and comfort of convicts, while it neglects those principles and institutions, which with proper care, would preserve good order in society and make our prisons tenanted. He said "It makes me sad to see governments traversing seas and continents to find out new models for a prison, but will hardly cross the street to find a new model for a school-house! Short sighted philosophy! The bolts and bars which will keep your goods safer than steel and iron are the seminal principles of justice and benevolence early and deeply imbedded in the souls of your children. Plato says "a sound education and moral culture, would render the office of judge as much a sinecure, as a good system of bodily training would that of a physician." Yes, let them be well defined, conscientious christian principles within, and you will find little need of executive authority without. Give me, continued the lecturer, but the money laid out in defensive processes, in law suits, criminal prosecutions, night watches and day watches, walls, prisons and penitentiaries and I will sprinkle you good school houses over all the land, and put into each of them a competent master at eight hundred dollars a year."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1838.

MAKING LAND.

It is an old and true saying, "that man cannot create;" but it is equally true, that he can *manufacture* and *change* the materials which are made into various forms. It is a rare case for land to be made in the country, though a very common occurrence in cities. Still, it can be done in the country as well as in the city. Of this, we recently had ocular demonstration upon beholding a piece of land properly made by Capt. LEWIS BASS. It was formerly sloughy land, and of no use either for tillage or pasture. It now produces on an average during the season, three tons of excellent hay to an acre, which, at the general price of this article, will yield from fifty to sixty dollars to the acre, on land before the improvement scarcely worth the expense of keeping it enclosed. Besides, it has rendered in a measure that part of the town very beautiful, thus combining utility with beauty. And what is more, it was principally done in the winter season when farmers usually do little more than eat, and drink, and sleep, and enjoy the good of their labors during the summer.

We think our fellow citizen, Capt. Bass, has set a noble example for his neighbors to imitate; and what a worthy deed would be done could the whole of that meadow, which now occupies a considerable portion of the middle of our town, be turned into a fruitful soil. Let this be done, and it would contribute not a little to the health as well as to the value and appearance of our village. May we not indulge the hope, that ere long this will be done, and a new street opened through the same.

If Quincy continues to increase in buildings and population as fast as it has for a few years past, we shall, no doubt, see this improvement, with many others equally beneficial, accomplished. We notice the above named land case for the encouragement of others. We hope many will go and do likewise.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE.

A week ago last evening, a lecture was delivered in the Town Hall, before the Anti-Slavery Society, by the Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree. The object of the lecture was to show the inconsistency of American slavery with the Gospel. This was shown, first, from the fact that it subjects the slave to unrequited toil. The gospel commands masters to give to their servants that which is just and equal. Second, from the fact that it deprives the slave of the privileges of reading the Bible, whereas the gospel requires all men to search the scriptures. Third, because it infringes upon the sacred relations of husbands, and wives, and parents, and children. The gospel holds these relations most sacred. Slavery tramples them in the dust. Fourth, because the system of American slavery can be supported only by iniquitous claims. All such claims the Bible rejects. Fifth, because it directly contravenes the plainest precepts of the Bible—"he that stealeth a man and selleth him shall surely be put to death."

The lecture was a finished piece of composition, and it is presumed all present were fully convinced that the leading sentiment of the lecture was not only true but amply sustained by the lecturer. The lecture would do good if it could appear in print.

It is a new thing for slaveholders to resort to the Bible to find support to their accursed practices. Why is this? Manifestly, because they have found themselves hardly pressed for arguments to keep their consciences quiet. The time was, and but a few years since, when they would readily acknowledge that slavery was wrong—that it was an evil, and that they wished to be rid of it. But since efforts have been made by the North to banish it from the land, they have changed their tune, and now slavery instead of being a very bad thing is a very good thing—a patriarchal institution—hallowed by holy men of old. Is not this accounted for upon the very obvious principle, that as light is shed abroad on this subject, conscience begins to awake. It seems to be upon the same principle that the Ephesians cried out all at once, "great is Diana of the Ephesians." It is like the drowning man catching at a straw.

FIRE. The blacksmith shop of Thomas O. Sylvester was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning, about five o'clock, by a person who had just risen. It originated, it is supposed, by the wood taking fire which enclosed the forge, from cinders falling between it. It ascended to the roof by a supporter and burnt somewhat of a hole through the same. No doubt the fire had been burning during the night, and the shop would probably have been entirely destroyed if the discovery had been half an hour later. By the assistance of the neighbors it was extinguished in a few minutes without doing much damage.

We understand that both of the Engines in which water had been left, as is customary, were not in a condition to be used as the water in them was frozen.

JOURNEYMAN PRINTER'S ASSOCIATION. We understand that a society has recently been formed in the city of Boston by the Journeyman Printers for their mutual benefit. Its principal objects are to regulate their wages and to administer aid to unfortunate and distressed members of the "fraternity." Such an institution, when properly managed, cannot fail of producing beneficial results to its members without conflicting with the interests of the employer. Institutions of this kind injudiciously conducted have been detrimental to those who expected to reap advantages from it, often creating unkind feelings between the employer and the journeyman. We do not, however, anticipate such evil consequences from this association—formed as it is of men of experience—with enlightened views of human nature—whose sole objects are to promote the welfare of the trade and to aid the cause of benevolence. We wish the enterprise consummate success.

RURAL REPOSITORY. It was stated a few weeks since by us, on account of the non-appearance of this interesting publication on our "editorial table," that it had probably ceased to exist; but we are highly gratified to learn that our fears were unfounded, by the reception of the "back" numbers of the present volume. Its high character—the ability displayed by its talented editor—the rich selections of entertaining and useful matter, and its neat mechanical workmanship, all conspire to render this publication eminently worthy of a still more extended patronage. Subscriptions received at this office where the work may be examined.

TO READERS. The favors of our advertising friends exclude much matter of intelligence prepared for this paper. We want a larger sheet—let each of our present subscribers procure one more, and the paper shall be forthwith enlarged. Communications delayed this week will receive early attention.

SENATOR. The Hon. William Ellis, of Dedham, nominated for the State Senate by the recent Liberal Convention, has declined being a candidate. The committee appointed for the purpose have selected Asa Pickering, Esq. of Bellingham, a candidate of the democratic party for the same office, to supply the vacancy on said ticket.

THE GIFT. This annual for the ensuing year has made its appearance, and as we understand, disappoints the high expectations which have previously been entertained of its literary character. We cannot, however, speak from personal knowledge, as we have not seen a copy.

NORFOLK ARGUS. The political treachery of the individuals who purchased the subscription list of this paper, has obliged the friends of truth and candor "once more to fling its banner to the breeze." We hope the democracy of old Norfolk will no longer be duped by the pretensions of an unprincipled "tool," of a party.

NOTICE. Our correspondent, "A lover of consistency and fair play" is informed that anonymous communications, where the postage remains unpaid, are not published. Our columns are open to free discussion. Write another for our next paper, send your name, and both shall then appear.

A CARD.

Thomas O. Sylvester respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Quincy, for their exertions in saving his property from fire on the morning of the second instant.

The citizens of Quincy, of all parties, opposed to the present License Law, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, at 7 o'clock, to nominate three Representatives to represent the town in the next General Court, and to transact any other necessary business that will benefit the liberal cause.

Per order of the Town Committee.

The Whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, in Quincy, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at half past 6 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Representatives to the next General Court, and also to transact such other business preparatory to the elections as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Committee.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next (Nov. 7th) commencing at seven o'clock, by the Rev. William M. Cornell.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Quincy, one and all, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on THIS EVENING, (Nov. 3d) at seven o'clock, to hear and act on the Report of their Committee relative to Representative candidates for the next General Court, and to transact any other necessary business that will benefit the democratic cause as may require.

By order of the Town Committee.

The standing democratic Town Committee, in the several towns of Weymouth, Cohasset, Quincy and Milton, (pursuant to a vote of the recent County Convention,) are requested to meet at the Hancock House in Quincy, on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at six o'clock in the afternoon, in order to devise the most effectual means to secure the success of democratic principles at the approaching important election.

By order of the County Committee.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth, one and all, are requested to meet at John G. Rogers' Hall, in Weymouth, on SUNDAY EVENING, (Nov. 11th) at six o'clock, agreeably to an adjournment, to select suitable persons to represent the Town in the next General Court, and to adopt such measures preparatory to the General Election as shall then be deemed expedient.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Chairman.

ABNER W. PAINE, Secretary.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next Annual Meeting, in Weymouth, at Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting House, on TUESDAY, the 13th of November next. The public services to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

D. SANFORD, Corresponding Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Folsom of Hingham, MR. ALBERT THAYER to MISS LOUISA ANN WILSON. Ourselves would never be forgotten by the votaries of hymen, did they but know how much happiness and success we wish them on the receipt of these attentions, which is hereby acknowledged.

By Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Henry Hardwick, Jr., of this place, to Miss Sarepta J. Newcomb of Braintree.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same. Quincy, July 25. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Town Meetings.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING:

[L. S.] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second Monday of said month) and also to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, at said place, to act on the following articles.

FIRST MEETING.

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To take into consideration an order of notice served on the Town by the County Commissioners, relative to the petition of John Hobart and others, for a Road leading from Cherry Street in Braintree, through lands of sundry persons as described in said petition, and terminating near Mr. Willard's Lodge, in Quincy.

Third—To hear and act on the Report of the Selectmen, relative to the petition of Solomon Willard and others, for a Road leading from Common Street, near the gate of Timothy Barker, thence through land of said Timothy Barker, and thence through land of the new Town Road near the West District School House.

Fourth—To see if the Town will continue to the six School Districts, as recently revised, authority to choose their Prudential Committees.

SECOND MEETING.

First—To give in their votes to the Selectmen for a Representative to the Twenty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Twelfth District.

Second—To give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Councilors, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Third—To determine the number of Representatives the Town will elect for the ensuing political year.

Fourth—To choose such number of Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

LEWIS BASS, Selectmen.
EBENEZER JEWETT, } of Quincy.
JAMES NEWCOMB, } of Quincy.
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } of Quincy.
HARVEY FIELD, } of Quincy.

Quincy, October 29th, 1838.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named.

A true copy. Attest.

GEORGE BAXTER, Constable.

Quincy Singing Society.

The Members, and all other persons who wish to attend a Singing School and become members of said Society, are hereby informed that a School will commence at the Town Hall, SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th inst, at six o'clock. It is desirable that all who propose to join on this occasion should be present at the first meeting.

N. B. The members of the Society are requested to meet at the Meeting House for practice THIS EVENING, at half past six. Per order.

IRAHIM BARTLETT, Secretary.

Quincy, Nov. 3. 2w

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the WOOD standing on about twenty acres of land of the late Hon. Thomas B. Adams, a few rods south of the house of Noah Curtis, Esq.

Also, the WOOD standing on about nine acres of land east and near said Curtis' house, on land of Hon. John Q. Adams, known by the name of the Goose Pasture.

Sale will commence on the last mentioned lot, at which time the conditions of sale will be made known.

Quincy, Nov. 3. 1w

Weymouth & Braintree Bank.

The Stockholders of the Union Bank of Weymouth & Braintree are hereby notified, that a Special Meeting will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors.

Per order of the President and Directors.

T. R. HANSON, Cashier.

Weymouth, Nov. 3. 3w

To Let.

A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twelve—three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application may be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, Nov. 3. 1f

Notice.

TAKEN from the Hancock House, supposed to be through mistake, a Leather TRUNK and UMBRELLA. Any information that will lead to its recovery will be liberally rewarded by calling at the Hancock House.

Quincy, Nov. 3. 1f

Wood! Wood!!

WILL be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in lots to suit purchasers, the WOOD standing on twelve acres of land, situated in Quincy, on the land formerly owned by Mr. Josiah Nightingale, bounded northerly on West Street, and easterly and westerly by the new County Road. Said Wood consists of Red Cedar, White and Pitch Pine, and various kinds of Hard Wood, a part of which is of a heavy growth. It is very conveniently situated and easy of access. Those who wish to purchase a cheap supply of Wood, suitable for all seasons of the year, will do well to attend the sale.

Conditions made known at the sale.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, Oct. 27. 3w

Found.

A BOAT was picked up adrift in Quincy Bay on the 4th inst. The owner can receive the same by paying charges on application at Quincy Point to

WILLIAM H. PACKARD.

Quincy, Oct. 6. 1f

Just Received.

AT the Quincy Bookstore, the American Almanac for 1839; China, its State and Prospects; Young Housekeeper, by Dr. Alcott, 3d edition; Young Wife, by Dr. Alcott, 6th edition; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Duty and Inclination, by L. E. L. (Miss London). 3w Quincy, Oct. 27.

Alpines.

A FEW pieces, good quality and fashionable colors, for cloaks and dresses, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Sept. 29. 1f

Almanacs.

THE Old Farmer's and other Almanacs, for 1839, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Quincy Bookstore. 3w Quincy, Oct. 27.

At Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the right of Nathaniel N. Hunt, deceased, late of Weymouth, in the following described Real Estate, formerly owned by Dea. Ebenezer Hunt, late of Weymouth, viz.—one seventh part of thirteen acres of Woodland, and three acres of Fresh Meadow in Braintree; one eighth of an acre of Land, Store, Barn and Garden in Weymouth; one half of two Pews on the floor in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, Nos. 22 and 71, and one in the Gallery; one fourteenth part of fourteen acres of Wood, Mowing and Pasture Land in Braintree; eight acres of Pasture and four acres of Mowing Land in Weymouth—including the Widow's dower.

Also—The right of Richard A. Hunt, a minor, in the above described property.

Also—All the remaining rights in the above described property.

Any further information may be had on application to Elias Richards, Conditions at sale.

JAMES WHITTEMORE, Auct.

Weymouth, Oct. 6. 5w

New Store.

THOMAS M. MARSH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he shall open this day, and keep constantly on hand, at his place in Quincy, opposite Canal street, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, with a variety of other articles, which he intends to sell on the lowest terms for cash only.

By a constant attention to business and a desire to accommodate his customers, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

Quincy, Sept. 29. 1f

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them at the old stand, where he is prepared to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, MATIAS BARTLETT, JASON CLAPP.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Blacksmithing.

MATIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f

Jason Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, (of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the stand of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures, of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c.

He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLACK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood and iron shivers, constantly on hand.

Lumber sawed according to order.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Thomas B. Adams' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of

THOMAS B. ADAMS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to make payment to

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Isaac Hull Adams, Executors.

Quincy, Oct. 27. 3w

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. Court of Common Pleas, September term, 1838. Ruth White, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, plaintiff, against Warren B. White, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, defendant, in a plea of the case; for that the defendant, on the day of the date of the writ, being indebted to the plaintiff in seventy dollars for goods sold and delivered, and for boarding, and also for money paid for said defendant at his request, promised to pay her the same sum on demand.

In this suit, it is ordered by the Court, that the said plaintiff give notice to the defendant of the pendency thereof, and to appear and answer at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be begun and held at Dedham, within and for the County of Norfolk, on the third Monday of December next, by causing an attested copy of this order, etc. to be published three weeks successively in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, the last publication thereof to be thirty days at least before the third Monday of December next.

EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.

A true copy of order in file. Attest.

EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.

Weymouth, Oct. 29. 3w

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, &c. &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions and marketable goods.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, &c. &c.

IF The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron.

ALBERT G. WEED respectfully announces to the citizens of this town and vicinity, that he has established himself in business, at the store recently occupied by Mr. George Nightingale, rear of the Stone Temple, where he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in the TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON BUSINESS.

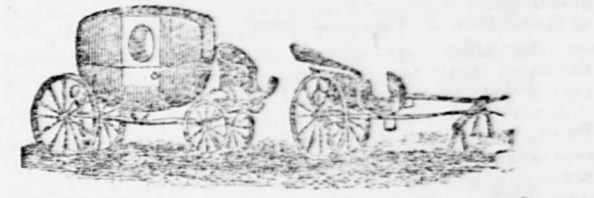
A supply of all the articles usually found in such a Store, kept constantly on hand.

A good assortment of STOVES for sale.

Quincy, Sept. 29. 1f

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained 15 sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—OF HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
9 " Biggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES "
25 " Chair HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Hancock House.

The subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their friends and the public that they have recently erected a new and commodious House, which is now open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, renders it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

DANIEL FRENCH & SON.

Quincy, June 9. 1f

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN, a portion of whose time is unemployed, is desirous of obtaining writing in Posting Books, Copying, &c. Satisfactory references given in required. For further information, apply at this office.

Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Codding Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

First rate OYSTERS, in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14. 1f

Hair Cutting & Shaving.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a room, over Messrs. Brister and Carter's Store, and is ready to wait upon customers, at any hour of the day, who wish their Hair cut in the most fashionable style and their Beards shaved with ease.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL LEE PAGE.

Quincy, June 16. 1f

New Ribbands.

SUSANNA S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, takes this method to inform the public that she has just received a good assortment of new and fashionable Fall and Winter RIBBANDS, a general assortment of Satins and Fancy Silks, good Black Silk and low priced do, Silk Velvets, Merinoes and Plaids for children, Widows' Veils and Cypress Handkerchiefs, and all other articles for mourning, Fancy and Straw Bonnets of all descriptions, Caps, Collars, &c., all of which she offers as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in Boston, and is now selling remnants of rich Silks, suitable for aprons, very cheap. Also, a lot of Gamut Ribbands at reduced prices.

Quincy, Oct. 6. 1f

To Payers of Taxes in Quincy.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, holden at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on Monday, April 24, 1838, it was

Resolved, That one half of the Taxes be paid in, on or before the first day of September next, [the present month] and the other half on or before the first day of January next.

It is expected, therefore, that all those who have not paid agreeably to the above vote, and who call themselves good citizens and desire to sustain the credit of the Town, will when called upon pay cheerfully.

WILLIAM SPEAR, Collector.

Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Flour, &c.

NOW landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at their Flour, Grain and Meal Store, head of Quincy Canal, 100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.

Also—C. & W. Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, Rye and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN, &c. &c.

Quincy, July 7. 1f

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, ss. Quincy, Oct. 27th, 1838.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on the nineteenth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 72, fol. 52) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less, bounded, beginning at a stake 32 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned stake, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being in a straight line—then in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the above passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Mary Vinal, Adm., by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 30 feet beyond John Whitney's land, then easterly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr.—said line being a straight line, and thence in the same straight line to low water mark—with all the privileges and appurtenances to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, measuring eight rods on the bank of Weymouth Fore River and containing one hundred and fifty-seven rods of upland. The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the parcels conveyed to said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr. and Eliphalet Smith to said Josselyn, are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$2000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 58, fol. 193.) And all said parcels of land are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land, above described, form the estate now in the occupation of said Josselyn, and comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable, Work Shop, and other buildings.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Quincy, October 27.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale:—Six Spars, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Tackle, about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by Josiah Phillips and Jonathan Phillips, Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven acres of the lot of Mr. Helen, now located at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

Quincy, Sept. 1.

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGS, OXCARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or Iron Shires to suit purchasers.

All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON.

Quincy, Sept. 8.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Bowles, and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers, that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, such as Cotton and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

Quincy, May 19.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES P. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what kind of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. P. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure; they can be worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries and the ordinary Trusses, have failed. Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can return them for any of them. Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. P. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the nature of the complaint, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting to the public a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, the many troubles, and arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their benefit may be procured, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing a large and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six engravings of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and able writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Liv. Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired, in its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them again, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptiveness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself. I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford relief, and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive system* is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
 BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS,
 CASSIMERES, COTTON do.
 SATINETTS, SALISBURY do.
 LYONS'KINS, MERINOES, all kinds.
 ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS; DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush Hats; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf Boots; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUT LUTRY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Moulds; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low priced, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it 'Tomatine.' His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1825, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease, combined with the impudent use of calomel both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Let me extend use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in medicine, in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of each climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the 'ills of the flesh' engendered in this climate.

This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal disease incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of purgative, is dispersed through the system, as an indispensable necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the organs of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

The Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of these valuable Pills, No. 138 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, to the New England Office North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Aug. 25.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14.

New Prints.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 27.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*. The New England and New York Lane Register, for the years 1835-6.

The *Massachusetts Directory*, 1835.

The *Religious Credits and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America*, 1835.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years. Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonsetter, 227 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remaining. Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who act for a moment about the powers of the mighty Sanative?

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

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MISCELLANY.

SURPRISES.

It is, I believe, a general observation, that as one advances in life, persons and scenes recur to one's recollection which had for a considerable number of years been utterly banished from it.

I know that I am constantly remembering names, faces, occurrences, and anecdotes which had seemingly wholly disappeared from my memory, and which I welcome again with a sort of pensive interest and mournful pleasure, because they are associated with recollections of those removed from me by the hand of death but who will ever live in my remembrance until I am passed away like them, and "my place here shall know me no more."

In one of these visions of my earliest years, I frequently beheld a tall, thin, pale, crippled old lady, of some consequence in our country, whom my parents greatly respected, and whom young as I was, I had pleasure in visiting, for she abounded in anecdote, had moreover, an agreeable snuff-box, and also a silver bonbonniere filled with barley-sugar, to which I was occasionally permitted to find the way.

How vividly I can at this moment recall her to my mind! I can even hear the thick impediment of her voice; and the other day I told an amusing story which I am well convinced I have heard her relate. Not long ago the following anecdote pressed upon my mind as a long-forgotten acquaintance; and I cannot but believe that this dear old lady in her high backed chair was the original narrator, though, in relating it myself, I shall draw no doubt almost as much on the bank of imagination as on the bank of memory. But be that as it may, I shall venture to tell it as it occurs to me, because it tends to illustrate the truth of the saying, that "a prophet has honor every where but in his own country;" and to prove that, at least in former times, persons might be even celebrated, courted and distinguished in the world at large, and yet their relations and friends, if residing at a distance, might be wholly unconscious both of their talents and their renown.

Once on a time, and when the names of the famous and infamous did not travel as far or as fast as they now do, for mail coaches were not then invented, a young north-countryman tramped up to London, with almost all his wardrobe on his back, and his purse slenderly filled with guineas, but his head full of learning, and, what was better still, with great intellectual powers of various kinds. He had also self-denial and unwearied industry; and at length after toiling days and short nights, he found himself suddenly raised into opulence, consequence and fame, by the successful exertion of his talents and his scientific knowledge, assisted no doubt by the fortunate circumstances which had called them into action. But his health required some relaxation; and as his heart yearned towards that tender mother who had been widowed during his absence, and the brothers and sisters who were grown, since he saw them, out of childhood into maturity, he resolved to indulge himself in a visit to his native mountains; and with an eager, impatient heart, he set off on his long journey.

My hero, whom I shall call William Deleval, was conscious of his high reputation, and no doubt enjoyed it; but when he first saw his native hills, and was at last welcomed by his mother and his family, he felt that there was a pleasure in the indulgence of natural affection far beyond any enjoyment which wealth could bestow; and while they hung round his neck, and welcomed the long absent wanderer home, the joys of family love banished awhile from his recollection the pleasures of gratified ambition. He soon discovered that his mother was wholly ignorant what a celebrated person she had the honor of entertaining; and as he traveled without a servant and was as plainly dressed as a gentleman at that time of day could venture to be, it was not possible for her even to suspect that he was a man of property; and when he produced some handsome presents for herself and his sisters, she expressed her fears that he had laid out more money than was pro-

dent; and though, added she, 'I know that thou art well to do in the world, and can maintain thyself, still, Willie dear, remember to take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.' Willie smiled complacently on this effusion of maternal prudence; but perhaps he could not help being a little mortified at seeing that he, who was somebody in the world's opinion and esteem, was a mere nobody in his mother's, compared with her eldest son, Robin, who looked after the farm; and as he had lost his powers of climbing, running, wrestling and breaking ponies, his younger brothers and sisters thought him very inferior to themselves; but as he was kind and generous, and admired them for the abilities which he did not possess, he was very soon their dear, dear Willie, and they did not know how they should ever bear to part with him again.

Things had gone well with his family as well as himself during his long absence; for the father, a weak do-little man, as the phrase is, had been a hindrance rather than a help; therefore his death was an advantage to his survivors in a pecuniary point of view, and the mother and the children had, before Willie's arrival, increased both in consequence and wealth, and were looked upon as considerable farmers. William Deleval's arrival was soon known amongst their relations and friends; and he was warmly welcomed as a young man who had been so pious taking and industrious as not for many years to require assistance from his parents; but this was as far as they knew, the very height of Willie's excellence, for it was not in his nature to boast of himself; and he was contented to leave the discovery of what he really was, to time, and what we call accident.

'Pray, mother,' said he, soon after his arrival, 'are Lord and Lady W.— at the castle?' 'No; but they are expected. I suppose they live a great way from thee, Willie, and thou art not likely to see them in London?'

'I do not see them very often.'

'No, my dear, I dare say not; they do not often come in the way of a body like thee.'

Deleval smiled but said nothing. On the sabbath day following he went to church with his family; as he beheld them in their holiday attire, and saw the respect which was paid to them by all descriptions of persons whom they met in the church yard, he experienced the most heartfelt enjoyment; and never during the service, probably was his soul more fervently though humbly, offered up to his Creator in thanksgiving and praise.

The next day one of his sisters came jumping into the room and exclaimed, 'why Willie! I wonder what great man thou art like?'

'Indeed,' replied he, his eyes involuntarily sparkling, 'I believe I am like no great man but myself, Annie.'

'Oh! but thou must be, for a fine gentleman stopped me in the road just now, and said 'pray young lady, if I may be so bold, did I not see a celebrated man walking with you from church yesterday afternoon?' 'No, indeed sir,' said I 'it was only my brother, my brother Willie from London.'

'What is that thou art saying?' said a neighbor present, who was that disagreeable thing, a banterer, or a dealer in sarcastic flings, as the phrase is.

Anna repeated what she had said before; and poor Deleval had to undergo, during the rest of the day, the coarse jokes of this person, and those which it provoked from others, on his being taken for a great man.

'Well, well,' said he, at last, impatiently, 'perhaps I may one day be a great man myself.'

'Thee, Willie! Thee! Well to think of the conceit of these Londoners! Thee a great man indeed!'

'No, and I am sure I hope not,' said his mother, affectionately passing her hand over his face; 'for perhaps, if thou wert a great man, Willie, thou wouldst forget thy poor old mother!'

A most pleasing consciousness, accompanied by a sort of choking feeling, which impeded utterance, forced the tears into the eyes of the affectionate son as he held the caressing hand to his lips—at length he articulated in a hoarse voice, 'Forget thee, mother!—never, never!'

The next morning Lord W.— called, but the whole family were out; and when they returned, Deleval was the only one of those who did not feel surprised at the sight of the peer's card.

'Why, what does this mean?' said his mother to the deaf old servant who had gone to the door; 'Lord W.— never called here before.'

'It was a call of civility, no doubt,' said Deleval.

'Pho, nonsense!' cried his mother. 'He is too proud to call on such as we.'

'He asked for you, I am sure, said the deaf servant.'

'For me! oh, I now know why he called—he wants to buy my gray poney, neighbor Norton says—and that is what he called for. But here is our neighbor, I will ask him about it,' and the banterer mentioned before, entered the room, on which she immediately showed him Lord W.—'s card, adding, 'Our Willie here thought he came to call out of civility; but I told him I thought he came about the poney.'

'No doubt,' replied banterer Norton, grinning sarcastically at Deleval; 'but I suppose that conceited London gentleman thought he called upon him.'

'Perhaps I did,' replied Deleval, giving way to irresistible laughter, in which he was joined by the banterer; but Deleval remembered the proverb, 'Let those laugh who win;' and he

knew he had the laugh on his side, and that time would prove it to be so. Nor did his incognito last long. The next morning, just before Norton and the family were sitting down to dinner, and while Deleval was devising means to get away unsuspected as soon as dinner was over, to return Lord W.—'s call, Annie exclaimed 'Well! I declare, if there be not that fine gentleman who spoke to me coming up to the door!' And before any one could express surprise, the stranger was in the parlor and after sundry low bows to Deleval, had muttered 'proud to make his acquaintance,' and so forth he requested to see him in another room, as he was the bearer of a note and message from Lord W.—

Great, no doubt was the surprise of Deleval's family, and great the mortification of the banterer at this evident proof of Willie's being somebody, till the latter exclaimed, striking his hand on the table, 'I have it, I see how it is; this Sir George Thingummy is going to stand for the county at the next election, and he takes Willie for the son who has a vote—ay, ay, and the fellow will be coming grinning and bowing and flattering to me next, I suppose.'

After a short conference, Sir George L.— departed, and Deleval returned to his friends with a look of mild benignity. 'So London Sir,' said Norton, 'I suppose that fine spark with his bows and his speeches came to ask your vote and interest at the next election, taking you for the land-holder?'

'No, sir,' returned Deleval, smiling, he came to offer his vote and interest to me; and if you please, I will read aloud the note which he brought from Lord W.—'

Before his astonished auditors could reply, Deleval read as follows:

My dear Sir—I hope you will do us the favor of dining with us to-morrow; but I lose no time in assuring you that I find, with the greatest satisfaction, you will certainly be returned for the borough of — as soon as you show yourself; and Sir George L.— will accompany you thither. Parliament is the proper place for talent like yours, I am, dear sir, your admirer and friend, W.—

When Deleval had ceased to read, the silence, caused no doubt by good and also partly by bad feelings, remained awhile unbroken while he was absorbed in watching the emotions of his agitated mother, who at length bursting into tears, and throwing herself on his neck, exclaimed, 'Oh! Willie, Willie! now then I see thou art already a great man; ay and still a good man too—blessed be He who has made and kept thee so!—for thou has not forgotten thy poor old mother!'

THE KEY OF DEATH.

In the collection of curiosities preserved in the Arsenal at Venice, there is a key, of which the following singular tradition is related:

About the year 1690, one of those dangerous men, in whose extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her in marriage, and was of course rejected. Enraged at this, he studied how to be revenged. Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed, that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned, it discovered a spring, which on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle firmness, that it entered into the flesh, and buried itself there without leaving any external trace. Tebaldo waited, in disguise, at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel, unperceived, into the breast of the bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but seized with sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the bride party. Vain was the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and in a few days he died.

Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal. They too perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which these deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates, and when on a close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal; every one feared for his own life. The maiden, thus cruelly orphaned, had passed the first months of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the gate. The face of the foreigner had ever been displeasing to her, but since the death of all those most dear to her, it had become odious, (as though she had a presentiment of his guilt), and her reply was most decisive in the negative. Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the gate, and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his movement from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted

the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous invention discovered and he perished on the gibbet.

THE POOR BOY.

We delight to trace the progress of genius, talent and industry, in humble life. We dwell with pleasing emotion on the character and conduct of individuals who, from a "low estate," obscurity and poverty, have raised themselves by their own native energy, to affluence and stations of respectability and renown. Our country is full of examples of this description. Gideon Lee was once a poor boy, and in the occupation of a tanner. He is now in affluent circumstances—formerly Mayor of New York, and recently a member of Congress. Charles Wells, late Mayor of Boston, was a journeyman mason. Samuel T. Armstrong, late acting Governor of Massachusetts and at the head of several philosophic institutions, was once a journeyman printer. There are those living who recollect George Tibbets, a day laborer, and know him now as a gentleman of wealth, influence and enterprise—the Mayor of the city of Troy. Stephen Warren, the well known and esteemed President of the Troy Bank, rich in this world's goods, and rich, too, in public spirit and deeds of benevolence, came from an obscure town in Connecticut, penniless—a shoemaker. Perseverance, energy, industry and moral worth, produced this pleasing consummation of human wishes. With one more example, we close our sketch.

Thirteen years since, a poor boy hired himself to the captain of one of the Steamboats on Lake Champlain, in some humble occupation. Few know the temptations to which young men are liable in the mixed, irregular company of a steamboat—surrounded by evil companions, and under equally bad influences. But the poor boy had a talisman to keep him from falling. He recollected that there was one human being who relied on and cared for him. "He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." He faithfully discharged his humble duties. His conduct was marked by "those who passed that way," and by his employers. Aspiring for what he merited, he gradually reached the top of his profession. He commanded one of the first steamboats on the Lake. His uniform politeness and attention to those who were necessarily thrown in his way, secured for him universal respect and esteem. His reputation reached the ears of the greatest steamboat association in the world; and many who knew him when a boy on the Lake, now see him at the head of a most splendid boat that foams and dashes through the waters of the noble north, and from a salary of \$5 per month, his pay increased to \$1500 per annum. Thirteen years have not altered the good principles of his youth. He still retains that simplicity and purity of character which must ever be regarded as the true nobility of human nature.—Freeman Hunt.

WEALTH OF A COUNTRY.

What is wealth? These things which are convenient and necessary to use, and which administer to our wants and our comforts. Money alone, cannot therefore be considered as wealth, because if the articles or things above mentioned are not to be had, or are not in existence, a man would be poor indeed, though he were loaded with gold and silver. If he were hungry and there was no bread to be bought, if he were shivering with cold and there were no garments made for sale, his gold would be but of little service. It is true, mankind, by a common consent, have agreed that gold and silver should be the signs of evidence of property;—or in other words, the measure of property; and he who has a certain amount of it, has evidence of so much wealth. He can exchange it for the very things or articles which do in fact constitute wealth.

Thus a man who has a hundred dollars in his pocket, he has the ticket, as it were, to entitle him to enter into the possession of an hundred bushels of corn, or a hundred yards of cloth, or a hundred acres of wild land, or a yoke of oxen, or horse and wagon, as the case may be. But if these things do not exist, and he needs them, his ticket is of no more use, than if he had a ticket to go into a theatre, and it should have been burned down before he used it. The elements of wealth consist in natural productions, brought together, changed and modified by the skill and labor of man; of the farmer and mechanic. Commerce, though necessary and honorable, is nothing more than the moving or changing of these productions from place to place. It has always appeared singular that merchants should consider themselves, as too many, far too many do, above the farmers or mechanics, merely on account of their profession, when they are indeed only the teamsters to the others. They are the agents to transport their productions hither and thither as calls may exist for them. But to return to the subject. If we are right in the position which we have taken, that wealth consists in natural productions changed and wrought upon by the labor of man, it follows that the country which possesses the most of the elements or materials to work upon, such as good soil, abundance of water power, forests of timber, quarries of different kinds of stones, mines, and beds of different kinds of minerals, &c.,

must have the most natural wealth. It then only requires the hand of industry and skill to put these materials into shape, and to put them together to form real substantial wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and mechanic. They are the second creators of wealth. They take the raw material as it came from the hands of the Almighty, and change it by their labor into the thousands and tens of thousands of different forms, which render it useful to man, which make it subservient to the wants and comforts of human life. The more industrious and skillful this class is, the more wealth will be accumulated in the country. Do farmers and mechanics consider these things rightly? Are they not too apt to think themselves as mere plodders and servants, rather than as second to the Great First Cause in the production and increase of wealth? And, indeed, is there not a false standard of respectability, too much in use in society, and are not the productive classes apt to measure themselves by it? This standard appears to be idleness and a fine coat; and consequently, the more idle a man can be, and the finer the dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so. Respectability should consist in an improved mind, and skillful and industrious hands. Moral qualifications being equal, he should have the most honor, who by the combination of the efforts of his mind and the physical powers, has contributed more largely to the increase of those things which constitute wealth.

Such an one has done more for the amelioration of society, than a thousand unproductive dandies, who toil in the shade and wash in cologne. And society should bestow upon such a corresponding meed of honor.—Maine Farmer.

MR. ADAMS' ACCEPTANCE.

The Whig Convention, recently held at Halifax, nominated Mr. Adams for re-election from this District. Annexed is his reply to the Committee who apprized him of the vote of the Convention. We copy from the Plymouth Memorial, and correct a few errors which escaped their notice.

QUINCY, OCT. 27, 1838.

Messrs. I. L. Hedge, S. Sprague, Jr. and E. Hobart.

GENTLEMEN,—The nomination of so large and respectable a portion of the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, as those whom you represent, is the more gratefully received and accepted, because accompanied with their declared approbation of the general course which I have hitherto pursued as the Representative of the District in the House of Representatives of the United States.

If there was in the Councils of the Nation, one Representative of the people of this Union, bound by more unyielding ties than all the rest to adhere to the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and to defend them alike against direct assault and prevarication compromise, it was the member who held his seat by the confidence of the Sons of Pilgrim Fathers. It was the social covenant of the Mayflower, that taught the first practical lessons of equal human rights, and laid the only just foundations of Government in the mutual pledge of Faith. Could the sons of those whose feet alighted on the Plymouth rock have been represented by one who would listen and nod assent to the axiom that Freedom lives only by suction from the blood of the Slave, he would not only have disgraced his parentage, but must and would have been disowned, by every freeman of the district, of whatever party, bearing one drop of pilgrim blood in his veins.

In the unhappy diversities of opinion, prevailing among our fellow citizens at this time, it affords me consolation and encouragement to observe that, upon this subject, there appears to be among my constituents of this District a great and cheering unanimity of sentiment. All adhere to the right of the People not only to petition and remonstrate to their Representatives and Rulers, but to the duty of those Representatives and Rulers to listen to their complaints—to read and consider their petitions, and to answer them, not always indeed with compliance, but always with argument or concession and with kindness. I have not heard of one freeman of this District, who considered the duty of a Legislative Assembly to the sacred right of Petition, fulfilled, by receiving, and then refusing to read or consider the complaints or remonstrances of the People. Where-soever and with whomsoever this distinction originated, it is no fruit from the blossom of the Mayflower.

The freedom of thought, the freedom of the press, the freedom of speech for yourselves, the freedom of debate for your representatives, with inexpressible pleasure I say, appear to be equally dear to all my constituents of the 12th Congressional District. I hope and trust in God, they will never give their confidence to, or trust as their Representative, any man prepared to surrender them to the oppressor's wrong, or sink them in the polluted kennel of party discipline.

Against the iniquitous and most pernicious project of annexing the new slave-ridden Republic of Texas to this Union, the opinion and the feeling of the whole people of this District appear equally unanimous. Nor are the investigations to a war with Mexico more congenial to the moral principle or the public policy of any one of my constituents. I congratulate you and them that these imminent dangers have for the present passed away. Amicable negotiation with Mexico is resumed, and precisely at the same time the Texian proposal to join our Union—Texas with her mountain load of constituted slavery upon her back—is withdrawn. May we never hear of its renewal.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 227 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLLOCK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. S. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumber Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained!

Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9, 1838.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole people.

The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1838.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—Troy Daily Whig.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, agreeable, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—Boston Galaxy.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—N. Y. Daily Times.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—N. Y. Evening Star.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—Boston Daily Times.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—N. Y. Com. Adv.

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—Albany Argus.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—London (Eng.) Times.

Quincy, Oct. 7, 1838.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5, 1838.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7, 1838.

whether with Moloch or Mammon in its train!

I regret that I am not enabled to indulge with equal confidence the hope that the right of Petition, and the Freedom of Debate, smothered as they have been for nearly three years in the Legislative Halls of the nation will be restored in all their purity. Slavery shrinks and will shrink from the eye of day. Northern subservience to Southern dictation is the price paid by a Northern administration for Southern support. The people of the North still support by their suffrages the men, who have truckled to Southern dominion—and their Representatives have not yet been shamed out of the distinction between refusing to receive and refusing to read a petition. I believe it impossible that this total subversion of every principle of Liberty should be much longer submitted to by the people of the Free States of the Union. But their fate is in their own hands. If they choose to be represented by slaves, they will find servility enough to represent and betray them. I have seen with pleasure that even among the most devoted supporters of the present administration, there have been here and there one, who refused to sacrifice his own rights and those of his constituents to the shrine of party idolatry. These however have been solitary exceptions. The spirit of true freedom is not yet sufficiently awake, and while the slumbers, all the vigils of the watchman will be vain.

The suspension of the right of petition, the suppression of the freedom of debate, the thirst for the annexation of Texas, the war-whoop of two successive Presidents of the United States against Mexico, are all but varied symptoms of a deadly disease, seated in the marrow of our bones—and that deadly disease is Slavery. The Union will fall before it, or it will fall before the Union. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the internal piracy between the States—the refusal to admit another slave-contaminated State into the Union, are all partial, ineffectual plasters for the great elemental evil.

"They will but skin and fume the ulcerous part,"
"While rank corruption mining all within
"Infects unseen."

I believe it important that the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts should be forewarned that during the 26th Congress the whole system of policy of the Executive administration of the Government of this Union, and all its prominent measures, foreign and domestic, will be, as they have been and now are, to support, strengthen and perpetuate THE PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH. The extermination of the Indian race; the wasteful dilapidation of the public lands; the deadly hostility to internal improvement; the insidious crippling of domestic industry; the ridiculous imposture of an exclusive metallic currency for the revenues and expenditures of the Nation; the enormous increase of a standing army, and the simultaneous slanders upon the navy and its gallant officers; the sycophantic courtship of the Democracy of numbers, and the rancorous instigation of labor against capital to the summary justice of lynching—all these ways and means of a Northern Administration with Southern principles, have one and the same origin, and are gathering to one issue, the riveting in eternal bondage the chains of your southern countrymen of African descent.

Should the people of the 12th Congressional District of Massachusetts again see fit to station me as their sentinel on the watch tower of the nation, they will not expect from me consent, acquiescence or compromise with this system or with any of its parts. Unyielding hostility against it is interwoven with every pulsation of my heart. Resistance against it, feeble, and inefficient as the last accents of a failing voice may be, shall still be heard, while the power of utterance shall remain, and shall never cease, till the pitcher shall be broken at the fountain, the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it.

I am, with grateful sentiments to you, and those whom you represent for the renewed testimonial of your and their confidence, Gentlemen, Your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FREEMEN AWAKE.

To the Electors of the Twelfth Congressional District, and of Norfolk County.

FELLOW CITIZENS. Next Monday you are, one and all, called upon to discharge a duty as free, independent, moral and religious citizens. You are called upon to discharge a momentous duty you owe to yourselves, to your children, ay, and your children's children and your beloved country.

Never, no, never, were you under a more thrilling and pressing responsibility. And how will you act in view of it? Will you sacrifice every thing on the altar of political treachery? Will you barter away at the ballot box your own rights, your own safety, and also the rights of millions of your fellow citizens, who at this moment are praying and beseeching and entreating you in the name of God and humanity, to remember them and their rights? Fellow citizens, the right of suffrage is not put into your hands for base purposes; it is put into your hands to be used for the good of your country. And that individual who uses this important trust for the sustaining or perpetrating any evil—whose tramples on the tears and entreaties of worse than widowed mothers and worse than orphan children—whose husbands and fathers are ruined through a cause which you can prevent—who use the power put into their hands, to be wielded in the cause of justice and humanity, to perpetuate tyranny and oppression, will certainly be judged accordingly by the God of the fatherless and the widow, and of the oppressed.

As American citizens you have the right and power of legislation. The Constitution of the United States and of every State in the Union declares that the good of mankind is the first object of this legislation. To refuse, then, to legislate for any other purpose, or to neglect to legislate for the general good of mankind, is a direct violation of the principles of our general and State Constitutions. To refuse, therefore, to legislate to suppress intemperance, or to perpetuate it, is criminal in the sight of God.

Behold the wife and mother weltering in her blood, and her spirit about departing into the eternal world, and a drunken demon exulting over the dying agonies of his fallen victim! Who aided in bringing out this horrid and revolting tragedy upon the stage of human life? You, fellow voters, every one of you, who by your votes favor the sale of ardent spirits! Temperance men! Moral men! Christians! your prayers, your sympathy, your christian kindness and your votes are demanded in the cause of bleeding humanity. Will you, can you withhold them? If you do, you do it at your peril.

It is sometimes said that ministers, and christians generally, should keep away from the ballot box—that they should sail aloof from political strife, but as a shrewd writer says, "religious men should always be at the polls—not as heated partisans—not as demagogues—but as friends to their country and of virtue." And why should not religious men take this stand? Are they not citizens? Yes. Are they disfranchised? No. Are they not taxed for support of the government? Yes. Are they not interested in the laws touching religious worship, the sabbath, the schools? Is the pauperism, crime and wretchedness of the community of no consequence to them? If they are not slow to relieve distress, why should they be slow to remove the cause of it? If they value religious worship, the sabbath, the schools, justice, temperance, industry and all kindred institutions and virtues, why not sustain them in the available and legitimate mode? It is our duty to pray for our rulers—let us see to it that we watch for good rulers as well as pray. It is our duty to sustain the laws—let us see to it that we have good laws. It is our duty to relieve the poor and distressed—to support paupers and sustain hospitals—let us see to it then, that we guard against the sources of poverty, sickness and sorrow. It is our duty to be good citizens—let us discharge that duty in sustaining the great interests of the Commonwealth, in exercising our elective franchise upon the broad principles of love to God and good will to men. Go, then, fellow citizens, to the polls and let your influence be felt in sustaining the laws—in aiding the cause of temperance and good order—go to the polls feeling your responsibility as moral and accountable beings—go to the polls having in mind the tears and groans and squalid misery and wretchedness of thousands of your fellow countrymen, which, by your former votes, have thus been made miserable—go to the polls, there sacrifice, if necessary, your democratic or any other political principles on the altar of justice, temperance, virtue, morality and religion.

Friends of the poor bleeding slave! You, fellow citizens, have a momentous and responsible duty to perform in behalf of the cause you love—in behalf of equal rights. It is for you to "remember them that are bound as bound with them" on the day of election and at the polls.

"There must be political action on your part. Law made slavery, and law must unmake it. Every vote given to any but an immediate abolitionist is given to support slavery. Therefore, by your votes you will declare, whether, so far as your influence goes, slavery in the District of Columbia, and the domestic slave trade, shall cease or continue." Remember, friends of down trodden humanity, that the cause in which you are so laborably engaged demands your every effort. If you vote for one who is opposed to the abolition of slavery, you vote "for the debasement of God's image—the denial of legal protection to the innocent—the plundering of poor laborers of their hard earnings—the annihilation of the seventh commandment—the selling of women and children to suit purchasers—the withholding of knowledge and the Bible and the sabbath from rational and immortal beings;—for the internal slave trade with its untold horrors and its fifty thousand victims—for a national disgrace, a political cancer, a moral pest, loathed by the world and cursed of God." On, on then to the combat—be firm—be composed—do your duty faithfully and the victory is yours.

Christians! perform your duty in such a manner as that your closets shall bear witness to clear consciences and purity of motive—that the family altar shall be untouched with unhallowed fire—so that in after years your children shall rise up and call you blessed. O. P. B.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE CONSIDERATE.

Next Monday, for Massachusetts, will be a memorable day. It will either be remembered with joy and gratitude, or with sorrow and regret. Massachusetts has taken a noble stand. She has again declared, as in '76, that she will be FREE. But now, as then, she has many enemies within. There are many who had rather be in bondage and boast of freedom, than really to enjoy it. There are some who for a mess of pottage would sell their birthright. But these are not the most dangerous. There are some who would "rather have the State sink," than to lose their "right." And it becomes the PEOPLE to bestir themselves and inquire seriously what is best for their interest. A great effort is making to deceive the people—to make them believe that their fire sides are molested—that by and bye their "food as well as drink" will be "regulated by law," and that by the "rich"—by "them who wish to rule."

Will the people sit idle and suffer themselves to be duped? Duped by those who have no regard for the prosperity of the community? Such I conceive the liquor dealers to be and all who would for gain keep open the flood gates of intemperance. There are some men, to be sure, in good standing, who love a little and daily take it, and no doubt think that it does them good. But such need not fear the law. We are told that it is the poor who, by the law, are robbed of this "right,"—of this "inestimable privilege"—those who are not able to buy a large quantity, but pay "one to three hundred per cent.," and have it dealt out to them as appetite calls. But, I would ask, is it the poor that are opposed to the law? I believe not. Some poor, who are degraded as well as poor, are made to oppose it, the same as one dog is made to fight another. Not because they have enmity, but because they are made to believe they have. There are some who seem to delight in human misery—seem to exult over poor fallen man and endeavor by every means in their power to keep some, at least, of their fellow beings in poverty and disgrace, and at the same time tell them that others are seeking to destroy their liberty. There are some in the community who seem determined to live at the expense of others and boast of their gains. Of whom, I would ask do they get their gains? Of the rich? No! Of all, rich and poor, who stupefy their senses and make themselves unable to use their faculties in a proper way. Again, I would ask, if in this land there need be any so poor that two or three cannot by uniting get fifteen gallons at a time? If they would exert themselves to do so but once they might by so doing save enough to buy a second time without any trouble and thereby be great gainers. But admit that some are so poor that they cannot raise the means to purchase so much? Then I would ask if they had not better buy bread with what they have? But suppose again, there are some who are not able to buy fifteen gallons, and will not buy bread for their starving families? Are their rights paramount to other poor men who have equal rights?—paramount to the rights of a great majority of the people? But my fellow citizens enough of this. These are NOT the reasons. The fact is, "by this craft we have our wealth." Some have grown rich upon the hard earnings of the poor, and now they see people arousing and setting themselves in opposition to the worst of all monopolies. They see the people shaking off the chains which bind them to the worst of masters. And they are making their last effort—their last struggle. FELLOW CITIZENS! will you be FREE? Will you go to the polls next Monday and show to the world that you can be free? Other States are looking upon us with the deepest concern. Efforts were made in them last winter to repeal their old license laws which remain to disgrace their statute books. Shall we paralyze their efforts? Shall we, the descendants of those who in '76 declared "we will be free" yield to our enemy whose motto is, "blood, rapine and murder"? THE PEOPLE every where are alive to the subject. Providence has by a large majority declared, "we will have no licensed destroyers." Cincinnati has shaken off her chains. Nearly five thousand of the legal voters in Baltimore signed a memorial, praying their Legislature to deliver them from their chains and looks to Massachusetts for succor. From Maine to Georgia, yes from the frozen regions on the North to Cape Horn in the South, the people are awake. England, with her Queen, is up and doing and tens of thousands of her sons and daughters are saying "we too will be free." The Kings of Sweden, Prussia and Russia, with other potentates in Europe are exerting themselves to drive this bane of all comfort and happiness from their borders. Every eye is turned to America. And who stands foremost in this noble cause? MASSACHUSETTS! Massachusetts and Tennessee have bearded the monster in his den, and when thousands are coming to our rescue, shall we basely give back? Just as victory is perching upon our standard, shall we cowardly surrender to the enemy? Let the polls next Monday determine and let us transmit to other generations our heaven-born "privileges," untarnished, unsullied and unimpaired, and our children and our children's children will rise up and call us blessed.

ZEPHO.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIGS OF QUINCY.

Awake! arouse from your slumbers, the time is at hand when it becomes you as true whigs, one and all, to use all the honorable means in your power, to elect as Representatives to our next General Court, three good, substantial, high-minded and independent Whigs—men that act for the good of their country—such men as cannot be bought or sold for the paltry consideration of securing a few votes in their favor at any future election. These are the men and the only ones that we can rely upon with confidence. They are the only class that have the good of community at heart. What confidence can be placed in an office seeker or a fence man? We unquestionably have both amongst us—let us beware how we are trapped. We see some who to day are with us on all important points in politics—to-morrow where are they? On the fence, or perhaps striving to climb up—who having been pushed back a little, find hard struggling to secure a good foundation on top, they plunge over the other side—and there you find them temperance, anti-temperance or liberal as will best suit their popularity or the company they happen to pop into. Such men are all things to all persons, and are no more to be relied upon than a weather cock that needs oiling.

We are told by some who profess to be Whigs, that it is necessary to compromise and vote for at least one administration candidate, both for Senators and Representatives, in order

to secure the election of liberal candidates. To these I would say, look to the ballots of last year—you will find a majority of sixty-four votes in favor of Edward Everett. This does not require any sacrifice or compromise—it only speaks loud to every Whig, stand your own ground and the victory is yours.

We see no reason why a Whig need barter a single vote to secure the election of candidates liberal enough for the public good, and men too, that can be relied upon as acting for the public good. If we cannot do that, we can certainly cast our votes in such manner as to prevent the choice of bad men or the opposing candidates.

Whigs of Quincy, again I say, awake! Meet at the Town Hall this evening and there show your colors to a man—there show that we can at least, find candidates firm and respectable without breaking in upon the ranks of the Custom House banditti—there prove that we have men, and men of talent too, such men as we can confide with a pledge, and such men too as we can and will support as candidates for Representatives in this town. You need not doubt the repeal of the new License Law if you send such men as called upon to send in the first part of this communication. The same men may have been advocates for the law, times past, but experience has taught all open-minded men better than to support it, unless they do it to prevent the passage of one more unreasonable, which I presume to think cannot be introduced, in the present enlightened state of the community. Let every one read "The Cracked Jug," or five answers to my neighbor Parley's Five Letters cracking his "Fifteen Gallon Jug"—and then give his vote for the candidates for Senators which he shall deem most trust-worthy, remembering at the same time that Asa Pickering is held up as a candidate by the administration party, and that no true Whig can vote for him. Shall we as Whigs run any risk of securing a handsome majority in our State Legislature for the reelection of Daniel Webster, just for the sake of increasing, possibly, one vote in favor of nullifying the Fifteen Gallon Law? I say nay.

A TRUE LIBERAL WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BENJAMIN V. FRENCH, ESQ.

This gentleman's name, stands on the regular democratic ticket as one of the three Senators for Norfolk County—a most judicious selection. Mr. French sprung from the soil of old Norfolk. He was born and bred in Braintree, where he now resides on his well cultivated farm, highly esteemed by his townsmen. He is a working man and consequently his interests are identified with the people. He is emphatically a self-taught and self-made man, and has acquired his reputation and property solely by his enterprise. When a resident of Boston some years since, he repeatedly held offices in the municipal government and discharged those trusts in a highly creditable manner. As a firm unflinching Anti-mason, he has ever stood in the front ranks; this is well known to the Anti-masons of Norfolk, and should not be forgotten on Monday next. He is in favor of temperance reform carried on by an appeal to the heart and judgment of man; no man is more liberal or candid on the matter than Mr. French.

Democrats of Norfolk, a little exertion and the day is yours. Fail not to deposit your vote for Democracy on Monday next. Morton may be your next Governor. The Senate Chamber may hear the voice of Norfolk in favor of Equal Rights, and opposed to any thing like unequal, tyrannical and unjust legislation. We want to see Massachusetts, join the sisterhood of Democracy with Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and many other States. Proper exertion and victory is ours.

A VOTER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, reported to Congress and rejected by them at the late session, has received the especial favor of the people in the late elections, and will ultimately become the law of the land. It provides for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues by Sub-Treasurers, who are required to give sufficient bonds for their fidelity, and are subjected to severe penalties for the use of any of the monies under their charge. It will enable the government to make payment of all its dues with promptness, and will divest the public revenues from being loaned and employed in wild speculations and finally squandered away, as in times past they have been. In fact, it has been in successful operation ever since the State Bank's deposit system exploded through the over issues of the Banks, and has been the means by which they have been compelled to return to specie payments, and the business and prosperity of the country restored. It has thus far enabled the government to meet all its dues promptly, and kept the public revenues secure, although the most important provision in the bill rejected by Congress for its safe keeping, making the use thereof an offence at law, has been wanting. With this deficiency the experiment has succeeded and well may the people take the enactment of such a law into their own hands and provide for its being carried into complete effect.

CIVIS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NATIONAL BANK.

This great whig regulator, not only of the exchanges between the different parts of the Country, and the currency of the different Banks, but of the politics of the country, seems to have received its quietus by the recent elections in all parts of the country. In New Jersey where the Governor and Legislature elect are Whigs, five out of six candidates for Representatives to the next Congress, opposed to a

National Bank, have received majorities of all the votes given in at the late election. In Georgia, where the candidates for Representatives to the next Congress chosen are Whigs, seven out of nine had declared themselves, opposed to a National Bank and in favor of the Sub-Treasury, previous to the election. In Vermont, where the Governor and Legislature elect are Whigs, three of the five Representatives to Congress are Whigs and one Democrat was re-elected to the next Congress, and for the fifth the Democratic candidate received a majority of the votes in the late election. In other States where elections have been held the Democratic party have prevailed. Thus the establishment of a National Bank has received the veto of the People at the late elections. "STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS."

ANTI-WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIGS.

In the formation of the Constitution of the United States, there arose a party who contended for the establishment of an hereditary aristocracy, giving authority to a few persons to rule the many. Disappointed in this scheme by the formation and adoption of the Constitution, they endeavored to enact such laws under it, by a forced construction, as would favor this project. And the first and principal measure of this party was the establishing a National Bank, thereby creating an aristocracy of money when thwarted in their original project. This party at different times have assumed various names and passed under that of Federalist, National Republicans, Whig, etc. and in their several mutations, they have uniformly advocated the same measures, and such only as would tend to transfer the supreme power in the State, THE PEOPLE, and lodge it in the hands of a few, declaring at the same time through their leaders, that the people were unfit to govern themselves. Such are substantially the principles of the whigs which they have not been ashamed to proclaim by an open avowal.

IDES OF NOVEMBER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRACY—ABOLITION.

The great principle upon which our Democratic institutions were founded was embodied in the Declaration of Rights, drawn up by the great founder of the Democratic party, the immortal Jefferson—"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." However much any men or set of men may deny these "truths" they must and will prevail, for they are founded in the reason and nature of things and are the very foundation of all true liberty and democratic government. The principles of Democracy cannot be consistent without their complete adoption. They go for the removal of all restraints upon personal liberty unless absolutely necessary for the public good. So goes the philanthropist.

AMICUS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIGS OF NORFOLK.

Are you fully aware of the danger that threatens old Massachusetts? Do you know that an effort is now making in this county, more formidable than any thing of the kind that has threatened you before? Do you know that the game is to make you vote for "split tickets"—to cut you up by drawing off your votes from your regular candidates? Beware of these schemes. We are fighting for great principles—for the defence of our industry, our labor, our land, our manufactures, against the fearful schemes of office holders and office seekers. We are fighting against such men as the President and Directors of the Boston Commonwealth Bank, who were the agents of Government, and who used the government funds to carry on a stupendous scheme of fraud against the people. We are contending against organized power, and we can only succeed by keeping shoulder to shoulder. Be not drawn off by scheming, pretended whigs, who are playing a false game, and under false pretences, are fighting on their own hook. Come to the polls like true men—like whigs. Take counsel of your adversary, who go in solid columns. Go to the polls then and go for the regular whig ticket for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators. MENTOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

As the liberal party affect to go for equal rights I would propound to them a single inquiry—whether the licensing of a few taverns and grog-shops to sell spirituous liquors and prohibiting the great portion of the community from engaging in the traffic, are the equal rights for which they contend? I had supposed that the denial to certain persons in the community, of what was granted to others in like circumstances was a violation of equal rights, and the establishment of a MONOPOLY, and, in the present case one of the most odious kind. For it enables the persons licensed to procure a livelihood and even become rich by fostering vice, filling the alms-houses and prisons with drunkards and felons, who become so by partaking in the indulgence of which it furnishes the means.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHO IS ASA PICKERING?

Asa Pickering of Bellingham, is a man who was in the Legislature of the last session and voted for the license law. There is no mistake about this. He is on the regular democratic nomination for the Senate, and was understood to be like Benjamin P. Williams and B. V. French, in favor of the law. But it is said

now, that he declares that he voted for to kill the temperance cause. He is put on the "liberal ticket." These Now can we place any confidence in man? Can any man of any party man who trifles with the sacred trust of the people, and gives his vote on the side of the fence? Can we place confidence in who is both sides of the fence? Asa says one thing to one set of men and thing to another. Let the "Liberals" of this man. If they vote the liberal ticket at least strike out his name as that of some good and true man.

A STRAIGHT FORWARD.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CALM THOUGHTS.

Whigs of Quincy, Braintree, Milton and Dor-

Are you going, one and all, to the Monday? If so, what do you go to discharge a great and sacred trust country, to your families, and to liber throw away your votes upon tickets of deceive you, or to render you the dupes adversaries? Do you go to sustain cause for which the whigs in all part country are fighting, or to trifle with terests, and throw away the power by the elective franchise, to gratify feelings, or narrow personal interests are sure, you go not for these thing higher and better objects. Be on you then! Waste not your votes. Be being entrapped into voting for Asa P. Do you know him? Go to Belling ask his character, and then say if you your duty in trying to elevate such the Senate of Massachusetts. B. P. and B. V. French are at least decent they are disgraced by being on the sa with Asa Pickering. Shall he be ele

ONE OF

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOOK OUT FOR BREA.

I see that the loco-foco address, commends Messrs. B. P. Williams French and Asa Pickering, as candidates for Norfolk County, maintain person even indirectly interested in tion before the Legislature, ought to privilege of voting on such question, ing to this, the above named gentlemen ed will be bound to do all in their power any tavern keeper or grocer from on the license law, because these pe indirectly interested in the question these men act consistently with the they lay down in their address, or sail under false colors? If they deny ern keeper or grocer his right of vot aforesaid question, they will do an outrageous injustice to the people: if th do it, they are false to the creed set people as their creed.

A LOVER OF CONSI

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOCO FOCO TRICK.

The convention of the liberal party assembled at Dedham to nominate a for Senators, agreed upon a list of li taken from each political party, and it posed that this ticket was to be support any political design; but it set not so. Mr. Ellis, the liberal Van B didate has been, no doubt by previous ment, withdrawn, and Asa Pickering from the regular loco loco ticket, sub his place; so that the liberal whigs are called upon to sacrifice not only lical principles by giving their aid, ular Van Buren ticket, but to aid al election of Asa Pickering, a friend cense Law, and one who gave his last session of the Legislature in favo actment. It is to be hoped that no w will be so duped by this shallow ar give his vote for Asa Pickering.

A LIBERA

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FREEMEN REFLECT.

Electors of Norfolk County, who Goodrich? I will tell you. He is a man, having had no other education of the district school; yet has become popular writer for youth, of the a probably more readers than any a author—whose works, translated i different languages, are now circ being read over almost all the civil and exerting a powerful and at the a beneficial influence upon millions of generation—who has been all his may be truly called a working man untiring industry, and who has, years past, given as much profit ment to various mechanics in this S own direct exertions, as any other—who has done more than any ot this country to bring certain valua their present state of perfection—w ways exerted his influence on the si and morality, and whose name is n in both hemispheres as a benefactor man race. Go to the polls and gi vote as a man every way worthy of dence.

AN INDEPENDEN

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE QUEST.

A meeting of citizens of the Union Society of Weymouth and Braintree in the Vestry, on the 7th inst., to question "Ought the present License be sustained?" After an able discussion it was decided that the Law is good calculated to promote temperance, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to sustain the same.

J. W. LOUD.

To last four does it your... National Bank, have received majorities of all the votes given in at the late election. In Georgia, where the candidates for Representatives to the next Congress chosen are Whigs, seven out of nine had declared themselves, opposed to a National Bank and in favor of the Sub-Treasury, previous to the election. In Vermont, where the Governor and Legislature elect are Whigs, three of the five Representatives to Congress are Whigs and one Democrat was re-elected to the next Congress, and for the fifth the Democratic candidate received a majority of the votes in the late election. In other States where elections have been held the establishment of a National Bank has received the veto of the People at the late elections. "STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS."

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Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIGS OF NORFOLK.

Are you fully aware of the danger that threatens old Massachusetts? Do you know that an effort is now making in this county, more formidable than any thing of the kind that has threatened you before? Do you know that the game is to make you vote for "split tickets"—to cut you up by drawing off your votes from your regular candidates? Beware of these schemes. We are fighting for great principles—for the defence of our industry, our labor, our land, our manufactures, against the fearful schemes of office holders and office seekers. We are fighting against such men as the President and Directors of the Boston Commonwealth Bank, who were the agents of Government, and who used the government funds to carry on a stupendous scheme of fraud against the people. We are contending against organized power, and we can only succeed by keeping shoulder to shoulder. Be not drawn off by scheming, pretended whigs, who are playing a false game, and under false pretences, are fighting on their own hook. Come to the polls like true men—like whigs. Take counsel of your adversary, who go in solid columns. Go to the polls then and go for the regular whig ticket for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

As the liberal party affect to go for equal rights I would propound to them a single inquiry—whether the licensing of a few taverns and grog-shops to sell spirituous liquors and prohibiting the great portion of the community from engaging in the traffic, are the equal rights for which they contend? I had supposed that the denial to certain persons in the community, of what was granted to others in like circumstances was a violation of equal rights, and the establishment of a monopoly, and, in the present case one of the most odious kind. For it enables the persons licensed to procure a livelihood and even become rich by fostering vice, filling the almshouses and prisons with drunkards and felons, who become so by partaking in the indulgence of which it furnishes the means.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHO IS ASA PICKERING?

Asa Pickering of Bellingham, is a man who was in the Legislature of the last session and voted for the present License Law. There is no mistake about this. He is on the regular democratic nomination for the Senate, and was understood to be like Benjamin P. Williams and B. V. French, in favor of the law. But it is said

now, that he declares that he voted for the law to kill the temperance cause. He is therefore put on the "liberal ticket." These are facts. Now can we place any confidence in such a man? Can any man of any party vote for a man who trifles with the sacred trust of legislation, and gives his vote on the side he condemns? Can we place confidence in a man who is both sides of the fence: a man who says one thing to one set of men and another thing to another. Let the "Liberals" beware of this man. If they vote the liberal ticket, let them at least strike out his name and put in that of some good and true man.

A STRAIGHT FORWARD MAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CALM THOUGHTS.

Whigs of Quincy, Braintree, Milton and Dorchester.

Are you going, one and all, to the polls on Monday? If so, what do you go for? To discharge a great and sacred trust to your country, to your families, and to liberty, or to throw away your votes upon tickets got up to deceive you, or to render you the dupes of your adversaries? Do you go to sustain the good cause for which the whigs in all parts of the country are fighting, or to trifle with your interests, and throw away the power conferred by the elective franchise, to gratify individual feelings, or narrow personal interests? We are sure, you go not for these things, but for higher and better objects. Be on your ground then! Waste not your votes. Beware of being entrapped into voting for Asa Pickering. Do you know him? Go to Bellingham and ask his character, and then say if you discharge your duty in trying to elevate such a man, to the Senate of Massachusetts. B. P. Williams and B. V. French are at least decent men, but they are disgraced by being on the same ticket with Asa Pickering. Shall he be elected?

ONE OF YOU.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS!

I see that the loco-foco address, which recommends Messrs. B. P. Williams, B. V. French and Asa Pickering, as candidates for Senators for Norfolk County, maintain that no person even indirectly interested in any question before the Legislature, ought to have the privilege of voting on such question. According to this, the above named gentlemen if elected will be bound to do all in their power to prevent any tavern keeper or grocer from voting on the license law, because these persons are indirectly interested in the question. Will these men act consistently with the doctrine they lay down in their address, or will they sail under false colors? If they deny the tavern keeper or grocer his right of voting on the aforesaid question, they will do an act of outrageous injustice to the people; if they do not do it, they are false to the creed set before the people as their creed.

A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOCO FOCO TRICK.

The convention of the liberal party which assembled at Dedham to nominate candidates for Senators, agreed upon a list of liberal men, taken from each political party, and it was supposed that this ticket was to be supported without any political design; but it seems it was not so. Mr. Ellis, the liberal Van Buren candidate has been, no doubt by previous arrangement, withdrawn, and Asa Pickering taken from the regular loco foco ticket, substituted in his place; so that the liberal whigs of Norfolk are called upon to sacrifice not only their political principles by giving their aid to the regular Van Buren ticket, but to aid also in the election of Asa Pickering, a friend of the License Law, and one who gave his vote at the last session of the Legislature in favor of its enactment. It is to be hoped that no whig elector will be so duped by this shallow artifice as to give his vote for Asa Pickering.

A LIBERAL WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FREEMEN REFLECT.

Electors of Norfolk County, who is S. G. Goodrich? I will tell you. He is a self-made man, having had no other education than that of the district school; yet has become the most popular writer for youth, of the age, and has probably more readers than any other living author—whose works, translated into several different languages, are now circulating and being read over almost all the civilized world, and exerting a powerful and at the same time a beneficial influence upon millions of the rising generation—who has been all his life what may be truly called a working man, a man of untiring industry, and who has, for twelve years past, given as much profitable employment to various mechanics in this State, by his own direct exertions, as any other individual—who has done more than any other man in this country to bring certain valuable arts to their present state of perfection—who has always exerted his influence on the side of virtue and morality, and whose name is now honored in both hemispheres as a benefactor to the human race. Go to the polls and give him your vote as a man every way worthy of your confidence.

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

A meeting of citizens of the Union Religious Society of Weymouth and Braintree was held in the Vestry on the 7th inst., to discuss the question "Ought the present License Law to be sustained?" After an able discussion it was decided that the Law is good and well calculated to promote temperance, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable and lawful means to sustain the same.

J. W. LOUD, Secretary.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS. Let every freeman—every lover of liberty and humanity, who desires the welfare of his country, come forward to the polls on Monday next and deposit a vote for the re-election of that venerable statesman—that champion in the cause of universal liberty—

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Whig Candidates for State Senators—Norfolk County.

THOMAS FRENCH, Canton.
SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, Roxbury.
JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON, Medway.

Democratic Ticket for State Senators—Norfolk County.

BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, Roxbury.
BENJAMIN V. FRENCH, Braintree.
ASA PICKERING, Bellingham.

Liberal Ticket for State Senators—Norfolk County.

HON. JOHN RUGGLES, of Milton.
"LEWIS FISHER, of Franklin.
ASA PICKERING, Esq., of Bellingham.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. At a numerous meeting of the democratic republicans of Quincy, held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last, Messrs William B. Duggan, Nathaniel White and Benjamin Curtis were nominated as candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for Representatives to the State Legislature. Mr. Curtis, in consequence of his private engagements, subsequently declined the nomination, and the meeting stands adjourned to this evening, at the Centre School Room, for the purpose of filling the vacancy. Addresses may be expected.

TAXES. An order of notice from the County Commissioners, on the petition of John Hobart and others, of Braintree, relative to a new road, is to be acted upon next Monday forenoon. Are the inhabitants of Quincy disposed to pay a thousand or more dollars for a scheme which is of no public benefit or utility. If they would avoid this tax, attend the town meeting and oppose the project. If we have money to spare, can it not be appropriated for some more beneficial purposes.

LARGE TURNIP. An English flat Turnip was raised this season by Mr. John Faxon of this place, which weighs seven pounds and measures two feet and six inches in circumference.

CANADA WAR REHEWED. We have to announce the important and thrilling intelligence that the Canadian population is again in arms, resolved to strike a blow for freedom. A general and simultaneous rising of the French population on this side of the St. Lawrence has taken place, and several small posts have fallen into their hands; they have made prisoners of the regulars, and secured a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. St. Johns, it was believed, would be attacked by a strong force, estimated at seven or eight thousand. This movement is said to be headed by Robert Nelson, Cote, Gagnon, and several former military leaders. All accounts speak of arms, ammunition and men in abundance. Martial law is again proclaimed within the district of Montreal; and we shall doubtless be called to chronicle scenes of bloody outrage.

NEW YORK ELECTION. By the Boston Transcript of last evening it appears that the Whigs have carried the City by fifteen hundred majority. It is also stated that the counties on the Hudson River have gone for the Whigs, who claim thus far a gain of ten Members of Congress.

TO READERS. A few political communications on both sides are omitted for want of room. We have opened our columns to free discussion. It is hoped that our patrons will be satisfied.

NOTICES.

A Lecture, it is expected, will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Nov. 14th), commencing at seven o'clock.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

The citizens of Quincy, of all parties, opposed to the present License Law, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING next, (Nov. 13th), at half past six o'clock, by the Rev. Joseph Banfield. The public generally are invited to attend.

Per order of the Town Committee.

The Whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, in Quincy, THIS EVENING, the 10th inst., at half past 6 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Representatives to the next General Court, and also to transact such other business preparatory to the elections as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Committee.

A Lecture will be delivered, at the Hall in the rear of Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Store, before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Nov. 13th), at half past six o'clock, by the Rev. Joseph Banfield. The public generally are invited to attend.

Question for discussion—What is the difference in principle between the Sub-Treasury scheme and a National Bank.

W. D. GRAY, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth, one and all, are requested to meet at John G. Rogers' Hall, in Weymouth, on SUNDAY EVENING, (Nov. 11th), at six o'clock, agreeably to an adjournment, to select suitable persons to represent the Town in the next General Court, and to adopt such measures preparatory to the General Election as shall then be deemed expedient.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Chairman.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

D. SANFORD, Corresponding Secretary.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Dorothy, wife of Dea. Jedediah Adams, aged 73.

In Dorchester, Jonathan French, Esq., aged 67, after a wasting illness, which he bore to the end with cheerful temper and kind consideration to all around him, that have ever endeared him to his numerous friends. He was a native of Braintree, where his remains were entombed. For over thirty-five years he was in active trade in Boston, and the whole course of his life was stamped with the character of the upright merchant, the honorable man, and good citizen.

QUINCY SINGING SOCIETY.

IN consequence of the unfavorable weather last Thursday evening, the Singing School for the Quincy Singing Society was adjourned till TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., if the weather be fair. If it be stormy or unfavorable on Tuesday, the School will meet the next Thursday afternoon, at six o'clock.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Secretary.

Quincy, Nov. 10.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Taxes, as Collector of the Town of Quincy for 1837, are earnestly requested to settle the same, on or before the 23d inst. If not paid by the aforesaid period, the undersigned will be under the painful necessity of proceeding according to the Revised Statutes of this Commonwealth, to advertise for sale such property so taxed for non-payment of Taxes, there now being about two hundred dollars due.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Collector.

Quincy, Nov. 10.

Salmon Clapp's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

SALMON CLAPP.

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

GEORGE CLAPP, Administrator.

Braintree, Nov. 10.

Sale of Real Estate.

TWO to be sold at public auction, by license from the Probate Court of the County of Suffolk, on SATURDAY, December 1st, 1838, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of that part of the Real Estate of the late Darius Boardman, deceased, which is situated in Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, and consists of two lots of WOODLAND; in a parcel or tract, containing seventeen acres and seventy-seven rods, be the same more or less, bounded northerly by land of Thos. Adams, easterly by land of Josiah Bass, southerly by land of Josiah Nightingale and land of John Quincy Adams, and westerly by the dividing line between the Towns of Milton and Quincy; also, in another tract or parcel of land, containing about four acres, bounded easterly on land of the Town of Quincy, southerly on land lately owned by Josiah Baxter, westerly on land heretofore set off to the children of Ann Bass, deceased, and northerly by land now or late of Jesse Fenno and land of James Hall, or however otherwise described, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Sale to take place at the Hancock House, in Quincy. Conditions made known at the place of sale.

NANCY BOARDMAN, Executrix.

By THOMAS J. WHITTEMORE her Att'y.

Boston, Nov. 10.

Eastern Potatoes.

JUST received and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., 2000 bushels Eastern Potatoes.

Quincy, Nov. 10.

Town Meetings.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy,

[L. S.] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second Monday of said month); and also to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, at said place, to act on the following articles.

FIRST MEETING.

First—To choose a Moderator.
Second—To take into consideration an order of notice served on the Town by the County Commissioners, relative to the petition of John Hobart and others, for a Road leading from Cherry Street in Braintree, through land of Timothy Ricker, thence through land of said Ricker, John D. Thayer and Samuel Copeland, Jr. to the new Town Road near the West District School House.

Third—To hear and act on the Report of the Selectmen, relative to the petition of Solomon Willard and others, for a Road leading from Common Street, near the gate of Timothy Ricker, thence through land of said Ricker, John D. Thayer and Samuel Copeland, Jr. to the new Town Road near the West District School House.

Fourth—To see if the Town will continue to the six Town Districts, as recently revised, authority to choose their Prudential Committees.

SECOND MEETING.

First—To give in their votes to the Selectmen for a Representative to the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the United States, for the Twelfth District.

Second—To give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Counsellors, agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

Third—To determine the number of Representatives the Town will elect for the ensuing political year.

Fourth—To choose such number of Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

LEWIS BASS, } Selectmen
EBENEZER JEWETT, } of Quincy.
JAMES NEWCOMB, }
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, }
HARVEY FIELD, }

Quincy, October 29th, 1838.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

GEORGE BAXTER, Constable.

Quincy, Nov. 3.

Notice.

TAKEN from the Hancock House, supposed to be through mistake, a Leather TRUNK and UMBRELLA. Any information that will lead to its recovery will be liberally rewarded by calling at the Hancock House.

Quincy, Nov. 3.

Wood! Wood!!

WILL be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in lots to suit purchasers, the WOOD standing on twelve acres of land, situated in Quincy, on the land formerly owned by Mr. Josiah Nightingale, bounded northerly on West Street, and easterly and westerly by the new County Road. Said Wood consists of Red Cedar, White and Pitch Pine, and various kinds of Hard Wood, a part of which is of a heavy growth. It is very conveniently situated and easy of access. Those who wish to purchase a cheap supply of Wood, suitable for all seasons of the year, will do well to attend the sale.

Conditions made known at the sale.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, Oct. 27.

New Store.

THOMAS M. MARSH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he shall open this day, and keep constantly on hand, at his place in Quincy, opposite Canal street, near Rev. Mr. Cornell's Meeting-house, a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, with a variety of other articles, which he intends to sell on the lowest terms for cash only.

By a constant attention to business and a desire to accommodate his customers, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL,
MATTHIAS BARTLETT,
JASON CLAPP.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Blacksmithing.

MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp), may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Jason Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, (of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the stand of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures, of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,

OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Shives, constantly on hand.

Lumber sawed according to order.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JASON CLAPP

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Thomas B. Adams' Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of

THOMAS B. ADAMS.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and have accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to make payment to

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, } Executors.
ISAAC HULL ADAMS, }

Quincy, Oct. 27.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards,

Bank Checks, Bills of Lading,

Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books,

Circulars, Policies of Insurance,

Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies,

Labels, Notifications,

Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—LATE PAYERS FIVE CENTS IF NOT PAID TILL THE MONTHS—THREE DOLLARS IF DELAYED TILL THE YEAR.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the expiration of the term, and the person who continues his subscription, must give notice at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly placed, must be marked on the advertisement, and the person who continues his subscription, must give notice at the printing office.

Business letters and communications, for the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and remit for the subscription of the PATRIOT, and to receive the paper for their subscribers: JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR., Quincy; CHARLES BRECK, Milton; ORIN P. BACON, Duxbury; FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth; WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth; JAMES L. ABBEY, Hingham; HOWARD S. TURNER, South Scituate; E. T. FOGG, Lynn; CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn; N. B. OSBORNE, Salem; FREEMAN HUNT, New-York; J. P. CALLENDER, 141, No. 141, No. 141.

MISCELLANY.

THE BEREAVED SIST.

In the spring of 1834, I contracted acquaintance in one of the cities of the north with a gentleman who had removed to this country, with two small boys, one a boy of ten, and the other a girl of five years of age. These children were lovely beings I ever saw. Their exterior, their deep and artless affection, frequent bursts of childish and innocent mirth, made them as dear to me as if I had been their father. They were in themselves, happy in each other, a whole world of life and nature around them. I had known the family but a few weeks when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the loss of his motherless children, and as I was on the point of embarking for Liverpool, I promised to take them to my home.

My departure was delayed two weeks, that period I lived under the impression that I should be able to return with the little ones that had been committed to my charge. For a few days they were happy and made frequent inquiries for their father, but their sorrows were increased, and regret for his absence became a constant anticipation of his return. Ordinary sorrows of childhood are but a shadow, when the proud bird springs up the air to woo the first beautiful flash of morning.

The day of our departure at last arrived. We set sail on a quiet afternoon of sun and a scene of beauty, and my heart was wild and as joyously as the young bird in spring time. It seemed as if 'man's control had stopped shore' that was retreating behind the world of waters to give back to the upper skies as purely and peacefully the first holy Sabbath of creation. Hills bent their pale blue tops to the sea as the great sun, like the image of God, sank in the west, successive shadows of crimson and purple, came floating waves, like barks from a fairy land. Companions gazed on these scenes so silently, and when the last tints of shore were melting into a shadowy twilight, each other's hands, and a few tears gushed forth as an adieu to the land loved.

Soon after sunset I persuaded my friends to let me lead them to the shore, then returned to look out again upon the sea. In about half an hour, as I was standing, I felt my hand gently pressed, and turning round saw that the girl alone was my guide. In a few moments a bright star began to twinkle from the sky, and at intervals, but anon it came and shone like a holy thing upon the evening. The girl at my side gazed and hailed it with a tone which I thought of rapture as at her heart. 'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—N. Y. Daily Times.

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—N. Y. Daily Times.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—London (Eng.) Times.

Health Restored!!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bonnetter, 207 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains. Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. I have not taken a whole bottle, and his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please send me with the enclosure, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

if

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c. form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no person's politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

if

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—Troy Daily Whig.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—Boston Gazette.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—N. Y. Daily Times.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—N. Y. Evening Star.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—Boston Daily Times.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve as well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—N. Y. Com. Adv.

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—Albany Argus.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—London (Eng.) Times.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

if

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

if

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

if

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigations, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it 'Tomatine.' His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

if

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of PILLS. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate.—This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensably necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all the train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus:—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

if

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

if

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also a great variety of Carriage and Furniture FINISHES, HOLDERS, TASSELS, TUFFS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14.

6m

New Prints.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, of the most beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

if

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the year 1838.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835. The Religious Credits and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years. Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston, Boston, Sept. 23.

31m

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, biliousness, vertigo, affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot but ascribe the gift of Providence and assails the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in moderate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for his money. As evidence of their good quality, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have ever tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

if

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Neposet Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTS, SALISBURY do, LYONSNETS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; RED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's 'Kid and Leather Walking' Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE: CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices, and at a moderate profit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neposet Village) Oct. 28.

if

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

The numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

if

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

if

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

if

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite No. 304, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of Trusses for gentlemen, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Slaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 46.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 276 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbago Abdominalis"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before long, one phial was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains. Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had suffered for years and was unable to get on his feet. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.
THOS. M. BENDER.
Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.
Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonderful cure. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed sum of money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.
Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to bring to the notice of the people of New England, and indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no person or political party will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, HUNT'S Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the year 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc. etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."

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"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."

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"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."

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"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."

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"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve as well as a travelling companion, and a guide to the country embraced in his description."

N. Y. Com. Ad.

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."

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WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

I HAVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

THE BEHEAVED SISTER.

In the spring of 1834, I contracted an acquaintance in one of the cities of the South, with a gentleman who had removed from England to this country, with two small children, the one a boy of ten, and the other a girl of nine years of age. These children were the most lovely beings I ever saw. Their extreme beauty, their deep and artless affection, and their frequent bursts of childish and innocent mirth, made them as dear to me as if I had been the companion of their infancy. They were happy in themselves, happy in each other, and in the whole world of life and nature around them. I had known the family but a few months, when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the thought of leaving his motherless children behind him, and as I was on the point of embarking for Liverpool, I promised to take them to their relations.

My departure was delayed two weeks. During that period I lived under the same roof with the little ones that had been consigned to my charge. For a few days they were pensive and made frequent inquiries for their absent father, but their sorrows were easily assuaged, and regret for his absence changed into a pleasant anticipation of his return. The ordinary sorrows of childhood are but dews upon the eagle's plumage, which vanish at the moment, when the proud bird springs upward into the air to woo the first beautiful flashes of the morning.

The day of our departure at last arrived, and we set sail on a quiet afternoon of summer. It was a scene of beauty, and my heart fluttered as wildly and as joyously as the wing of a young bird in spring time. It seemed in truth as if 'man's control had stopped with the shore' that was retreating behind us, and left the world of waters to give back the blue of the upper skies as purely and peacefully as at the first holy Sabbath of creation. The distant hills bent their pale blue tops to the waters, and as the great sun, like the image of his Creator, sank in the west, successive shadows of gold, and crimson, and purple, came floating over the waves, like barks from a fairy land. My young companions gazed on these scenes steadily and silently, and when the last tints of the dim shore were melting into a shadow, they took each other's hands, and a few natural tears gushed forth as an adieu to the land they had loved.

Soon after sunset I persuaded my little friends to let me lead them to the cabin, and then returned to look out again upon the ocean. In about half an hour, as I was standing musingly apart, I felt my hand gently pressed, and on turning round saw that the girl had stolen alone to my side. In a few moments the evening star began to twinkle from the edging of a violent cloud. At first it gleamed only faintly, and at intervals, but anon it came brightly out, and shone like a holy thing upon the brow of evening. The girl at my side gazed upon it, and hailed it with a tone which told that a thought of rapture was at her heart. She inquired, with simplicity and eagerness, whether in the fair land to which we were going, that same bright star would be visible, and seemed to regard it as another friend that was to be with her in her long and lonely journey.

The first week of our voyage was unattended by any important incident. The sea was at times wild and stormy, but again it would sink to repose, and spread itself out in beauty to the verge of the horizon. On the eighth day the boy arose pale and dejected, and complained of indisposition. On the following morning he was confined by a fever to his bed, and much doubt was expressed as to his fate, by the physician of the vessel. I can never forget the visible agony, the look of utter woe, that appeared upon the face of the little girl when the conviction of her brother's danger came slowly home upon her thoughts. She wept not—she complained not—but, hour after hour, she sat by the young sufferer—an image of grief and beautiful affection. The boy became daily

more feeble and emaciated. He could not return the long and burning kisses of his sister, and, at last, the faint heaving of his breast, and tender eloquence of his half-closed eye, and a flush, at intervals, upon his wasted cheek like the first violet tint of a morning cloud, were all that told that he had not passed the first dark day of nothingness.

The twelfth evening of our absence from land was the most beautiful I had ever known, and I persuaded the girl to go for a short time upon deck, that her own fevered brow might be fanned by the twilight breeze. The sun had gone down in glory, and the traces of his blood red setting were still visible upon the western waters. Slowly, but brilliantly, the many stars were gathering themselves together above, and another sky swelled out in softened beauty beneath, and the foam upon the crests of the waves were lighted up like wreaths of snow. There was music in every wave, and its wild, sweet tones came floating down from the fluttering pennon above us, like the sound of a gentle wind amid a cypress grove. But neither music nor beauty had a spell for the heart of my little friend. I talked to her of the glories of the sky and sea—I pointed her to the star on which she had always loved to look—but her only answer was a sigh, and I returned with her to the bedside of her brother. I perceived instantly that he was dying. There was no visible struggle—but a film was creeping over his eye, and the hectic flush of his cheek was fast deepening into purple. I know not whether at first his sister perceived the change in his appearance. She took her seat at his side, and then, as usual, let her melancholy eye rest fixedly upon his countenance. Suddenly his looks brightened for a moment, and he spoke his sister's name. She replied with a passionate caress, and looked up to my face as if to implore encouragement. I knew that her hopes were but a mockery. A moment more, and a convulsive quiver passed over the lips of the dying boy—a slight shudder ran through his frame—and all was still. The girl knew, as intuitively, that her brother was dead. She sat in tearless silence—but I saw that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully at their fountain. At last she raised her hands with a sudden effort, and pressing them upon her forehead, wept with the uncontrollable agony of despair.

On the next day, the corpse of the dead boy was to be committed to the ocean. The little girl knew that it must be so, but she strove to drive the thought away, as if it had been an unreal and terrible vision. When the appointed hour was at hand, she came and begged me, with a tone that seemed less like a human voice than the low cadence of a disembodied spirit, to go and look upon her brother and see if he were indeed dead. I could not resist her entreaties, but went with her to gaze upon the sleeping dust, to which all the tendrils of her life seemed bound. She paused by the bedside, and I almost deemed that her very existence would pass off in that long and fixed gaze. She moved not—spoke not—till the form she loved was taken away to be left down into the ocean. Then, indeed, she arose and followed her lifeless brother with a calmness that might have been from heaven. The body sank slowly and solemnly beneath the waves; a few long bright ringlets streamed out upon the waters; a single white and beautiful glimpse came dimly up through the glancing billows, and all that had once been joy and beauty vanished forever.

During the short residue of our voyage, the bereaved sister seemed fading away as calmly and beautifully as a cloud in the summer zenith. Her heart had lost its communion with nature, and she would look down in the sea and murmur incoherently of its cold and solitary depths, and call her brother's name, and then weep herself into calmness. Soon afterwards I left her with her friends. I know not whether she is still a blossom of the earth, or whether she has, long since, gone to be matured in a holier realm. But I love the memory of that beautiful and stricken one. Her loveliness, her innocence, and her deep and holy feelings still come back to me in their glory and quietude, like a rainbow on a summer cloud, that has showered and passed off forever.

THE SHABBY SCHOOL GIRL.

'Mamma,' said Emma Jones as she untied her neat 'shaker,' 'we had a new scholar today, the most forlorn looking thing you ever saw. She had on an old calico gown with the color all faded out, and washed ribbon on her hat, and heavy shoes, and all her books covered with colored muslin—she'll be laughed at, if she comes to school in that style. I can tell her!'

'Never, I hope, by you Emma,' said her mother. 'Poor little girl! to find herself ragged and dirty, in the midst of strangers!'

'O no, mother, she wasn't ragged and dirty; but very clean—and I remember her clothes such as they were, seemed very neatly put on, not 'pitched on,' as we girls say.'

'We girls,' said her mother kindly, 'are not very select in our expressions, I'm afraid. You have quite interested me, however, in behalf of this poor child. What do you suppose is the cause of her being so shabbily dressed?'

'O I dare say it is because she is poor; of course she would not look so forlorn if she could help it.'

'Then you don't think her to blame for being poor?'

'O surely not, mother! how could I? but I think she might go to the district school, where other poor children go.'

'Very likely, my dear, it would be more pleasant for her to go there: that is not your affair, nor mine. The only question is how is it proper for you to treat her while she is in your school: having too, as she undoubtedly has, an equal right to be there. If she is not to blame for being poor, of course she ought not to be punished for it; and no punishment more severe to a child, as you well know, than to be mocked or ridiculed.'

'Oh indeed I do know it mamma! When the girls only laugh at my red hair, it vexes me dreadfully; I'm sorry I behaved so badly to-day—I forgot my red head when I did it.'

'Another thing you forgot, my little Emma: Who is it that dispenses wealth to some, and withholds it from others? that orders and arranges every little circumstance of our lives? Always remember that to reproach or ridicule a person on account of the lot which our Creator has appointed them, is nothing less than to offer a direct affront to God himself. One more reason I can think of, my daughter, why your conduct was wrong; perhaps you can imagine it yourself?'

Emma raised her expressive eyes to her mother's countenance, with a look half subdued, half curious: 'No, mamma, you have thought of more reasons now than I could in a month! I don't think there can be another one.'

'This little girl, Emma,' said her mother, 'may be trying to obtain an education, in order to support herself by teaching when she grows up, and there may be some reason why it is desirable for her to attend this particular school, now suppose the unkindness she meets with there should make her unhappy, and prevent her receiving any benefit—what would you think then?'

'I should think we were all very wicked indeed! I do hope she did not see me laugh, and I really believe I turned up my nose at her once. But I shall never do it again; I will speak to her to-morrow, and ask her if I shall help her with her lesson, or lend her some of my books; and I'll take her for one of my friends, shall I mother?'

'All but the friendship, my dear,' said Mrs. Jones, amused yet pained, at the ease with which the school girl passed from one extreme to the other, 'all but the friendship; I would not say much about that to-morrow.'

'Well at any rate, mother, I won't be rude to her, and if I see she needs any thing I'll offer it.'

I had been sitting with Mrs. Jones, who was an old friend, for some time before Emma came in and had listened to the conversation without remark. I now rose to go, and invited Emma to accompany me to the house of a poor woman, who takes in plain work, thinking a sight of her poverty might be beneficial to her. After a short drive, we stopped at a small house occupied by two families, and while making our way up the winding stairs, a sorrowful voice, interrupted by bitter sobs, reached our ears; it seemed to proceed from the very room we were going to.

'Oh mother, don't say any more about it; it breaks my heart to think of it! This morning I felt so happy and so smart, with my clean frock and my new books; and now it is all over and I don't believe I can ever feel so again. Do let me stay and sew with you, or even beg for you, rather than go to school; I don't want to learn mother; indeed I don't!'

A sweet voice answered, (for the poor do have sweet voices, as well as the rich,) 'but my dear Ann, I want you to learn; your trials to-day distress me, quite as much as they do yourself; but now when you have this fine offer of a good education, shall I tell that kind gentleman you are not willing to accept it? Never mind the ill-treatment of your schoolmates; they'll soon be tired of teasing you, and your education may be a support to your poor mother when she is old and sick. To yourself, it will be food and clothes long before that I hope.'

There was no answer but a heavy sigh—and a sigh from the breast of a child is very, very sad.

Little readers, my tale is told. This was the 'new scholar.' Emma recognized her voice—she had a benevolent heart—and the tears which dimmed her eyes, seemed a pledge that the 'shabby' one's school sorrows were very near their end.

FARMING.

It is a source of regret to see in this country so little attention paid to agriculture. With a climate of almost every variety, a soil of almost boundless extent, and in point of richness and fruitfulness surpassed by none under heaven, and able men enough to cultivate it, yet we annually import from the populous kingdoms of the old world ship loads after ship loads of grain and hay. This is a singular fact, but not less true than singular.

In these degenerate days it is considered more fashionable by our young men to measure tape by the yard and molasses by the gallon, to tinker in a jeweller's shop or stick type in a printing office, to sit behind the counter of a bank or learn to shave notes in a broker's office, to prescribe physic or practice law, than it is to cultivate the soil. Hence the sons of our farmers, as soon as they are capable of entertaining three ideas, become restless and wish to leave the farm and parental roof, and rush into some city or town, there as they fondly imagine, to become rich and happy.

The Rubicon is passed, and they must go on. Hundreds of them might perhaps return were it not for "pride, erring pride;" but when they

are about to embark on their fortune-seeking expedition, in their last interview with their half-weeping sister or sympathizing cousin, with the pomposity and consequential air of a corporal in miniature, they make it known in words big with the fate of young fortune-hunters, that their countenances will not be again seen by a country lass, till their pockets are filled with the world's wealth and their hands with the world's wisdom.

The consequence of all this, is that almost every branch of business in our cities and large towns is crowded with practitioners, and ceases, in a great degree, to be either honorable or profitable. Some few rise to eminence, but how many more drag out a wretched existence, and go down to the grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung"—and not a few are followed to the tomb by the curses and maledictions of those whom they have injured.

Could those who are about to embark on the rough sea of life be taught wisdom without experience, how different would they shape their course. But they are like the child that wishes to go to the show and was refused permission by its parents. "You used to go," was the plea of the child. "Yes my dear; but we have seen the folly of it." "Well, I want to see the folly of it too." And a young man may be told by older people the folly of certain acts, but like the child, "he wants to see the folly of them too."

The life of a farmer is better calculated than any other to secure happiness to him who performs its duties. He is not subject to those vicissitudes of fortune which drive slumber from the fevered pillow of the trader, speculator and gambler. The winter's storm disturbs not his peace for he has no ship at sea to be wrecked by the winds and waves; a fall in the price of merchandise affects him not, nor is it of importance to him whether the banks discount or not. He is elevated above the wrangler of the city, independence is his shield and buckler; in the spring he sows his seed, and if God prospers the labors of the husbandman, an ample harvest will be the reward of his toil.

Nor do we think it necessary for those who live by tilling the soil to leave their own New-England. Our land needs nothing but proper cultivation to make it yield sufficiently to satisfy all our reasonable desires. At present it is neglected. We know that in the far west less labor is required to raise the same amount of produce, but there are disadvantages to be encountered there which more than offsets this single circumstance. Besides, man is supposed to be bound by ties creditable to his nature to the scenes of his childhood and the tombs of his fathers. These ties should not be ruthlessly severed. The first and principal reason urged by the savage against removing to a new place of abode, is that he will have to leave the ashes of his forefathers behind him. Should this noble principle be less active in the breast of the christian than of the savage? There are a thousand objects around the place of our nativity dear to memory. The west may possess much to recommend it—its mountains rivers and prairies—

"No, never arch'd the blue sky o'er
A land more fair and free;
But the stream around my father's door,
Is dearer far to me."

There are other considerations which should bind us to this "our native land." The pilgrims landed here, and consecrated the soil to civil and religious liberty. If, as many think, innovations are made on the rights of individuals, let us endeavor to correct the evil, but not desert the homes of our ancestors. New-England will ever be celebrated for the part she acted in our revolutionary struggle, and her sons may ever feel proud, under all the circumstances, to point to her as their home.

"Land of the forest and the rock,
Of clear blue lake and mighty river,
Of mountain reared aloft to mock
The storm's career, the lightning's shock,
My own green land for ever."

O, never may a son of thine,
Where'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky that beamed above
His childhood like a dream of love."

EXECUTION OF FIESCHI.
The following account of the execution of Fieschi and his accomplices, taken from the New York Knickerbocker, is by an eye witness of the scene.

The guillotine had been erected during the night. It was formed of wood, painted red, and constructed so as to be erected and taken down at every execution. A flight of some eight or ten steps led to a platform about fourteen feet square raised some seven feet from the ground. Immediately opposite to the steps, two parallel beams, placed near the edge of the platform, rose twelve or fifteen feet high, and were fastened by a cross beam at the top. They were eighteen inches or two feet apart. The axe moved up and down in grooves, in the sides of these upright posts; and the height to which it is drawn, with the weight of its metal, gives the blow with sufficient force to sever the steps.

The multitude waited with impatience for his "last appearance." He ascended the fatal steps. His face was pallid as death. When he had reached the platform, he turned toward the people, his head averted from the axe, and prepared to address them a few words. Intense silence instantly prevailed. He spoke in a tremulous voice scarcely audible even at the short distance at which I was. He said, referring to his testimony before the Peers,—"J'ai dit la verité, or 'toute la verité,' for we differed among ourselves to the exact words which he uttered, and even the journals of the next morning gave contradictory accounts. He was lashed to the machine, and his head rolled from

and is received on a track along which it is rolled, until the neck of the victim lies immediately under the axe. The neck is then placed in a semi-circle cut in a board, placed between the two beams in which the axe moves; and another board, with a corresponding semi-circular opening, is fastened upon the first, so as to hold the neck fixed immediately in the line along which the axe descends.

The foot of the scaffold was surrounded, at a distance of some twenty or thirty feet, by a line of infantry, eight or ten deep, the sharp blades of whose bayonets formed a dense hedge, almost impenetrable to the eye, above the not very elevated heads of the *dwarfish troupes de ligne*. Infantry and mounted troops lined the Boulevards to the right and left, and choked up every approach to the scaffold, except that through the Rue Faubourg St. Jacques, by which we had come. The walls of the city, enclosing Boulevards, the house tops in the vicinity, and the trees which overlooked the walls, swarmed with a countless multitude of people. There could not have been less than seventy or eighty thousand persons within sight of the scaffold; and this vast crowd had assembled at seven in the morning, about sunrise, although the execution had been kept secret and all the streets, but one, leading to the place, had been closed by troops; and at the very instant that this great assemblage was collected at the Barriere St. Jacques, an almost equal number were assembled at an opposite extremity of the city, expecting the execution to take place there!

I was looking around for an eligible position from which to gain a view of the execution, when, for a small fee, myself and a friend secured a couple of places in a window, looking on the Place, and raised some four feet above the ground. A correspondent of some London paper had got into a corner of the window, and we found no little difficulty in effecting an arrangement by which all might look out at the same time. We fastened a handkerchief across the window, which supported us as we leaned forward. Our position was extremely uncomfortable; and but for the intense excitement of the scene, and its short continuance, would have been intolerable. We accomplished our object, however, of looking over the heads of the crowd and the bayonets of the troops; and were not more than twenty-five or thirty yards from the scaffold itself.

The crowd thickened in the Place. A feverish anxiety seemed to render it unusually restless; yet there was no struggling for choice positions. A great number of women, of the working classes were present. I had scarce cast my eyes over the curious scene before me, when we discovered the plumes of horsemen moving down the Boulevards, from the direction of the gardens of the Luxembourg palace, and recognized the procession preceding the cars of prisoners. The great officer charged with the superintendence of the execution, a Marshal of France I believe, and his staff, rode in front. They entered the space formed by the circle of infantry, and the mounted men that accompanied them formed a line within this circle. The cars containing the three prisoners, accompanied by a priest apiece, followed next in the order in which the criminals were to be executed. The procession halted.

A moment was consumed in preparation. Presently the long trembling form of Pepin was seen ascending the scaffold. He wore a cap that fitted close to his head, and the usual cloak in which criminals are dressed for the scaffold after the ceremony of the *toilette*, as it is technically called, has been performed. This is disposed of just before leaving the prison, and consists in cutting the hair close to the back of the head, and tearing off the collar of the shirt so as to leave the neck clear for the axe. This is generally considered one of the most painful moments in the whole process. The reader may recollect the vivid description of the sensations produced by the cold touch of the scissiors on the bare neck, in Hugo's "*Dernier Jour d'un Condamne*." Pepin placed himself on the foot board; the executioner threw aside his cloak, and tossed off his cap, with an air of professional coxcombry. His body was firmly bound, and the board on which it was lashed was rolled under the guillotine. The neck was fastened. The executioner stepped aside and touching a spring, the axe descended! The head rolled into a panner prepared to receive it, and the body was pushed off the side of the scaffold, and was instantly removed. The axe was raised, its broad blade red with blood; and a few handfuls of sawdust were scattered over the platform.

More came next. He was an old man, corpulent and extremely infirm. The terrors of death had unmanned Pepin and himself. Both exhibited the most dreadful apprehensions, throughout the whole of their trials. He ascended the scaffold, went through the same ceremonies, and was despatched with the same quickness. Fieschi was the hero of the piece. "Last appearance." He ascended the fatal steps. His face was pallid as death. When he had reached the platform, he turned toward the people, his head averted from the axe, and prepared to address them a few words. Intense silence instantly prevailed. He spoke in a tremulous voice scarcely audible even at the short distance at which I was. He said, referring to his testimony before the Peers,—"J'ai dit la verité, or 'toute la verité,' for we differed among ourselves to the exact words which he uttered, and even the journals of the next morning gave contradictory accounts. He was lashed to the machine, and his head rolled from

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his shoulders in an instant. When the last blow of the guillotine had been struck and the execution was over, I scanned with interest, the crowd beneath my feet. They were evidently deeply excited. An indistinct murmur indicated a muttering of words not meant to be heard. I could feel that there was a struggle to suppress their emotions. The cars with the bodies, and the great mass of the military, began to move off; a few remained to guard the workmen, who were already busy in taking down the scaffold. The crowd was dispersing. I lingered some fifteen minutes on the ground, and before I left, scarcely a timber of the scaffolding remained to show where the guillotine had been. From the time that Pepin ascended the steps, until the head of Fieschi was severed from his body, there elapsed less than four minutes! In this time three men had ascended the scaffold, been executed, and one had made a speech to the people. Here was the perfection of machinery, with a vengeance! I returned to my lodgings, through the gardens of the Tuilleries.—*Knickerbocker.*

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

There is no effort of the present day, we think, which should be looked to with more satisfaction than that which is now making to secure universal cultivation of music in schools. In Boston, the New-England centre of great efforts in the sacred cause of education, the proper authorities have made the necessary arrangements for a general introduction of musical culture in the public schools.

It has been well said that 'man was made to enjoy as well as to labor.' The general cultivation of music would have the effect to add an additional amusement to the great mass of the people. The practice of this delightful science brings out the social principle. In Germany, where the cultivation of music is common, harmony and happiness cement communities together. They constantly intermingling in family and other social parties, as all can join in the prevailing amusement. The character of the music performed at these social gatherings is, of course, of an elevated description, as females form a large portion of the soirees. A good influence must thus be exerted over the hearts of the people, which will form a more enduring barrier to the morals of society than all the penal codes that civilization can devise.

To lay a basis in the minds of children, a prevailing culture of refined enjoyment, is to rear them up as social, moral, and refined beings. Home will wear new attractions for them as they ripen in years. With refined female society, they will be improved in their manners and elevated in their morals.

Mankind are framed for social enjoyments, that society which is forbidding in its amusements, too austere and too gloomy, will show drunkenness and crime as the inevitable result. When the artisan has done his daily round—the merchant has left his counting-house, and the professional man his study, he seeks relaxation as naturally and as certainly as night follows day. How deeply important it is that the amusements which he seeks should be social in their character and harmonizing in their influence. They should be such as the family may unitedly participate in. It is indisputably true that thousands on thousands of our youth are ruined by being forced abroad for amusements, and then they do not meet those which are either refined in kind or beneficial influence. Bad associations are the ruin of multitudes. This is the slippery road by which ungarded youths glide down to drunkenness, ruin and infamy.

Let, then, those who would stay the tide of intemperance and guard the morals and secure the permanent enjoyment and happiness of the great mass of the people, ponder well if they be any step which promises such unmixed good as the general cultivation of music, rendering social intercourse more cheerful and realizing the sweetest enjoyment our Creator has placed within our reach.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

AN ONLY SON.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

I knew an only son, a boy of rare promise; he grew up strong, bold and active, full of spirit and full of enterprise. His parents were opulent and intelligent; their views of life with all its responsibilities were broad and deep; generous in their affection, they mingled extensively in society, which was ennobled by their influence. They were rich in their domestic joys; their son, their darling son, was a source of the purest delight. There seemed no cause for solicitude for him; no weak points to watch over, to guard and support; he possessed a sound constitution; his intellect and his temper were as fair, free from any defect as were his physical powers; the leading object of his parents seemed to be to give to every faculty its most vigorous growth, and spread the whole character to its broadest expanse. The youth passed through his collegiate course honorably to himself and his friends; and being inclined to active life, he joined a commercial house in one of our largest cities. Here his prospects were full of promise; he was encircled by friends that were in the full career of prosperity; his natural temper was so fine—so pleasing was he in his general intercourse with the world, that he not only had no enemies, but all his associates would have rejoiced in his greatest prosperity. He was prosperous; and apparently forming for himself a permanent home. All who had known him from his youth expected to see him standing foremost among our rich and honorable merchants; when, suddenly, without any apparent cause, his partnership was dissolved.

The house to which he belonged continued on in an honorable course of business till it had amassed solid wealth; his partners in no qualification superior to himself, lived on in luxury, pleasure, and all the charities of life; embosom-

ed in friends, and eventually in retired leisure to cultivate the higher powers of their nature, while this young man, the hope of his parents, went away alone a prey to the ravages of alcohol;—the wine cup had ruined him. He had strict integrity, he had a capacity for all business, but he fell as a fortress which had long been daily besieged till it is all undermined; a whole garrison on the ramparts cannot save it, it falls headlong, and all is buried in the common ruin. He went home to his distressed parents, but he had too much feeling left to be willing to witness the misery he alone had caused; he fled from his home, and sought a solitude of his own, and there yielded up all his hopes.

He took the dreadful poison till his powers were all destroyed; his memory was broken, his affections were scorched and seared as by a stroke of lightning, and his reason—he seemed to have none, but at some lucid intervals it would rise in its full strength goaded on by conscience, that worm that never dies; and gladly would he have taken his hated life, his hand was often arrested by the fear of coming wrath; he died alone, and the cloud of oblivion settled over his memory. His parents never utter his name; they drank to the dregs the cup of bitterness; he passed away, and no trace is left behind him;—deep furrows lie hidden in a few hearts, untold to that world which looked on and passed by on the other side.

THE MORMON WAR.

St. Louis papers of November 21, are filled with important news relative to the Mormon disturbances in Missouri. The most authentic news was, that a skirmish had occurred between the Mormons and citizens near the line of Ray county, in which ten of the citizens were killed and a number taken prisoners. This is but rumor, however, and may or may not be true. There are so many reports, says the St. Louis Republican, it is almost impossible to know what to believe or what to reject.

The citizens of Ray County have had a great meeting and passed. Resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the Executive of Missouri to order out, forthwith, an armed force against the Mormons, sufficient to meet the emergency. It seems to be an established fact that the Mormons have destroyed a vast amount of property in Daviess County,—burning houses and stores and destroying all the property of their opposers that they could lay hands upon. From a report published at Richmond, Mo. by a committee of citizens it appears that the country on the north side of Grand River and west of it was certainly deserted, except by the Mormons, and had been for several days; and that the houses were all burned—the Mormons had ordered the other citizens out of the county. Gallatin had not been visited, but it was understood that all the houses of that place were burned, except a shoe-maker's shop.

A letter written by a Judge King, says that on the previous Sunday the Mormons marched to Daviess—Jo Smith made known his views to the people and declared the time had come when they would avenge their own wrongs, and that all who were not for them, and taken up arms with them, should be considered as against them, and their property should be confiscated and their lives also be forfeited.

With this declaration, and much else said by Smith calculated to excite the people present—the next day was set to meet and see who was for them and who against them and under such severe penalties that there was none, I learn, who did not turn out; and about three or four hundred men with Smith at their head marched to Daviess. This was on Tuesday; the next day was the snow storm, and on Thursday they commenced their ravages upon the citizens, driving them from their homes and taking their property. Between eighty and one hundred men went to Gallatin, pillaged houses, stores and the post office, and then burnt the houses. They carried off the spoils on horseback and in wagons, and now have them, I understand, in a storehouse near their camp. Houses have been robbed of their contents,—beds, clothing, furniture, &c. and all deposited,—and they term it "a consecration to the Lord." At this time there is not a citizen in Daviess except Mormons. Many have been driven without warning, others have been allowed a few hours to start. The stock of the citizens have been seized upon, killed up and salted by hundreds; from fifty to one hundred wagons are now employed in hauling in the corn from the surrounding country. They look for a force against them, and are consequently preparing for a siege—building block houses, &c.

General Clark of the Western division, has directed the raising of six hundred mounted gunmen from his division, to be organized—and to march. This number was increased by a vote of the meeting, to a thousand. Rumors of still more barbarous atrocities—burning and hanging, burning and destroying, continue to multiply with us—but as they are not official we forbear their repetition. Enough is known to justify all that has been done—and the Howard regiments, composed exclusively of volunteers, are on the march with as chivalrous a Christian leader as ever warred against a Moslem.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

This association seems still to be prospering abundantly and bids fair to continue so. The improvement of granting admittance only on a season ticket has given a character and permanency to it, such as it has been wanting in before. The unwearied exertions of its present enterprising officers have sustained thus far and promise still to keep up the unusual interest that has been excited, towards this institution. Those who have heard the lectures delivered already, can answer for their own entertainment, and those who have not can ascertain only by personal attendance. We would advise

all who wish for a "feast of reason" and the "true food of soul," to obtain a ticket "while yet there is room."

A lecture was delivered on the evening of the 14th, by Charles F. Adams, Esq. on the incidents of our Revolution and was listened to by a full audience with silent admiration. The incidents were drawn principally from his ancestry, but was introduced in a very graceful and engaging manner. They illustrated very fully the power of woman's influence in her "appropriate sphere." Who could wonder, after hearing Mrs. A's spirit-stirring letters to him, that the Cicero of America could urge his countrymen to honor and independence? The lecture not only gratified the fancy but it fastened the heart. It not only took strong hold of the virtuous feelings of the ladies, but it engaged the approving sympathies of the gentlemen. In a word I can safely say all went away gratified, gratified, gratified.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PRAYER OF ABOMINATION.

"Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." These were the words of Balaam, the son of Bosor, who loved the wages of unrighteousness. An ejaculation of one who turned away his ear from hearing the law, and whose prayer was an abomination. He indeed drew near to God with his mouth, and honoured him with his lips, but his heart was far from him, for with him gold was God, and gain—godliness; the treasures of earth had captivated his soul and confined his affections to things which perish with the using. And although, when in prophetic vision, he caught a glance into futurity, he preferred his petition to the God of Heaven: yet having no heart to adore and admire the glories of eternity, he returned to feed on the husks of the world to satisfy the desires of the immortal mind—he sought the gratification of his natural propensities in preference to the glory of the Deity—he was a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God—and to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, he forfeited the pleasures that flow at God's right hand forevermore. But Balaam had many followers in his time; nor is the sect of Balaamites yet extinct on earth. One advocate of this doctrine of the stricter sort I will now attempt to characterize, and that is the Retailer; and he perhaps will be compelled through cowardice to deny his master; but then if he should, many witnesses may be produced who will say to his face "thou art the man!" But to be particular in describing the similarity which exists between the character of Balaam, as recorded in sacred history and the retailer, I would observe, they are alike in theory. The account given of Balaam warrants us to believe that his views of a Supreme Being were tolerably correct; he believed in the essential attributes of God, and his accountability to him—he believed he should be called into his presence when he should leave the world—he believed the righteous would be separated from the wicked at the final day; and in view of these solemn scenes he was led to pray, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." So the retailer believes and so he prays—he knows there is a God of justice who will render to every man according to his work, and to endure the thoughts of being numbered with the drunkard and other licentious persons, at last, is too appalling; hence he prays for deliverance at that day. But the character of the retailer will agree with Balaam's history as to their knowledge of duty. And on this point surely Balaam could not plead ignorance, for God himself had revealed it to him so plain that he could not err without incurring guilt; this he implicitly acknowledged when he said "if Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold, I would not go beyond the word of the Lord my God to do less or more." His duty to God and man was so clear to deviate in the least would be inexcusable; accordingly, when on one occasion he rebelled he was sternly rebuked by God who said "thy way is perverse before me." Just so with the retailer, he has the expressed and implied declaration of God to direct him into the path of duty—he has the statute book of heaven in which he may read his obligation to respect the laws of his country and to seek the good of mankind—in which he may read the denunciations of Jehovah against the man who resists "the powers that be," or who tempts his fellow men, in any way, to trespass on the Divine or human authority, and more especially to give them the intoxicating cup. He has moreover to impress his mind with the touching language of parental tenderness to enforce the truth upon his conscience—the pleadings of an afflicted father and grief worn mother for a wayward son, the entreaties of an affectionate wife, with her tender offspring, for a dissipated and cruel husband, and an unnatural and tyrannical father. With all these considerations to point out his duty, and to urge its performance, truly, the retailer cannot be ignorant unless he shuts his eyes against the light, resolving not to see. But there is another similarity discoverable in Balaam's history and the retailer; namely, a peculiar facility to accommodate himself to the business which he may be called to do and to whatever company he may be found in. Balaam on Balak's bidding would go to curse Israel; but at God's command he would return and bless him. At one time he went to seek enchantments; at another he asked counsel of the Most High! At one day he would serve the King of Moab, at another the King of Israel. At one time he manifested the purest innocence and strongest attachment to God and his people, saying "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! and thy tabernacles, O Israel!" at another the most ferocious and perverse spirit, and was rebuked for his iniquity: the dumb ass speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. The retailer when dealing out to his customers, their portions, makes himself one with them—bails them as they enter his apartment with many ceremon-

nies; is exceedingly loquacious and smiles at every word; agrees in matters of religion and politics, with the majority; and has charity for the rest—laughs at their jests and sighs on hearing their tales of sorrow—is very attentive to their wants and prompt to supply them. But this set of customers is wholly neglected by him when at other places and in the company of such as he considers his equals. Then he is for less talk and more gravity, and passes by like the Levite on the other side if he sees them coming. At certain times and places, he does not hesitate to reprove the intemperate and give them his salutary advice—sympathizes with their connections, and "hopes their strength will be equal to their day." But when at his post, he encourages the tippler in his vice and drinks off himself to make them the offender drink—reproaches the parent for interfering in behalf of his son—and drives from his premises the wife who comes at midnight for her dissipated husband. But as Balaam did so the retailer (if his conscience be not seared with a hot iron) has his hours of serious thought; he reflects on the cries and tears of the innocent who are made to suffer by his means. In his imagination he sees the spirit of some one whom he has lured, cast out of heaven, and saying while in despair—the retailer was my destroyer—dismisses the thought "but though he flee from an iron weapon a bow of steel shall strike him through," for he seeth "the day of his calamity is at hand" and that "the things which shall come upon him make haste"—with fearful heart and faltering voice he prays, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." Vows to abandon every vicious course, except that which is the most lucrative, and even for this, invoke high heaven to vouchsafe indulgence in the language of one of old, who would serve God and mammon, "Pardon thy servant in this thing." That such prayers are but mockery in the sight of him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. To such persons he has said "I will laugh at your calamity, I will mock when your fear cometh." But says one this might have been a fair specimen of the retailer ten years ago.

"Then to all of either class,
He'd sell a gallon or a glass."

But it is not so now, the retailer has reformed. If he sell at all it is for medicinal purposes. In reply I would say be it far from me to take pleasure in casting in one's teeth, faults which he deplores, but I cannot change from the present to the past tense now, "What I have written I have written."

If he be honest all do know,
It can't be wrong to keep him so. J. T.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1838.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NUMBER II.

New York, November, 1838.

Coleman's Publications—Fireside Education—Sergeant's Velasco—Rufus Dawes' Poems—Sub-Treasury settled on board the Utica—Foreign Annuities—Bradford's Atlas—T. G. Bradford—Illustrated Atlas—American Bookellers in London—The Churchman—Episcopal Almanac.

Samuel Coleman, formerly of the 'literary emporium,' is publishing books in a style far superior to any which have yet appeared in New York. He is 'walling' the best Boston books in typographical elegance. He is bringing out some valuable books for children—Parley's Christmas Gift, and the Gem. The Girl's Own Book and others are got up in fine style, with unique and elegant bindings. He publishes many of the Parley books, and such is the demand for them that it is with difficulty he can keep on hand a sufficient number to supply the daily demand. Mr. Coleman will have 'Geraldine,' and other poems, by Rufus Dawes, ready early in December. The exalted eulogiums of the press bestowed on these productions must ensure them a large circulation.

'Fireside Education,' by the author of Peter Parley's Tales, continues to have a prodigious run. It is considered the best book on this important branch of education that has yet appeared in this country. S. G. Goodrich, one of the Massachusetts State Senators, is said to be the veritable Peter Parley.

The Harpers have in press and will shortly publish, 'Velasco,' a tragedy, by Epes Sargeant. This play is too well known in Boston and its vicinity to require comment in your columns, but the literati of New York are on tiptoe of expectation. It is spoken of as a work of fine genius.

While on my way to Poughkeepsie, in the Utica, Capt. Truesdell, the sense of the passengers was taken on the Sub-Treasury. The whole number of votes cast, ninety-one—thirty-two were in favor of the 'Independent Sub-Treasury' and fifty-nine opposed to it—majority against it, twenty-seven. Some would put it down as a sign of public sentiment. You may take it for what it is worth.

D. Appleton & Son, booksellers and publishers, in Broadway, have already sold more than thirty thousand dollars worth of foreign annals for 1839. They imported in two ships, during the present season, fifty thousand dollars worth of English books. Mr. Appleton, the senior partner, is in London and constantly sending out rare and valuable works. He is, I believe, a native of your State.

More than ten thousand copies of Bradford's Comprehensive Atlas have been disposed off in the United States. T. G. Bradford, the editor of this work, is a son of Aiden Bradford, for many years Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Bradford edited an edition of the Encyclopedia of Geography, published at Philadelphia, and rendered important service to Dr. Leiber in the compilation of the Encyclopedia Americana. He has just completed an Illustrated Atlas of the United States and the adjacent countries. It is a large folio, the maps are engraved on steel, and the whole work forms the most splendid volume of the kind that has ever emanated from the American press. The Hon. S. G. Goodrich, of Boston, is said to be the projector of this work. Be this as it may, it is an honor to the taste, the science, and the fine arts of our country, and if not properly appreciated and patronized, Europe may censure us for another and more dishonorable fault. The work is sold at twenty dollars per

copy. The New York press is unequalled in its appropriation of the work and the manner of its execution.

Wiley & Putnam, booksellers in Broadway, have established a branch of their house in London. Putnam is the foreign resident. He is a gentleman of general intelligence and great industry, but it is to be feared that they will not succeed in rendering essential service to the literature, either of Europe or our own country, from a want of that liberal spirit which should characterize a concern of the kind.

The Churchman, published neatly at the New York Episcopal Press, is unquestionably the best religious newspaper in the United States in point of talent and ability.

Sherman & Trevellick have published thirty thousand copies of the Churchman's Almanac for 1839. It is sold for six cents, while Sword & Stanford palm off a miserable apology for an almanac upon the public for twenty-five cents.

POMHAM.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Several cases of this disease appeared in this town and vicinity a few weeks since, and in some instances terminated fatally. Though not peculiar to any season of the year, it is more frequent in July, August, September, October and November, than during any other months; and in proportion as its onset is from July to November, so is the ratio of its severity. That is, the chances are far greater of recovery from an attack of fever in July than they would be under similar circumstances in November. This has been attributed by medical men to the universal debility of the human system and the deranged biliary functions that are supposed to follow from the long continued and excessive heat of summer. The symptoms of typhus fever in this country are similar to those of an ordinary fever, manifested by a succession of cold, hot and sweating stages, excepting (and here lurks the danger and here is the fact that we would particularly call the attention of our readers,) in the insidiousness of its attacks. It often fosters itself on the patient for many days, by a common headache, loss of appetite and general lassitude, but so slight as not to incapacitate him in his own mistaken opinion from his business. Soon the symptoms become more grave, particularly about the brain, and the sick man surrenders himself a week or fortnight too late to the care of his physician. The advances of typhus fever to mortality are slow but too often sure; and as its violence is more and more directed to the cerebral organs, the rational powers of the mind become shaded from hue to hue until they are enveloped in sombre sadness. But a ray of reason is often seen to flicker in the mind upon arousing the victim from his lethargy even till the day that ends his earthly pilgrimage. Respecting the treatment of this disease we have nothing to say, except the remark, that if the disease is not arrested in the early stages, it will go through its course, and no power of the medical faculty can stay its progress. Typhus fever is contagious, but its infection may be prevented taking root by a strict attention to cleanliness, ventilation, and the diet of those exposed to the sick bed. Typhus fever, like most acute diseases, can be subdued by medicine in its first stages, and all delays are dangerous in the extreme.

LADIES' COMPANION. We have received the first number of the new volume of this popular periodical. The success of this work is almost without precedent. It already numbers about seven thousand names on its subscription list. The articles are all original; and the efforts of our best writers, among whom are Gen. G. P. Morris, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Grenville Mellen, Rev. Mr. Clinch, Rev. Mr. Gilman, Freeman Hunt, Esq., and a host of others no less distinguished. Each number of the work is illustrated with a steel engraving, beautiful in design and correct in execution. It is published in New York by Wm. W. Snowden, a young gentleman of enterprise and intelligence, who is also one of the editors. Subscriptions received at this office and the work examined.

CARELESS AND REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT. A number of boys on Saturday last endeavored to amuse themselves by shooting in the rear of Mr. William Pratt's house, when a ball from one of their guns, striking a rock as it is supposed from its appearance, glanced and passed through the window into a room in which were four persons. A young child had just been removed from the place where the ball entered. It is to be regretted that parents will suffer their children to amuse themselves in a manner so likely to injure them and others from their want of caution and proper knowledge. Prosecution will be instituted against all who may hereafter endanger life and injure property.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. We have perused the second number of this interesting work and are highly gratified with its contents. Great skill and a profound knowledge of the science it advocates is displayed by its talented editor. A periodical of this kind has long been considered a desideratum by those seeking after knowledge. The present publication, calculated as it is to instruct and interest at the same time, cannot fail of meeting with an extended patronage which it so well deserves.

NEW PAPER IN LYNN. A weekly paper has just been issued in this pleasant and industrious town, called the 'Lynn Freeman.' It is the organ of the Whig party in that place, and sustains the cause with much spirit and talent. It is published for the proprietors by James R. Newhall, Esq., who, we presume, is the editor. It is to be hoped that his ability and industry will meet with a commensurate support.

NEW YORK. This State has elected William H. Seward, whig, Governor over Marey, the present incumbent, by ten or fifteen thousand majority. The Assembly will be two to one Whig. Twenty-three Members of Congress to ten democrats—last Congress ten Whigs and thirty administration.

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The election for Governor, Senators, representatives in this town was well attended Tuesday last. The largest vote ever cast was the one for Governor, although the seven hundred legal voters. Unable to send representatives the first day, the meeting to Tuesday, when the contest was much spirit. Every inch of ground was conveyed by each voter in order to effect a choice. We interest was never before manifested, the days of Federalism. For the first on the second ballot, it was found that Duggan, democrat, was elected. Four place for the second Representative, whig, whig, was chosen. After two weeks of the third Representative, seen that Quincy which gave last year a of sixty, has this year given a democratic eight, and local matters only prevented the whole democratic ticket for Representative.

GOVERNOR.
His Excellency Edward Everett,
Honorable Marcus Morton,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
His Honor George Hull,
Honorable Theodore Sedgwick,
SENATORS AND COUNSELLORS.
Thomas French,
Samuel G. Goodrich,
Joseph L. Richardson,
Benjamin P. Williams,
Benjamin V. French,
Asa Pickering,
John Ruggles,
Lewis Fisher,
William Ellis,

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.
Hon. John Quincy Adams,
William M. Jackson,
William B. Duggan,
Joseph Bartlett,

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.
First Representative—First Ballot.

William B. Duggan,
James Newcomb,
Lemuel Spear,
Jonathan Marsh,
Harvey Field,
John Hardwick,
Ebenzer Jewett,
Thomas Greenleaf,
William Spear,
Nathaniel White,
John M. Gouges, Jr.,
Lewis Bass,
John Souther,

Second Ballot.

William B. Duggan,
James Newcomb,
Jonathan Marsh,
Harvey Field,
Lemuel Spear,
John M. Gouges, Jr.,
Josiah Adams, Jr.,
John Hardwick,
Nathaniel White,
John Whitney,
Thomas Greenleaf,
George W. Beale,

Second Representative—First Ballot.

Nathaniel White,
James Newcomb,
Lemuel Spear,
Harvey Field,
Jonathan Marsh,
Ebenzer Jewett,
John Whitney,
Thomas Greenleaf,
Lewis Bass,
John Hardwick,
John Glover, Jr.,
William B. Duggan,

Second Ballot.

Nathaniel White,
James Newcomb,
Lemuel Spear,
Harvey Field,
Thomas Greenleaf,
Jonathan Marsh,
John Whitney,

Third Ballot.

James Newcomb,
Nathaniel White,
Lemuel Spear,
Thomas Adams, Jr.,
John Whitney,
Harvey Field,

Fourth Ballot.

James Newcomb,
Nathaniel White,
Lemuel Spear,
John Whitney,
Josiah Glover,

Third Representative—First Ballot.

Lemuel Spear,
Lewis Bass,
Harvey Field,
Josiah Glover,
Nathaniel White,

Second Ballot.

Lemuel Spear,
Lewis Bass,
Harvey Field,
Nathaniel White,

Thus far Gov. Everett has a majority of and over the democratic candidate, while this year more than seven thousand votes.

The election of Senators in this County, doubtful. Mr. Pickering, who was supported by democratic and liberal parties, may possibly win. Hon. John Quincy Adams is re-elected in opposition to William M. Jackson, who was secretly run in opposition, by a majority of eight hundred.

The Whig candidates are elected to all the districts except Bristol and Middleboro, the democratic candidate has succeeded. N. B. Borden, the present whig member, Farmer, democrat, lacks but a few votes election.

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GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Edward Everett, 173

Honorable Marcus Morton, 260

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Honor George Hull, 184

Honorable Theodore Sedgwick, 258

SENATORS AND COUNSELLORS.

Thomas French, 126

Samuel G. Goodrich, 139

Joseph L. Richardson, 128

Benjamin P. Williams, 129

Benjamin V. French, 194

Asa Pickering, 255

John Ruggles, 118

Lewis Fisher, 113

William Ellis, 6

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Hon. John Quincy Adams, 153

William M. Jackson, 70

William B. Duggan, 5

Joseph Burrell, 1

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

First Representative—First Ballot.

William B. Duggan, 153

James Newcomb, 94

Lemuel Spear, 61

Jonathan Marsh, 37

Harvey Field, 30

John Hardwick, 3

Ebenezer Jewett, 2

Thomas Greenleaf, 2

William Spear, 1

Nathaniel White, 1

John M. Gougas, Jr., 1

Lewis Bass, 1

John Souther, 1

Second Ballot.

William B. Duggan, 160

James Newcomb, 114

Jonathan Marsh, 18

Harvey Field, 6

Lemuel Spear, 4

John M. Gougas, Jr., 1

Joseph Adams, Jr., 1

John Hardwick, 2

Nathaniel White, 2

Thomas Greenleaf, 1

George W. Beale, 2

Second Representative—First Ballot.

Nathaniel White, 123

James Newcomb, 117

Lemuel Spear, 30

Harvey Field, 10

Jonathan Marsh, 10

Ebenezer Jewett, 2

John Whitney, 1

Thomas Greenleaf, 1

Lewis Bass, 1

John Hardwick, 1

John Glover, Jr., 1

William B. Duggan, 1

Second Ballot.

Nathaniel White, 141

James Newcomb, 136

Lemuel Spear, 12

Harvey Field, 6

Thomas Greenleaf, 6

Jonathan Marsh, 1

John Whitney, 1

Third Ballot.

James Newcomb, 190

Nathaniel White, 185

Lemuel Spear, 5

Harvey Field, 1

John Whitney, 1

Joseph Adams, Jr., 1

John Hardwick, 1

John Glover, 1

Fourth Ballot.

James Newcomb, 201

Nathaniel White, 186

Lemuel Spear, 4

Harvey Field, 1

John Whitney, 1

Joseph Adams, Jr., 1

John Hardwick, 1

John Glover, 1

Third Representative—First Ballot.

Lemuel Spear, 175

Lewis Bass, 112

Harvey Field, 84

Joseph Adams, Jr., 1

Nathaniel White, 2

Second Ballot.

Lemuel Spear, 191

Lewis Bass, 121

Harvey Field, 52

Nathaniel White, 1

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, about eleven o'clock, a sail boat was discovered to capsize between Gull Point and Rock Island, by individuals at German-town, and two persons were seen, by the aid of a spy-glass, to be struggling in the water. Immediately a boat was despatched to their assistance, but before they reached them, they had disappeared. Exertions were made by the people from German-town to recover the bodies, and they succeeded in the afternoon, in finding Mr. Joshua Cleverly and his son Marshall, a lad of about twelve years of age, who lived on Pettuck's Island and were coming to Quincy. Mr. Cleverly has left a widow and six children to deplore his sudden exit. He was an industrious and deserving citizen—a kind husband and an affectionate father.

NOTICES.

A Lecture, it is expected, will be delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Nov. 21st) commencing at seven o'clock, by Rev. Joseph Banfield, of Milton.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

Ebenezer Alden, M. D. of Randolph, is expected to deliver an Address on Temperance, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Nov. 18th) in the Episcopal Church, commencing at six o'clock.

MARRIED.

In Scituate, by Rev. Mr. Sewall, Mr. William P. Allen, formerly of Pembroke, to Miss Abigail B. Ous; Mr. Thomas Litchfield to Miss Sophia Litchfield.

In Boston, Mr. Harding P. Smith, of Randolph, to Miss Mary Felton.

DIED.

In this town, 28th ult., Clara A., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth C. White, aged 8 months.

In Weymouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Carterbury, aged 26.

In Randolph, Miss Mary A. Belcher, aged 37.

In Scituate, Mrs. Ruth Ferguson, aged 36; Mr. John Prouty, aged 58.

In Danvers, 28th ult., Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. John Joselyn, after a lingering illness, aged 77. She was the mother of a large family of children, nine of whom with her aged partner survive to lament their loss. In the tender relation of wife and parent she was, to an uncommon degree, devoted, kind, laborious and faithful; as a neighbor and friend respected and beloved by all. Few have performed the best and difficult duties of a long life with more goodness of heart, patience and fidelity. The Christian religion was the rule of her conduct through life, and at last it led her tranquilly and hopefully to the rest of the grave and the prospect of a blessed resurrection.

Sportsmen Attend!

FROM two to three hundred Geese, Turkeys, Chickens, etc., will be put up as a prize to the successful marksman, on FRIDAY, Nov. 24th, commencing at nine o'clock in the morning, in the rear of Mr. John Fowle's house. This is a prime opportunity to provide for an excellent Thanksgiving Dinner. Sportsmen and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 17. 1w

300 Cords of Wood.

THE subscribers will sell at auction, on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1838, in lots to suit purchasers, the WOOD standing on the land of the late Sarah Penniman, in Braintree, (opposite the residence of the late Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.) The wood is principally Oak, Walnut and Bottomwood, of large growth, very easy of access, and affords an excellent opportunity to those in want of fuel to lay in their winter's stock.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will be postponed to the first fair day.

Terms very liberal, and made known at time and place of sale.

FOBES, COLE & THAYER.

Weymouth, Nov. 17. 2w

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the Quincy Union Singing Society will be held at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Secretary.

Quincy, Nov. 17. 1w

Carpentering.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a further supply of Carpentry, rich colors, which will be sold at low prices.

Quincy, Nov. 17.

To Road Makers.

THE making of the Road, recently laid out by the Selectmen and accepted by the Town, will be let in sections, on the premises, on TUESDAY next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The manner in which said Road is to be made and the terms of payment, will be made known. Per order.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman.

Quincy, Nov. 17. 1w

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Monday, the third day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Joshua Hunt in Randolph, all the right, title and interest which Francis Gough of Quincy, adjudged to be a spendthrift, has in forty-nine acres of land, more or less, situated in said Quincy and Randolph, and is one undivided twelfth part of said forty-nine acres, and consists of Meadow, Pasture and Woodland. Said land lays near said Joshua Hunt's dwelling house, adjoining Bluehill Turnpike, and is sold by order of the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk. Conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. For any further particulars inquire of said Joshua Hunt of Randolph, or of THOMAS HUNT, Guardian.

Milton, Nov. 17. 3w

Lama Cloths.

JUST received a few pieces figured Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dressing for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 17. 3w

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Taxes, as Collector of the Town of Quincy for 1837, are earnestly requested to settle the same, on or before the 23d inst. If not paid by the aforesaid period, the undersigned will be under the painful necessity of proceeding according to the Revised Statutes of this Commonwealth, to advertise for sale such property so taxed for non-payment of Taxes, there now being about two hundred dollars due.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Collector.

Quincy, Nov. 10. 2w

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriages and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc. which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14. 6m

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale:—Six Acres, lying on the wharf, suitable for Sheep's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres of Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Moving and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; and a new piece of the high Helen, now loading at the Quincy Pier with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

Quincy, Sept. 1. 1w

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGGINGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of WHEELS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.

All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON.

Quincy, Sept. 8. 1w

Partnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESEL respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESEL & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

BRIESEL & CARTER.

Quincy, May 19. 1w

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL.

Dochester (Neponsetville) July 28. 1w

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, harnesses, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and as desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1w

Woolen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. 1w

Salmon Clapp's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

SALMON CLAPP.

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

GEORGE CLAPP, Administrator.

Braintree, Nov. 10. 3w

Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at public auction, by license from the Probate Court of the County of Suffolk, on SATURDAY, December 1st, 1838, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of that part of the Real Estate of the late Darius Boardman, deceased, which is situated in Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, and consists of two lots of WOODLAND; in a parcel or tract, containing seventeen acres and seventy-seven rods, be the same more or less, bounded northerly by land of Thos. Adams, easterly by land of Josiah Bass, southerly by land of Josiah Nightingale and land of John Quincy Adams, and westerly by the dividing line between the Towns of Milton and Quincy; also, in another tract or parcel of land, containing about four acres, bounded easterly on land of the Town of Quincy, southerly

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE. Quincy, Oct. 27th, 1838.
FOR SALE on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Springfield, had on the nineteenth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point (so called), in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 72, fol. 52) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, then along the bank of the said river, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly line runs as follows:—beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—which passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly to the fence line, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake in the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Mary Vinal, Adams, by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows:—beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 20 feet beyond the south-easterly corner point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then easterly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equidistantly on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr.—said line being a straight line, and thence in the same straight line to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, mortgaged to said Josselyn, containing one hundred and fifty-seven rods of upland.

The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by Eliphalet Smith to said Josselyn, are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$2000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 58, fol. 193.) And all said parcels of land are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the estate now in the hands of said Josselyn, and comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable, Work Shops and Ship Yard.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
 Quincy, October 27.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale—six Spurs, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres of Wood and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Mill; a house; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Steamship Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the big Holden, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any of the above property, he shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

Quincy, Sept. 1.

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage Business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.

All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Sept. 8.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

Quincy, May 19.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.

CALEB HILL.
 Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 265 Washington Street, opposite 284, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night. He also makes Trusses for Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have, if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory handle; Parry's Improved; Ivory Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Deane. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, flatulency, belching, heaviness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipation, and who are unable to take food, it is recommended.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, scurvy, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of concealing the truth, in order to realize inadequate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the published references to the annexed certificates of the unswerving opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory origin. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. Thus I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Freeman Hunt.

New York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who is constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS.

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETS, LINEN do, LACONSKINS, MERRINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEEES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. Its actual use was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor, or of any Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of PILLS. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to communicate to their posterity. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to the chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of their examination and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the ills that 'flesh is heir to' in this climate.

This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate, originate in the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensably necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to decompose such substances and test all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than a generally supposed. To remove the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Quincy, Aug. 25.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—a great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14.

New Prints.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Price of Four Articles for Forty Years. Comparative View of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonesteel, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr.'s H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lambr Albescens'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one pill, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is such, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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VARIETY.

ADVICE. Would a man wish to offend his friends?—let him give them advice. Would a lover know the surest method by which to lose his mistress?—let him give her advice. Would a courtier terminate his sovereign's partiality?—let him offer advice. In short, as we desire to be universally hated, avoided and despised, the means are always in our power. We have but to advise, and the consequences are infallible. The friendship of two young ladies, though apparently founded on the rock of eternal attachment, terminated in the following manner: "My dearest girl, I do not think your figure well suited for dancing; and, as a sincere friend of yours, I advise you to refrain from it in future." The other naturally affected by such a mark of sincerity, replied: "I feel very much obliged to you, my dear, for your advice; this proof of your friendship demands some return: I would sincerely recommend you to relinquish your singing, as some of your upper notes resemble the melodious squeaking of the feline race." The advice of neither was followed; the one continued to sing the other to dance; and they never met but as enemies.

SEED POTATOES. Some farmers plant small potatoes, supposing that they thereby save more in seed than they lose in the crop. The loss in the crop as to quantity is not the only loss, for though the quality as to eating may not be lessened by planting small seed, yet the quality as to productiveness will be inferior, and by continually planting inferior seed, the produce will degenerate. By planting potatoes of a good size, there will not only be a larger crop, more than sufficient to pay for the greater quantity of seed required, but this method will improve the seed. We once made an experiment by planting first a row of large potatoes, then a row of small ones through the whole piece. The potatoes were all of one kind, selected from the same lot; the lot of large ones were not all very large, but made of the largest and those tolerably large; the lot of small ones were rather small, but the very smallest were not taken. The produce was six bushels from the large seed to five from the small. As the record of this experiment is not at hand, we cannot tell the proportional difference in the quantity of seed used.—*Yankee Farmer.*

SCALDING HOGS. A gentleman of experience and observation desires us to make known, for the benefit of farmers, a mode practised by him of scalding hogs. Instead of putting cold water or ashes into the hot water, as generally practised, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, let cold water be first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming set, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to.

ONE USE OF AFFLICTION. Have you never seen a bird perched upon the lower branches of a tree, disturbed from his resting place by some noise or approaching peril, and tempted to fly a little higher, and again, by recurring alarm, a little higher, till he reaches the topmost bough, then spreads his wings and flies away? It is easy to apply all this to the troubles of the Christian, and the happy effects which they have in raising the grounds of his repose, or in making him near the safer resting place, till, having reached it, he only waits the final signal, to soar on high!

SHOE BLACKING. Perhaps the best in the world is elder berries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water, set them in the shade a few days, filling it up with water. After it is cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, rub the shoe till there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.

Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set than follow example. Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions remember the final account.

OPENING NUTS. There are three creatures, the squirrel, the field mouse, and the bird called the nut hawk, which live much on hazel nuts, and yet they open them each in a different way. The first after rasping off the small end, splits the shell in two with his long fore-teeth, as a man does with his knife; the second nibbles a hole with his teeth, as regular as if drilled with a wimble, and yet so small, that one would wonder how the kernel could be extracted through it; while the last picks an irregular ragged hole with his bill. But as this artist has no paws to hold the nut firm while he pierces it, like an adroit workman, he fixes it, as it were, in a vice, in some cleft of a tree, or in some crevice, then standing over it he perforates the stubborn shell.

A CURIOUS CANE. A cane of ordinary dimensions, was lately presented to a gentleman of Newcastle, England, which contained within it the following materials. Two inkstands, pens, penknife, ivory folder, lucifer matches, sealing wax, a wafer stamp, wax taper, several sheets of post letter paper and card paper, a complete and highly finished set of drawing instruments, ivory rule and scales, lead and hair pencils, India rubber, India ink, and a beautiful and well poised magnetic compass; the whole so arranged as to admit being used with facility!

A CHILD'S FUNERAL. It is the most touching of sights, the burial of a little creature, which shuts its eyes as soon as the glories of earth open to its view, without having known the parents whose fearful eyes are gazing on it—which has been beloved without loving in return; whose tongue is stifled before it has spoken; whose features stiffen before they have smiled. These falling buds will yet find a stock on which they shall be grafted; these flowers which close in the light of morning, will yet find some more genial heaven to unfold them.

MENTAL DECAY. Sir Isaac Newton lost the use of his intellect before the animal frame was arrested by death. So it was said of Mr. Swisser, that he often wept because he was not able to understand the books which he had written in his younger days. Cornutus, an excellent orator in the Augustan age, became so forgetful as not even to know his own name. Simon Tomasso, in 1262, after he had outdone all Oxford for learning, at last grew such an idiot as not to know one from another, or one thing he had ever done.—*Spectator.*

MISCELLANY.

THE VEILED BRIDE.

In the commencement of the seventeenth century, a young noble, of whom the chronicle gives us only the baptismal name of Leonardo, returned to his country from Paris, whither he had accompanied the Venetian ambassador. The chronicle adds that he was of a most ancient and powerful family. Gifted with a generous soul, adorned with polished manners, surrounded with powerful friends, eloquent, brave and humane, he soon became the object of love to the people, of envy to the aged aristocrats, and of imitation to the youthful nobles who honored him as their chief.

Venice had no honorable office, no brilliant dignity, to which Leonardo, not yet thirty years of age might not aspire. He led a gay life, however, amid ambitious projects and cares of state, and had, in accordance with the custom of the day, his casino, a temple consecrated to mystery and pleasure.

One day his most intimate friend entreated him to grant him the use of this for a few hours, in order that he might conduct thither secretly a young lady, with whom he wished for some conversation, and of whom he drew with all the eloquence of love, a most enchanting picture.

Leonardo consented, striving in vain, to learn the name and condition of the lady. Urged by curiosity, he resolved, at last, to conceal himself in one of the rooms through which the unknown fair one must pass, and in which, when she laid down her zendado, (mantle of thin silk,) he could see her, unseen, and retire without being observed. His plan was successful.

The lovers entered this room toward midnight—the youth murmured a few words in the ear of his mistress, took from her after a slight resistance the close-wrapping zendado. More perfect beauty had never met the eyes of Leonardo. A mixed expression of candor, virtue and sweetness, was the great attraction of this almost divine face. Her hair was fair, her eyes a vivid blue.

Such was the force of the impression, that Leonardo to dissipate it, was obliged to keep in mind who was her companion, and for what purpose they were there; then this simple and pure expression was to him only an error of nature, an hypocritical mask, and he conceived towards this beautiful creature only repugnance and disgust. These feelings, united with astonishment at her marvellous beauty, stamped her features indelibly on his memory.

Many months passed away, and Leonardo, in the vigor of his age, beautiful in his person, conspicuous for his endowments and honors, was desired as a son-in-law by the most illustrious of the aristocracy.

He yielded to the representations of an aged friend who proposed his marriage with the only daughter and heiress of a powerful senator. Leonardo obtained the consent of her father, and permission to present his homage to the beautiful Eliza—that is, he was allowed to pass beneath her balconies two or three times in the course of each day. She frequently showed herself there, but her form and features were always totally concealed by an ivy-leaved veil.

Leonardo was in despair at this extraordinary reserve, which it seemed to him, could proceed only from dislike and contempt; but he was told that a vow to the Virgin forbade the maiden to uncover her face before any man but her father. It is very easy to imagine with what enchantment this mystery and delicacy enveloped Eliza in the eyes of her admirer. We know how powerful is the influence of imagination in love, and now it feeds itself on the indefinite and indeterminate.

At length the day of the nuptials arrived; the friends and relations of both families assembled, at setting sun, in the house of the aged senator; Leonardo, after the custom of his country, received the guests at the door of the palace. He was the last to enter the grand saloon, and his emotion was, for a time, suspended by the imposing spectacle before him. The nobles occupied seats raised above each other, around the hall, in the manner of an amphitheatre; at the end of it, a priest, clad in pontifical robes, was kneeling before a magnificent altar. Warlike trophies, arms, and weapons of every variety, hung from the walls, blackened by age, and the splendor of the wax-lights was not sufficient to dissipate the gloom which reigned in the vast circle.

When Leonardo appeared, the bridesmen threw open the doors of the interior apartments, in which the bride, surrounded by the matrons of Venice, awaited the moment of the ceremony. All eyes were directed towards them, and those of the bridegroom, with inexpressible patience. After a moment of hesitation, the bride advanced. The cry which burst from the lips of Leonardo, was lost, amid the shouts of admiration and enthusiasm which were raised on all sides, at her extraordinary beauty; but in the eyes of the miserable Leonardo, this pure and lovely maiden, who advanced, half veiled in white, symbol of a spotless life, was no other than the mistress of his friend! He saw her again with that eternal mask of ingenuous innocence, which had already so much provoked his disgust; a thick cloud obscured his sight; terrible, though short, was his moment of weakness!

He soon gained power enough to cover, if he would, with public shame, her, who had dared to be willing to bring him infamy as a dower; but the sight of her aged father, the thought of his desperation, pity for the fair creature who stood before him, the generosity of his soul, all determined him to incur rather the reproach of inconsistency and caprice in the eyes of his fellow citizens; and when the maiden, having received the paternal benediction, advanced toward him, he went backward two paces, and commanding silence by a gesture, exclaimed:—"She can never be my wife! Never shall I be her husband!"

Eliza raised on him for a moment her bewildered gaze, fell motionless at his feet, and was carried to her own apartments. Excess of astonishment had held the assembly mute; but the fainting of Eliza was the signal for noise and confusion. The seats were vacant in an instant; all rushed into the middle of the hall demanding the explanation; the aged senator alone remained in his place. He made a violent movement when he heard the unexpected words of Leonardo, and afterwards followed his daughter with his eyes as she was borne from the saloon. It might have been almost imagined that his tranquillity was not disturbed but for his fixed look and the trembling of his convulsed lips. All at once, putting aside the crowd, he advanced close to Leonardo, and grasping his arm with force,—

"Hast thou, then, resolved," said he, "to disgrace me, and all belonging to me—to hurl contempt on all that the republic holds most worthy? Speak! Is this madness to have an end?"

"Never!" replied the other, with a firm voice.

At this word, cries of vengeance resounded through the hall. The friends and relations of Leonardo were furiously assaulted by those of Eliza. Insult, defiance, the clang of steel, the cries of women and priests, who sought safety in flight, drowned the few conciliatory voices which still spoke of peace, when the aged senator, bridling his own anger, employed all the force of eloquence and authority to prevent the effusion of blood; when he had succeeded—

"Go!" said he, to Leonardo; "I renounce vengeance; I commit it to Him who punishes the injuries offered to gray hairs."

A few days after this, Leonardo perished by the hand of an assassin. He was pierced by twenty strokes of a dagger.—*Metropolitan.*

THE COTTAGE.

There was a laboring man, who built a cottage for himself and his wife. A dark grey rock overhung it, and helped to keep it from the winds.

When the cottage was finished, he thought he would paint it grey, like the rock. And so exactly did he get the same shade of color, that it looked almost as if the little dwelling sprang from the bosom of the rock that sheltered it.

After a while the cottager became able to purchase a cow. In the summer she picked up most of her own living very well. But in the winter she needed to be fed and kept from the cold.

So, he built a barn for her. It was so small that it looked more like a shed than a barn. But it was quite warm and comfortable.

When it was done, a neighbor came in, and said, "what color will you paint your barn?" "I had not thought about that," said the cottager.

"Then I advise you, by all means, to paint it black; and here is a pot of black paint, which I have brought on purpose to give you."

Soon, another neighbor, coming in, praised his neat shed, and expressed a wish to help him a little about his building. "White, is by far the most genteel color," he added, "and here is a pot of white paint, of which I make you a present."

While he was in doubt, which of the gifts to use, the eldest and wisest man in the village came to visit him. His hair was entirely white, and every body loved him, for he was good as well as wise.

When the cottager had told him the story of the pots of paint, the old man said, "he who gave you the black paint, is one who dislikes you, and wishes you to do a foolish thing. He who gave you the white paint, is a partial friend, and desires you to make more show than is wise."

"Neither of their opinions should you follow. If the shed is either black or white, it will disagree with the color of your house. Moreover, the black paint will draw the sun, and cause the edges of your boards to curl and split;—and the white will look well but for a little while, and then become soiled and need painting anew."

"Now take my advice, and mix the black and white together." So the cottager poured one pot into the other, and mixed them up with his brushes;—and it made the very grey color which he liked, and had used before upon his house.

He had in one corner of his small piece of ground, a hop-vine. He carefully gathered the ripened hops, and his wife made beer of them, which refreshed him when he was weary.

It had twined around two poles which he had fastened in the earth, to give it support. But the cottager was fond of building;—and he made a little arbor for it to run upon and cluster about.

He painted the arbor grey. So the rock and the cottage, and the shed and the arbor, were all of the same grey color. And every thing around looked neat and comfortable, though it was small and poor.

When the cottager and his wife grew old, they were sitting together, in their arbor, at the sunset of a summer's day.

A stranger who seemed to be looking at the country, stopped and inquired, how every thing around that small habitation happened to be the same shade of grey.

"It is very well it is so, said the cottager—for my wife and I, you see, are grey also. And we have lived so long, that the world itself looks old and grey to us now."

Then he told him the story of the black and white paint—and how the advice of an aged man prevented him from making his little estate ridiculous when he was young.

"I have thought of this circumstance," said he, "so often, that it has given me instruction. He who gave me the black paint, proved to be an enemy; and he who urged me to use the white, was a friend. The advice of neither was good."

"Those who love us too well are blind to our faults;—and those who dislike us, are not willing to see our virtues. One would make us all white;—the other all black. But neither of them are right. For we are of a mixed nature, good and evil, like the grey paint, made of opposite qualities."

"If, then, neither the counsel of our foes, nor of our partial friends is safe to be taken, we should cultivate a correct judgment, which, like the grey paint, mixing both together, may avoid the evil and secure the good."

OLD AGE.

To grow old gracefully is the most difficult attainment of our life time. How few experience the comforts of an easily approached old age! They too often permit themselves to be harassed by such things as more properly belong to their earlier life. Petulance and impatience too often usurp the place of calm retrospection and holy meditation. It was a pleasing delusion of antiquity to ascribe divination to the swan, because it welcomes death with its sweetest song; apparently conscious of its release from life, and delighted with the approach of happiness.

Many—too many, in their younger days express a wish to be released from the cares and pains of life, before the decrepitude and child-

ish petulance of extreme old age shall grow upon them. How short-sighted and how ungrateful is such a desire to clutch at the attributes of Providence, and trample on the sacred laws of Nature which hold the Universe in such unperturbed harmony. Let us not repine at the decrees of nature, or impiously carp at Heaven's determination, but let us endeavor to perform our part in the grand drama of creation with a faithful regard for order and tranquillity which shall protect our history from a rude notoriety. It is the clashing of the waterfall that attracts the gaze, and not the glassy beauty of the stream above it. There is an admirable distribution of electricity throughout the works of nature, but it is only the red lustrous flash which reads the aerial vapors and spreads destruction in its path, that excites the admiration of mankind. The aged man whose immediate sphere is disturbed by his uneasy temperament, affords but a gloomy picture whereon to feed the morbid appetites of those who impiously repine at those fixed decrees which control their fates. In obedience to the decrees of Nature, worlds roll through space illimitable—the Leviathans of the deep lash their briny couch—the sparrow cleaves the fields of air, and man goes tottering to his last repose. We believe it is Pope who thus expresses the dependent harmony of Nature—

"From Nature's chain whatever link you strike,
Tenth or ten thousand, breaks the chain alike;
And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike essential to the amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one—not all—
That system only, but the whole must fall."

The gradual failing of the senses is a providential and a merciful law of nature, by which we are imperceptibly weaned from the gay and glowing busy scenes of our earlier life. Repose and calm reflection may easily overcome us when the external turmoil and the clashing of the world are denied an approach to us. When our eyes are dimmed by age, the brilliant colorings of the material creation must lose all their charms. When the faint melody of the feathered songsters no longer breaks the prevailing stillness that surrounds us, the louder rumbling of the "church-going bell" is all that sounds like music to our ears. The touch, the taste, and the smell, one by one fail us, and when even mastication and locomotion become irksome and laborious toils, how feeble must be those ties which bind us to the world!

The more we study nature, and the further we progress in the arena of life, the more we find to delight and diversify our pathway. And thus it is, whatever monk and bye-way we discover, there we encounter the beneficent designs of Providence. There is nothing so dark and intricate but it adds to the effulgence which plays around the throne of Heaven, even the sepulchral loneliness of extreme old age yields up its grateful tribute to the God whose providence assigned it. We might easily suppose that the last scene of our eventful history, when "second childhood and mere oblivion" benight our senses, is the least glorious of all the designs of Heaven; but how different is the impression which the slightest scrutiny leaves us. How merciful—how beneficent is the law which so attempers the decline of years!

CHARACTER.

Solomon tells us that "a good name is better than riches," and the experience of every day convinces us of the truth of his observation. Character is of infinitely greater value than either talent or fortune; and therefore to a young man beginning the world, it ought to be preferred above every other earthly consideration.

Should you be without capital, a character for honesty, sobriety and industry, will make you master of another man's purse; and money properly used, is a most productive commodity. Should you have powerful rivals in trade, a character for steadiness and punctuality will procure you numerous customers—in short, with character and good management you may accomplish any thing—without these, nothing.

If you are diligent and attentive to your business, strictly honest in all your dealings, prudent and economical, and punctual in your engagements, there is no danger of being unsuccessful in the world. You may often hear people talk of luck, and of such a man being fortunate; but do you act as if there were no such thing as luck! Rely upon it, that nine-tenths of the men who are called "fortunate," may, with far greater propriety, be called prudent.

In this free and happy country we have no titles inherited by birth—no estates handed down by entail, through a long course of succession—no laws of primogeniture, by which property in large masses descends from father to son in perpetuity. Here the road to wealth is open to all. Enterprise, industry and probity will conduct its possessor to the goal of his ambition, pecuniary independence. Inequality in fortune and condition, is the result of unequal capacity and application. Every one can procure a competence, if not wealth, if he wills it. Industry, perseverance and economy will ensure it. An aristocracy of wealth! where is it to be found? The poor man of to-day is the rich man of next year, and the rich man of last year is the poor man of to-day. Most of the wealthy men of this country have become so by their own industry, sagacity and economy. They started in the world penniless, with no capital but ready hands and honest hearts—the original elements of the credit system. The millionaire is gathered to his fathers, and his estate scattered among his relations. Property here tends to distribution.

Health Restored!!

The distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 277 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston) having witnessed the happy effects of GOMBERG'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals, such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

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Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

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C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains hereafter to force the claims of this paper upon the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding enlargement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the market—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no person possessing will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole people.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, J. Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1830-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

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Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

THE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the month—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the end of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the expiration of the year, and the person who continues his subscription, must give notice at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and corrected at the customary prices. The number required, must be marked on the advertisement, and they will be continued until ordered charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and request to procure subscriptions: JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy; CHARLES BRECK, Milton; ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester; FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth; WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth; JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham; HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate; E. T. FOGG, Lynn; CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem; N. B. OSBORNE, New-Venice; FREEMAN HUNT, 141, No. 1.

MISCELLANY.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A short time since, a curious incident occurred in one of the largest towns of the west, which, although it did not find its way into the papers, caused sensation among the good people who that section of the country in which was enacted. Somewhere about a year ago, a person having the outward appearance of a gentleman suddenly appeared, without notice and opened a dry goods store, avowed intention of settling permanently in town. Who he was no one knew; but out that he was a native of New England, so conducted himself as to win in a very short time the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His age was about five years, his manners polished, and he showed evident tokens of scholarship; all a keen observation of men and things. But it was not with his own sex alone he was known and respected; his easy, handsome person, and also a good gift of gallantry, made him a favorite with the ladies; and very soon he was quite intimate with the most respectable families in the town. Among those whom he visited was that of a retired flour merchant, by name, a lady of nineteen, by her looks and graceful appearance, soon captivated the heart of the dry goods dealer to such an extent, that after a month's acquaintance he proposed to her parents to change her name to Miss — to Mrs. —; and was accepted. It seems, however, that the young man, in going up to the principle that it always is to make a bargain, had determined not to make a bargain, but to barter off like a piece of merchandise. A short time previous, another young lady, she had promised, and heart without consulting her parents, young clerk in one of the large houses, and now that the time had tested her love, she boldly avowed her rejection on the spot. Nothing daunted, he threw out dark hints to the effect of solicitation enlisted the parents of his case, who so readily entered into plans, that the young lady from that knew no peace until being wearied, pertinacity of his addresses followed on were at every convenient opportunity, the persuasions of her parents, in an intimate moment she consented to become his wife.

The day which had been fixed upon for the wedding was now rapidly approaching, nearer it drew, the more the young man, tormented with remorse at the thought she had treated her former suitor so really loved, and as thoughts were noble but directly at variance with the she was now in duty bound to do, course her intended husband did not estimation. In the mean time the whom she had plighted her affections very justly that he now might as well fiddle up, as "another Richmond" field" had sold off his goods and changed his berth, and was only waiting the nuptial knot irreversibly tied by luckier rival and the object of his adieu to civilized life and bury himself in wild and boundless prairies—in the of a hunter's life endeavor to forget who had proved false to his hopes; going he determined to see her once case her of infidelity and then leave her torments of her own mind forever.

How agreeably was he disappointed during the interview she assured him was still unchanged, that he possessed whole love, that she cared not a jot, tendered husband, and what was a more, she determined she would not him. This wrought an entire change of things. The young clerk, now filled with renewed hopes, and all his plans for the future, his ideal excursions in the prairies, the

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us, "this medicine is a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its nature and effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-spasmodic, a deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; and 3d, to remove the cause of the disease, although it is the greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even equalled by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the urinary excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretory, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cellular membranes of excretories of the skin, a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and, under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of stools, it does not operate as a cathartic, but as a deobstruent, and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open the natural drains of the system.

No disease ever was cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open the natural drains of the system. The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must be diseased if the blood is diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of medicine, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and therefore we cannot doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz:—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a persevering use in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease which is her heir.

The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are:—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflamations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Symplocy, Apoplexy, and Paralysis; Dropsy and Hypochondria; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Constipation; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—

SMITH & EVER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. EARLE & CO., Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

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WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

FEATHERS, and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, levers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assuage the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money. As the public health is his object, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that flesh is heir to. I have also given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS. THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, COTTON do.
SATINETTES, SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Pinna SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calfr BOOTS;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE: CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, and other articles; and a large stock of WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices, and are delivered at the Quincy Store.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 23.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Satinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Satinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Shirtings & Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Simon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have succeeded much from the want of a skillful workman in recommending Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Bull's. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about to visit the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity, JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, of a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 48.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—As time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful they may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to all constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin, thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research," and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the efficacy of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, and to such only we look for an impartial verdict; that its efficacy is not only superior to those of any other medicines now in use, but that it is a simple, safe, and efficacious compound of PURE SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a cathartic, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic.

The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstruent medicine of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of acting is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and hair.

No medicine does what is called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin, a gentle but efficient perspiration will be induced; and every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine excretions, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constipation, it does not, however, "irritate" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over-excitation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to over-excitation in any one part.

No disease, however, ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims pre-eminence because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part. Therefore, every part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begun in the blood and in the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of medicine is to imitate the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every valuable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a persevering use of it, as it is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in strict accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS.—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Influenza, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX, INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Cholera; Syphilis, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dropsy and Hypocondria; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen, Limbs, Scrofula, Scanty and Suppurative CANCER GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite, Constipation; Canker Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Alopecia; Monstrousness; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills: SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; J. E. L. & Co. Fall River; Joseph M. Smith, Dorchester; Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRISLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24, 1838.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stepped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
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MISCELLANY.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A short time since, a curious circumstance occurred in one of the largest towns of the "far west," which, although it did not immediately find its way into the papers, caused no little sensation among the good people who inhabit that section of the country in which the scene was enacted. Somewhere about a year ago, a person having the outward appearance of a gentleman suddenly appeared, without previous notice and opened a dry goods store, with the avowed intention of settling permanently in the town. Who he was no one knew; but, giving out that he was a native of New England, he so conducted himself as to win in a very short time the respect and esteem of all who made his acquaintance. His age was about thirty-five years, his manners polished, and he displayed evident tokens of scholarship and withal a keen observation of men and manners. But it was not with his own sex alone, that he was known and respected; his easy bearing, handsome person, and also a good portion of the gift of gallantry, made him a favorite with the ladies; and very soon he was quite as intimate with the most respectable families as if he had been acquainted for years.

Among those whom he visited was the family of a retired flour merchant, whose only daughter, a lady of nineteen, by her charms and graceful appearance, soon captivated the heart of the dry goods dealer to such an extent that after a month's acquaintance he made proposals to her parents to change her name from Miss — to Mrs. —; and was accepted. It seems, however, that the young lady, acting up to the principle that it always takes two to make a bargain, had determined not to suffer herself to be bartered off like a piece of merchandise. A short time previous, like most other young ladies, she had promised her hand and heart without consulting her parents, to a young clerk in one of the large mercantile houses, and now that the time had arrived to test her love, she boldly avowed her choice, and gave her more wealthy suitor a decided rejection on the spot. Nothing daunted, however, he threw out dark hints to the favored one of "pistols and bowie knives," and by dint of solicitation enlisted the parents of the lady in his cause, who so readily entered into his plans, that the young lady from that moment knew no peace until, being wearied with the pertinacity of his addresses followed up as they were at every convenient opportunity, added to the persuasions of her parents, in an unfortunate moment she consented to become his bride.

The day which had been fixed upon for the wedding was now rapidly approaching, and the nearer it drew, the more the young lady was tormented with remorse at the thoughts of how she had treated her former suitor whom she really loved, and as thoughts were not favorable but directly at variance with those which she was now in duty bound to tolerate, of course her intended husband did not rise in her estimation. In the mean time the clerk to whom she had pledged her affections, thinking very justly that he now might as well hang his fiddle up, as "another Richmond was in the field" had sold off his goods and chattels, resigned his berth, and was only waiting to see the nuptial knot irretrievably tied between his luckier rival and the object of his love, to bid adieu to civilized life and bury himself in the wild and boundless prairies—in the excitement of a hunter's life endeavor to forget the being who had proved false to his hopes; but before going he determined to see her once again, accuse her of infidelity and then leave her to the torments of her own mind forever.

How agreeably was he disappointed when during the interview she assured him that she was still unchanged, that she possessed her whole love, that she cared not a jot for her intended husband, and what was a great deal more, she determined she would never marry him. This wrought an entire change in the face of things. The young clerk's mind was now filled with renewed hopes, and consigning all his plans for the future, his ideas of hunting excursions in the prairies, the excitement

of trapping, to any one who would burthen himself with them, the two proceeded to law their heads together to devise some means whereby they might balk the calico dealer of his promised bride and ultimately succeed in their own plans. The day dawned at last, a beautiful spring morning, the trees were just putting forth their spring leaves, the birds were warbling their pleasing songs, and every thing seemed in happy keeping for a bridal day. The day wore on and as night set in, carriages filled with goodly company rolled up to the house of the parents of the bride and having set them down rolled away to leave room for fresher throngs. Among those who had assembled to grace the party, the person of the young clerk appeared with a face upon which a dark melancholy expression was deeply impressed. An hour rolled on during which the invited guests had all met and whispers of impatience were beginning to be heard, when a murmur ran through the room, succeeded by a deep silence—a pair of folding doors were thrown open and the bridal party entered. As the bride entered she raised her eyes which had been timidly cast down and glanced about the room. A deep scarlet blush spread over her face and neck even to her temples told the young clerk as their eyes met that she recognised him, then casting them fixedly on the floor again, she signed to her friends that she was ready. A deep silence reigned as the minister commenced the ceremony, and it was with a palpitating heart and a mind bordering on distraction that the clerk witnessed its progress until the words were uttered "Will you take this man to be your wedded husband?" and while every breath was held to catch the answer, the bride raised her head and with her eyes beaming full upon her true lover, answered with a low but clear and distinct voice "No!" Imagine the consternation and dismay that ensued. The young clerk sprang forward and seized her hand, the half married calico merchant looked the very image of despair, and in answer to the numberless questions poured in by friends, relations and guests the bride repeated her decision, avowing her love for the young clerk and declared she never would marry any other. At this critical moment the scene was interrupted by the unceremonious intrusion of two men, one of whom extending a paper, advanced to the so-called bridegroom, who betrayed evident symptoms of alarm, and clapping him upon the shoulder, arrested him as a forger and fugitive from justice. An explanation ensued, the calico merchant in spite of his protestations was hurried off, and the parents of the bride vexed to think how nearly they had escaped wedding their daughter to misery, gladly consented to receive the young clerk as her husband, and a happier wedding party, we venture to say, never met.

only son rested beneath the sods of the valley. As he passed from among them, into his own cottage, from which the light was faintly gleaming, they uttered the heartfelt benediction, "Peace be within this dwelling." The embrace of the pastor and his wife was close and affectionate, and then the eye of the father glanced on the cradle which stood in its accustomed place. "The baby sleeps," he said. "Blessed be God who has preserved you both!" The mother turned to wipe the tears from her eyes, as she replied, "Yes, the baby sleeps—you cannot wake him." The fearful truth did not enter the mind of Bolien, and he seated himself to partake of some simple refreshment which was set before him. "Your countenance is sad," he exclaimed, as he looked upon the face of his wife. "Methinks your heart should be full of joy. What shall we render to the Lord for all his goodness?" The struggle in the countenance of the afflicted mother was too agonizing to escape the notice of Bolien, and as he took her hand in his he exclaimed, "Tell me, I beseech you, what has happened. Christianity I know is not secure, even among the Alpine valleys. It may be that we are yet to cross the mountains of ice and snow, and seek shelter from those who persecute us for righteousness' sake. Tell me what has befallen us, that you weep thus?" The eye of the heart stricken mother glanced towards the cradle of her babe, and there needed no comment. The pastor fell on his knees and uttered, "Our child is dead!"—he buried his face in his hand and wept aloud.

An hour passed—and the pastor and his wife mingled their tears at the grave of their child. Sweetly did the star in the east shine on that little mound. As Bolien uncovered his head and gazed upwards, he fervently exclaimed, "The Star of Bethlehem shall be our guide to that land which needeth no sun to shine upon it! for the glory of God shall light it; and the Lamb is the light thereof!"

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been a favorite food. But in all our cities, and particularly in winter, they are held at such prices that few families can afford to use them at all; and even those who are in easy circumstances, consider them too expensive for common food.

There is no need of this. Every family, or nearly every family, can, with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the whole year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dunghill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest possible profit to the owner.

In the month of November, I put apart eleven hens and cock, gave them a small chamber in a wood-house, defended from storms, and with an opening to the south. Their food, water and lime, were placed or shelves convenient for them, with warm nests and chalk nest-eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs through the winter. From these eleven hens, I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter; and whenever any one of them was disposed to set, viz: as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened; these cluckers were well attended, and well fed; they could see, and partially associate through their grates with the other fowls; and as soon as any of the prisoners began to sing, she was liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant recreation to feed and tend a bevy of laying hens; they may be tamed so as to follow the children, and will lay in any box.

Egg shells contain lime, and in the winter, when the earth is bound with frost, or covered with snow, if lime is not provided for them, they will not lay, or if they do the eggs must of necessity, be without shells. Old rubbish lime, from old chimneys, and old buildings, is proper and only needs to be broken for them. They often swallow pieces of lime plaster as large as walnuts.

I have often heard it said that wheat is the best grain for them, but I doubt it; they will sing over Indian corn with more animation, than over any other grain. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs, if she finds all things agreeable to her; but the hen is much a prude, as watchful as a weasel, and as fastidious as a hypocrite; she must, she will, have secrecy and mystery about her nest; all eyes but her own must be averted; follow her, watch her, and she will forsake her nest, and stop laying; she is best pleased with a box covered at top, with a backside aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen.

A farmer may keep a hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon, and destroy his mows of wheat, and other grains, and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded brick, plenty of Indian corn, lime, water, and gravel, for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nest. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them; I have often smiled to see them fondle round and lay into a nest of geese eggs. Pullets will commence laying earlier in life, where nests and eggs are plenty, and where other hens are cackling around them.

A dozen dunghill fowls, shut up away from other means of obtaining food, will require something more than a quart of Indian corn a day; I think fifteen bushels a year a fair provision for them. But more or less, let them always have enough by them; and after they

have become habituated to find enough, at all times a plenty in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before retiring to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful into their crops; but just so sure as their provision comes to them scanted or irregularly, so surely they will raven up a whole crop full at a time, and will stop laying.

A single dozen fowls, properly attended, will furnish a family with more than two thousand eggs in a year, and one hundred full grown chickens for fall and winter store. The expense of feeding the dozen fowls will not amount to eighteen bushels of Indian corn. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, and will do as well shut up the year round as to run at large; and a grated room, well lighted, ten feet by five, partitioned from any stable or other outhouse, is sufficient for the dozen fowls, with their roosting place, nests and feeding troughs.

At the proper season, viz: in the spring of the year, five or six hens will hatch at the same time and the fifty or sixty chickens given to one hen. Two hens will take care of one hundred chickens well enough, until they begin to climb their little stick roosts; they should then be separated from the hens entirely; they will wander less, and do better away from the fowls. I have often kept the chickens in my garden; they keep the May bugs and other insects away from the vines, &c.

In cases of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground room should be chosen; or it will do just as well to set into their pen, boxes of dried sand, or kiln-dried, well pulverised earth, for them to wallow in, in warm weather.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The following description of human sacrifices, now practised in Guanoor, is from the pen of Rev. Amos Sutton, and recently communicated to the Hon. Human Lincoln.

Meria pooya, or human sacrifice, takes place once a year, in one or the other of the confederate Hootas in succession. The victims are stolen from the low country, or are brought from some distant part, and sold to those Hootas where the sacrifices are performed. If children, they are kept until they attain a proper age. This cruel ceremony is thus performed: When the day arrives, the Khonds assemble from all parts of the country, dressed in their finery, some with bear skins thrown over their shoulders, others with the tail of peacocks flowing behind them, and the long winding feather of the jungle cock waving on their heads. Thus decked out, they dance, leap and rejoice, beating drums and playing on an instrument not unlike in sound to the Highland pipe. Soon after noon the Jani or presiding priest, with the aid of his assistants, fastens the unfortunate victim to a strong post, which has been firmly fixed into the ground, and there standing erect he suffers the cruel torture (humanity shudders at the recital) of having the flesh cut from his bones in small pieces by the knives of the savage crowd, who rush on him and contend with each other for a portion. Great value is attached to the first morsel cut from the victim's body for it is supposed to possess greater virtues, and a proportionate eagerness is evinced to acquire it; but considerable danger to the person of the operator attends the feat, for it happens also that equal virtues are attributed to the flesh of the lucky holder of the first slice. To guard against so disagreeable an appropriation, a village will perhaps depute one of its number to endeavor to secure the much desired object, and they accordingly arm him with a knife, (a meretricious) tie clothes around him, and holding on him by the ends, at the appointed signal, rush with three or four thousand others at the miserable sacrifice; when if their man should be successful in his aim, they exert their utmost efforts to drag him from the crowd, from whence (so few being able to approach the wretched object at once) should he escape unhurt, the whole turn their faces to their homes; for, in order to secure its full efficacy, they must deposit in their field, before the day has passed, the charm they have so cruelly won.

In Guadapoor, another and equally cruel sacrifice frequently precedes the one already described. A trench seven feet long is dug, along which a human being is suspended alive by the neck and heels, fastened with ropes to stakes, firmly fixed at each end of the excavation, so that to prevent strangulation he is compelled to support himself with his hands over each side of his grave.

GOING AS FREIGHT.

An Irishman, whose funds were rather low, had footed it all the way to Wheeling and was still desirous to get as far as Portsmouth, thence to proceed by canal to a point not far distant from the latter place where work was to be obtained. Having worn his toes through his boots and the heels of a pair of old shoes quite low, he gave up the idea of using "shank's mare" any longer. There were plenty of steamboats puffing and blowing at the landing, and he became quite fascinated at the idea of such an easy mode of conveyance.

"Captain, dear," said he, stepping on board a beautiful craft—"Captain, dear, an what'll you charge to take me to Portsmouth?"

"Seven dollars in the cabin."

"Seven dollars! ah! seven dollars! Why captain, dear, I hav'n't half that sun."

"Oh never mind that, Pat, I'll take you as a deck passenger for three dollars, if you'll half your passage, that is, help the hands to wood the boat."

Pat mused some minutes on this proposition and then put another question.

"And Captain, dear, what'll you take about a hundred and sixty pounds of freight for?"

"I'll charge you seventy-five cents for that," Then Captain, you see, I'm just the boy that weighs that—so you can enter me as freight, and I'll stow away snug enough some where below stairs."

A proposition so novel pleased the Captain highly, and calling one of the hands, he gave directions to have Pat stowed carefully away in the hold—and ordered the clerk to enter on the freight list—"One Irishman weighing one hundred and sixty pounds."

Pat kept snug until he reached Portsmouth, a distance of three hundred and fifty-six miles—having shown himself but twice, and for only a few minutes at a time during the whole passage. There he paid his freight of seventy-five cents, honorably, and was next seen with his bundle—tramping it along the tow-path of the canal for his desired destination.—*Baltimore Athenaeum.*

THE BEST WAY TO TEACH.

It was once said by the French philosopher, Diderot, "that the best way to educate a child is to tell it stories, and let it tell stories to you." There is so much true philosophy in this remark, we will extend it a little.

There is a schoolroom education, and an amulating or walking education; the one is obtained out of the bench; the other from walking among and talking of things. And we believe that this out door instruction has been too much neglected; education having been conducted on the principle of looking out of the window at things, instead of visiting objects, and learning their properties and uses.

The student, for example, looking out of his college window at the horse, can give five or six names to the animal: one in Latin, one in German, another in Greek, and then the French names, &c. The stable boy can give but one name; yet which knows the most of the properties, nature, disposition and uses of the horse?

Education consists too much in merely naming things, when it should relate more to their properties and uses. It would connect words with ideas, and ideas as much as the subject will allow of, with objects. If we instruct children orally while visiting nature, words, ideas, and objects will naturally be more in connexion with each other than the school-room lessons make them. And the teacher should take occasion to instruct in the fields, in shipyards, in the crowded streets, and in the pathway of canals and railroads.

He should talk on all these subjects, and elicit from the children their own impressions, inquiries and reflections. He should talk and walk, and let the children talk and walk more, in the process of education than has been the practice with the majority of instructors.—*Common School Assistant.*

AN INDUSTRIOUS WIFE.

"Who," says Cobbett, in his third letter of "Advice to Young Men," is to tell whether a girl will make an industrious woman? How is the purling lover, especially, able to determine whether she whose smiles and dimples, and whose bewitching lips have almost bereft him of his senses—how is he able to judge from any thing that he can see, whether the beloved object will be industrious or lazy? Why, it is very difficult. "There are," says Maccin, "certain outward signs, which, if attended to with care, will serve as pretty sure guides. First, if you find the tongue lazy you may be nearly sure the hands and feet are the same. By laziness of the tongue, I do not mean silence. I do not mean an absence of talk, for that in most cases is very good; but I mean a slow and soft utterance, a sort of sighing out the words, instead of speaking them, a sort of letting the sounds fall out as if they were sick at the stomach. The pronunciation of an industrious person is generally quick and distinct, and the voice, if not strong, firm at least. Not masculine, as feminine as possible; not a croak nor a bawl, but a quick, distinct, sound voice. Look a little at the labors of the teeth, for these correspond with the other members of the body and the operations of the mind. Go and see her work on a mutton chop or a bit of bread and cheese, and if she deal quickly with these, you have pretty good security, for that industry, without which a wife is a burden instead of a help. Another mark of industry is a quick step and a somewhat hearty tread, showing that the foot comes down with a heavy good will. I do not like, and never liked your santer, soft stepping girls, who move as if they were perfectly indifferent to the result."

A FORTUNATE MISTAKE.

The accidental circumstances which frequently bring medical men into extensive practice, or that notoriety which may lead to it, is truly curious. It is well known that a most eminent English practitioner owed all his success to his having been in a state of intoxication. Disappointed of his first arrival in London, he sought comfort in a neighboring tavern, whence the servant of his lodging went to fetch him one evening, after a heavy potation, to see a certain Countess. The high sounding title of this unexpected patient tended not a little to increase his excitement. He followed the liveried footman as well as he could, and was ushered in silence into a noble mansion, where her ladyship's woman waited to conduct him most directly to her mistress's room; her agitation

most probably preventing her from perceiving the doctor's state. He was led into a splendid bedchamber, and went through the routine practice of pulse feeling, etc., and proceeded to the table to write a prescription, which in all probability would have been mechanically correct; but here his powers failed him. In vain he strove to trace the salutary characters, until, wearied in this attempt, he threw down the pen, and exclaiming, "Drunk by —!" made the best of his way out of the house. Two days after he was surprised by receiving a letter from the lady and a check for one hundred pounds, and the promise of her family and friends' patronage, if he would observe the strictest secrecy on the state he found her. The fact was, the Countess had been indulging in brandy and laudanum, which her abigail had procured for her, and was in the very condition which the doctor had so frankly applied to himself.—*Millegan.*

CROWS OUTWITTED.

A premium on crows' heads in Connecticut, as well as a desire on the part of a farmer of that State to save his corn, by diminishing their number, induced him to place a dead animal near a piece of wood-land where he had erected a suitable brush-house, in which to ensnare himself, within proper shooting distance of the decoy. Flocks of crows visited and feasted upon the animal, when the farmer was absent from his retreat, but whenever he was laying in wait for them, with his gun, not one would venture to approach it, although with wistful eyes and watery mouths they beheld their favorite viands from the tops of the neighboring trees. He continued to visit the decoy house for many days, and, with anxious solicitude, awaited the approach of the wily crows, but not one would venture to dine upon the dead horse, whilst he was there secreted. Discouraged by want of success, he stated the circumstance to a neighbor, who at once informed him that he could succeed in shooting them, which his discomfited friend had very strong doubts about. However, they both repaired with their guns to the brush-house, and, after a short time, the neighbor requested his unsuccessful friend to take his gun and go home, while he remained in the retreat. He set off across the field towards his house, and as soon as he was out of shooting distance from the animal, down came the crows to their repast, and the neighbor firing amongst them, killed a large number. The farmer seeing his friend's success, returned to him and observed, "the crows are cunning critters, but they can't count."

NEEDLE-MAKING.

Some curious patent machinery for making needles has recently been introduced at Sheffield, which for simplicity, despatch, and perfection, surpasses every thing previously known. The wire is taken from the block on which it has been drawn to this machine, which, laying hold of the end, successfully straightens it, cuts it into exact lengths for the intended needles, then points it at each end, grooves it, makes the eyes by drilling, and countersinking them at the same time, files off the projection left by grooving, and drops the needles into a box for their reception. That an opinion may be formed of the rapidity of its movements, it is stated, that forty needles are thus made by the machine in one minute. The proprietors expect that fifty machines will only require the attention of five persons, and that these will produce 1,200,000 needles per day, or 7,200,000 per week, at the cost of one penny per thousand, including wages, interest of money vested in machinery, power, tools, etc. For some years a variety of methods for preventing the very injurious effects of needle grinding have been tried, and either discontinued, or but partially adopted; but this mode of pointing needles is of such a nature as not to injure the health of the most delicate person, and therefore may be considered of great advantage in diminishing the waste of human life. The proprietors have taken out patents for this invention in the principal kingdoms in Europe; and it is hoped the patentees will be remunerated for their ingenuity and enterprise.

RELIGION AND LIBERTY.

As a preservative of our freedom, I recommend the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. In its purity, I urge it upon the attention of our countrymen. Not for the connecting of church and state, nor for the building up of one sect, nor for the crushing of free thought, nor for the increase of intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism; but for the prevention of these and of other evils. I commend it, that its mild and benevolent spirit may pervade the hearts of the people; that its wisdom may direct our statesmen, our legislators, and all to whom are entrusted the destinies of our country; that its loveliness and its power may be known in all the extent of our vast territory; that the fountains of principle may be purified by it, and all our actions correspond to its precepts; that, surrounded with the atmosphere of moral purity, which it is able to impart, our land may shine forth to the nations, beautiful and fadeless.

"While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls in waves."

The darkest realms of earth are those where the gospel is not. How they succeed who reject and trample it, read in the history of the French people. They contemned its authority, invoked Liberty and Anarchy came. In storm and darkness, and blood it came! Yes, it was Anarchy that obeyed the call, for they had contemned and thrust by the very dignity of Liberty! With this chart of history before our eyes, let us avoid the rock upon which they split! Guided by the blessed light of heavenly truth and obeying the dictates of unerring wisdom, we will hope for the preservation of our freedom. God was with our fathers in the hour of peril; let Him be our stay and worship in the hour of prosperity!—*Chapin.*

MOST HORRIBLE DEATH.

An English paper gives an account of the death of an individual from that terrible disease the *Glanders*, and states that the jury viewed the body of the unfortunate man, which presented a spectacle too horrible to describe, the face being entirely eaten away, and the whole body being one mass of sores from top to toe. From the depositions it appeared that the deceased was the driver of a cab and horse—that he came home and complained of having a cold—took some gruel and went to bed. On the following day large lumps or swellings began to make their appearance under the jaw and on the nose which, as well as the eyes, emitted a great deal of running. The eyes gradually became worse and full of holes, and the nose and jaw broke out into dreadful sores. Medical aid was called in, but the gentleman who attended was unable to tell the nature of the disease. He was then conveyed in a cab to Sir Astley Cooper, who examined him, and pronounced it to be the *Glanders*, caught from a horse. The deceased's medical attendant subsequently fell in with his opinion; but all remedies were found of no avail. The unfortunate man gradually became worse and entirely insensible. In the space of two days his nose fell from his face, and his eyes became like a colander, both emitting a thick mucous running. He, however, about a quarter of an hour before his death, recovered his senses, and stated that he had got his death by wiping the horse, which was *Glandered*, with his pocket handkerchief, and then incautiously using the same to wipe his own nose. He expired in the most excruciating agony. The jury returned a verdict—"That deceased died from *Glanders* accidentally caught from a horse, of which he was the driver." The jury declared that they could not be satisfied unless the horse was killed. The proprietor expressed his readiness to assent to their proposal, and the animal was accordingly destroyed.

THE MANIAC MOTHER.

A gentleman and lady, accompanied by their daughter five or six years old, went to visit the lunatic hospital, says a late European journal, and, when passing one of the cells, the wretched inmate, an interesting young woman of twenty-five that had entirely lost her reason through the desertion of a seducer, and the death of her illegitimate offspring, made a spring at the little girl who had come within her reach. The poor creature in the height of her delirium, fancied the stranger's child her own long lost darling; and devouring it with kisses, she bore it in triumph to the further end of her cell. Every effort was tried to make her restore the child to its terrified mother; but entreaties and menaces proved alike unavailing. The director of the establishment was sent for; and the maniac, at his suggestion was allowed to retain peaceable possession of her prize, in the hope that, exhausted by her own violence, she would fall asleep, when the child might be liberated from her grasp without the necessity of harsh means. This expedient was successful; for a few minutes the sufferer's eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watched the opportunity and snatched the child from her arms. The shriek of delight uttered by the mother on recovering her treasure, waked the poor maniac; and, on perceiving the child gone, she actually howled with despair, and, in a paroxysm of frenzy, fell—to rise no more. Death had released her from her sufferings.

MATHER BYLES.

He had the greatest readiness at a pun or repartee, and many instances of these, and of his sarcastic humor, are still repeated. A few of them will give an idea of his manner. After his trial, he was sentenced to confinement in his house, and a guard placed over him; this was done for a short time, and then the guard was removed; on some further complaint, a sentinel was again placed over him; he was soon freed, and no further noticed. In speaking of these transactions, he said "he had been guarded, regarded and disregarded." Directly opposite to his house, still standing at the angle of Nassau street, which was formerly without pavement, there was a very bad slough in wet weather. It happened one day that two of the selectmen who had the care of the streets, driving in a chaise, stuck fast in this hole, and were obliged to get out in the mud to extricate their vehicle. Dr. Byles came out, and making a very respectful bow, said gentlemen, I have often complained to you of this nuisance without any attention being paid to it, and I am very happy to see you stirring in this matter now. In the year 1780, a most extraordinary obscurity prevailed the atmosphere on a particular day, which is always designated as "the dark day." The darkness, though perhaps not greater than what happens for a day or two in London almost every year, from an accumulation of fog and smoke, excited astonishment among people accustomed to a clear atmosphere; and to some timid minds a good deal of alarm. A lady, who was a neighbor of the Doctor though above any superstitious fears herself, sent her son, a young lad, with her compliments to him, to know if he could account for the uncommon appearance of the day. His answer was—"My dear, you will give my compliments to your mama, and tell her I am as much in the dark as she is." A ship from London brought out three hundred street lamps, for the town of Boston. It chanced that on the same day, a female neighbor who was a new light with a weak mind and whining manner, that was not very pleasing, called to see him. Wishing to get rid of the visit, he soon asked with a tone calculated to excite curiosity, if she had heard the news? "O, no! dear Doctor, what news?" "Why three hundred new lights have come over in the ship that arrived this morning from London." "Yes and the selectmen have wisely ordered

them to be put in irons immediately." His visitor at once hurried away in great anxiety to make further inquiries. A person with this disposition to sarcasm, must sometimes expose himself to retorts of the same description, as occasionally happened to him. Having paid his addresses unsuccessfully to a lady who afterwards married a gentleman by the name of Quincy, the doctor on meeting her said—"So madam it appears, you prefer a Quincy to Byles." "Yes, for if there had been any thing worse than *Byles*, God would not have afflicted Job with them."

BILL JOHNSON.

This notorious personage was recently arrested a few miles above Ogdensburg, by two men who traced, and found him in the woods and drove him from his covert towards a bay in the river St. Lawrence, where his son lay in waiting with a row boat ready to convey him away.

One of the party, however, had got young Johnson ashore, taken possession of his boat, and secreted his oars so as not to allow a chance of escape. Old 'Bill' rushed down to the river, closely pursued. He called aloud, 'my boat, my boat!' He was ordered to surrender, but he declared he would never do so while alive. He had a pistol in each hand, and swore that he would sooner die than be taken, and threatened to shoot the first man that approached him. They attempted to seize him, and took hold of him several times; but he broke from them and retreated. His son advised him to flee to the woods, that he would help him away if in his power, but that his boat and oars had been taken from him, and he had no means of giving him assistance. Johnson then attempted to escape to the woods, but was prevented; and when he saw there was no chance of escape he surrendered himself upon the condition of his arms, which consisted of one Cochrane rifle, (twelve charges) two large pistols, four small ones, and one bowie knife, being given to his son. He has been committed to prison in Jefferson County.

ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

The eccentric E. H. Breckenridge, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when a young man, was challenged to fight a duel by an English officer, whom he answered as follows:

"I have two objections to this duel matter; one is lest I should hurt you; and the other is lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good it would do me to put a ball through your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feast on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature of which I could make no use? A buffalo would make better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants the firmness and consistency, which takes and retains salt. At any rate it would not be fit for a long sea voyage."

"You might make a good barbecue it is true, being of the nature of a Raccoon or Opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing that is human now. And as for your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than a two-year old coat. So much for you. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you wish to try your pistols, take some object, a tree, or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge that, if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me."

ANECDOTE OF LAST WAR.

An interesting series of "Notes by the Way" are being published in the Boston Traveller. They relate to the cities and villages of western New York, and are, says the editor of the New York Transcript, from the pen of Freeman Hunt, the author of "Letters about the Hudson." We extract from the eighth number of these "notes," an amusing incident which occurred in May, 184, when Sir James Yeo, with thirteen vessels, appeared off the mouth of the Genesee. The circumstances were related to Mr. Hunt, by Mr. O'Neill, the present worthy postmaster at Rochester, to whom they were mentioned by one who was then and is now a resident of Rochester. At this time there were but thirty-three people in Rochester capable of bearing arms. This party threw up a breastwork called Fort Bender.

"An officer with a flag of truce was sent from the British fleet. A militia officer marched down with ten of the most soldierlike looking men to receive him on Lighthouse point. These men carried their guns upright, keeping hold of the triggers! The British officer looked unutterable things. He was astonished. 'Sir,' said he, 'do you receive a flag of truce, under arms, with cocked triggers?' 'Excuse me, excuse me sir; we backwoods men are not skilled in militia tactics,' who sought to rectify his error by ordering his men to 'ground arms.' The British officer was still more astonished, and after delivering a brief message, immediately left for the fleet, indicating by his countenance a suspicion that the ignorance of tactics he had witnessed was only feigned for the occasion, so as to deceive them into a snare. The same day another officer came ashore with a flag of truce for further parley, as the British were too suspicious of stratagem to attempt a hostile landing, if there was any probability of compromising for the spoils. Capt. F. Brown was deputed to receive the white flag. The British officer looked on him and his guard with suspicion, and after some conversation grasped the pantaloons of Capt. B. about the knee; remarking, 'so good to be handled by such a bungling tailor,' alluding to the width and clumsy aspect of that garment. Brown, quick witted as well as resolute, replied jocosely, 'that he was prevented from dressing fashionably by his haste that morning to salute such distinguished visitors! The Briton obviously imagined that Brown was a regular officer of the American army, whose regimentals were masked by clumsy over clothes. The proposition was then made that if the Americans would deliver up their provisions and military stores which might be in and about Rochester or Charlotte, Sir James Yeo would spare the settlement from destruction."

"Will you comply with the offer?" "Blood knee deep first," was the emphatic reply of Francis Brown. The British officer returned. But it was concluded on board the fleet that the ignorance exhibited was merely to entrap them. And after a smart bombardment from the British fleet, which was returned by a rusty old six pounder, not without some effect on one of the vessels, the admiral up sail and ran down to 'Putneyville, some twenty miles below, where he learnt to his infinite chagrin the trick that had been played upon him."

"FIRE-SIDE EDUCATION." The Hon. S. G. Goodrich, the author of the Peter Parley tales, histories, etc., has recently put forth a work with the above simple title. It is written in the author's usual plain, homely, and forcible style; and embodies a great many sound and philosophical thoughts and suggestions on the importance of "fire-side education," a branch which it is to be feared has heretofore been too much neglected by parents and guardians. We commend the volume to mothers, fathers, to all who are interested in the happiness and prosperity of the rising generation, as a work that will richly repay a careful and an attentive perusal. We make one short extract. It is a forcible appeal to a mother.

"You have a child on your knee. Listen for a moment. Do you know what that child is? It is an immortal being, destined to live forever. It is destined to be happy or miserable; and who is to make it happy or miserable? You, the mother. You, who gave it birth, the mother of its being, and also the mother of its soul, for good or ill. Its character is yet undecided; its destiny is placed in your hands. What shall it be? The child may be a liar; you can prevent it. It may be a drunkard; you can prevent it. It may be a murderer; you can prevent it. It may live a life of misery to itself and mischief to others; you can prevent it. It may descend into the grave with an evil memory behind and dread before; you can prevent it. Yes, you, the mother, can prevent all these things. Will you, or will you not? Look at the innocent. Tell me again, will you save it? will you watch over it? will you teach it, will you warn it, discipline it, subdue it, pray for it?—or will you, in the vain search of pleasure, or in gaiety, or fashion, or folly, or in the chase of any other bauble, or even in household cares, neglect the soul of your child, and leave the little immortal to take wing alone exposed to evil, to temptation, to ruin? Look again at the infant, place your hand on its little heart. Shall that heart be deserted by its mother, to beat perance, in sorrow, disappointment, wretchedness and despair? Place your ear on its side, and hear that heart beat. How rapid and vigorous the strokes! How the blood is thrown through the little veins! Think of it; that heart in its vigor now, is the emblem of a spirit that will work with ceaseless pulsation, for sorrow or joy forever."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

We have annexed the Proclamation by the President of the United States, denouncing the criminal enterprises set on foot within our borders against the peace of the British Canadian provinces, and against the lives and property of their inhabitants. This proclamation, to use the language of the National Intelligencer, speaks to the patriotic feeling, the common sense, and the humanity of the President's fellow citizens, in a language such as befits the occasion and becomes the chief magistrate of a great and just people.

Whereas, there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation; and whereas, information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating, for that purpose; and whereas, disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas; and whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who after forcibly seizing upon the property of the peaceful neighbor for the purpose of effecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations:

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them to abandoned projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those who they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government, upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his

power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other Powers of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form, on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow-citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1838.

Boston. The election for thirty-six additional representatives in Boston has resulted in no choice, consequently the city will have but twenty out of fifty-six to which she is entitled. Two whig tickets were run—the 'regular' or liberal, and the Amory Hall or temperance—besides the democratic. Compared with the votes at the first trial, the temperance ticket has gained nearly four hundred and the whig decreased about one hundred. The offer of the Amory Hall whigs was all that reasonable men could expect or desire. The 'regulars' can now repent of their folly in rejecting the proposals of the former. Of those chosen, it is said, fifteen or more are temperance men.

CHURCHMAN'S ALMASAC. We have received this calendar for the ensuing year, published in the City of New York, by Sherman & Trevel, Episcopal booksellers and publishers. It contains, besides the usual calendar and celestial phenomena, various items of useful information, and condensed views and statistical tables of the present state of the church and her institutions, together with a complete alphabetical list of the clergy. It is printed on good paper, comprises thirty-six duodecimo pages, and is remarkably neat in its mechanical execution. Every churchman, at least, ought to purchase a copy, as he will find much to admire, independent of the customary matter, in the choice selections of moral and instructive reading.

THE DUNKERS. Such is the name of a new sect in the western country, comprised mostly of Germans. The appearance of the men is somewhat strange, as they wear long and flowing beards, and dress after a most curious and ancient fashion. They are very neat, industrious, peaceable and happy. In sentiment, the Dunkers believe in the final salvation of mankind, which doctrine is the original one of the German Universalists, promulgated in Germany many years ago. Large numbers of persons are joining this sect.

INDICTMENT OF A GOVERNOR. It is stated that Gov. Veazey of Maryland has been presented by the Grand Jury of Cecil County, for voting illegally at the election in that county. The reform constitution requires the governor to reside at Annapolis, consequently he was not entitled to vote in the above county, and if he did not reside at the prescribed place, then he has violated his duty. In either case, the governor seems to be placed in an unpleasant dilemma.

GLOUCESTER. This town, in which resides the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., has elected five additional whig representatives to the General Court. The democratic majority has heretofore varied from one to two hundred at previous elections in this place. The unhappy division in the party, caused by the selection of the Congressional candidate in that district, has produced the above triumph to the whigs.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The Commissioners on this subject have returned to Portland from their reconnaissance of the regions forming the north-eastern angle of Maine. They have made a thorough examination in all directions, and a good account is expected soon from them on this vexed question.

TO SILK CULTIVATORS. A national convention of those interested in the culture of Silk is to be held in Baltimore, on the second Tuesday of the present month. It is suggested to silk growers, and all who are friendly to this branch of industry, that they take prompt measures to secure delegates to the convention.

MORE INDIAN MORTALITY. The emigrating Cherokees are suffering severely from sickness. It is stated that nearly two thousand out of sixteen thousand have died since they left their homes and began to encamp for emigration. How long shall justice and humanity remain deaf in the halls of legislation?

NORTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of this State is nearly balanced between the whigs and democrats. In the lower branch the whig speaker was elected by a majority of twelve votes. In the Senate a majority of two votes for the whig candidate for presiding officer.

DELAWARE. It is now stated that this State has decided whig majority in the legislature which secures the United States Senator. The democratic candidate for Congress has less than one hundred majority.

VERMONT. The Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, whig, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Vermont in place of the Hon. Benjamin Swift, whig, whose term of office will expire next March.

TO BUTCHERS. Two New York butchers were fined ten dollars each for selling mutton, the kidneys of which were stuffed with the fat of other parts of the same animal. Let the above serve as a caution.

FOURTH DISTRICT. The Governor and Council have appointed the seventeenth day of this month, for a new trial to elect a member of Congress for the Fourth District, at present represented by Mr. Parmenter, (dem.)

MISSISSIPPI. The Hon. James F. Trotter, Senator in Congress from that State and a firm friend of the national administration, has resigned his seat in that body. It is presumed that a decided whig will be elected.

POTATOES. The London papers state that one thousand tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for the Port of New York.

THE MURDERER. Coleman, the negro, who killed his wife, from jealousy, at noonday, in Broadway, New York, last summer, has been sentenced to be hung.

NEW YORK. A dinner was lately given to the Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, a United States Senator State, at which the Hon. Gideon Lee, president distinguished gentleman was a most zealous advocate of the present national administration and voted celebrated expunging resolution, but at the last became the leader of the conservative party and denounced the sub-treasury measure. In complimentary sentiment, he addressed the dinner for upwards of an hour, and concluded by the following toast—"Uncompromising hostility to election of Martin Van Buren."

LYCEUM LECTURE. An exceedingly interesting and instructive lecture was delivered last Wednesday before this institution, on the Education of the People, by Rev. O. A. Brownson, of Boston, delivered in the Lecturer's usual flowing and style, who spoke without notes. His ideas were clear and sustained by logical arguments. The Lyceum were considered as suitable to educate the people. The Prussian system was mentioned, and in some particulars commended the most important branch was prohibited—political philosophy. Our seminaries of learning also made the subject of just comment, as being a part of this important professorship. In fine, it was well satisfied, and a desire has been to have it repeated, as many were prevented attending on account of the customary preparation the ensuing festival.

A HURRICANE. The city of London was a tremendous storm on the night of October 3, same having swept the whole northern and coast of England with fearful violence. In rain fell without intermission until midnight, wind increased to a furious gale, which at two in the morning became a hurricane, and rage hours with dreadful fury. Great numbers of were blown down; the leaden coverings of stripped off and rolled up like paper; some way under the weight of chimneys falling, and in the outskirts of the city, many small were prostrated. Great numbers of trees were by the roots, and Hyde Park was completely with limbs and branches. Among the trees down was the famous "Horne, the hunter" Windsor Park, immortalized by Shakspeare, suburb villages suffered severely.

THE LIVERPOOL. This steamer has at last safe and sound. She left Liverpool on the 15th as before announced, but after making nine or fifteen miles, against extremely rough weather seas, sustaining, however, little damage, she on the 26th, on account of the great consumption, which created what appears to have been apprehension that her stock might fail her if was then continued. The engines, it would not been sufficiently tried before starting, was that she put into Cork on the eighth, she remained a week, taking in fresh supplies again on the 6th inst. and arrived the making the passage in about seventeen days, difficulty happened to her, and she was for very fine ship. About one half the passenger first trip, left her in Cork—among them F. Esq. and Mr. John Van Buren.

DINNER ON A SMALL SCALE. The whigs have had a grand jollification in celebration of their victory in the State of New York. A procession and a dinner, in the open field whigs. The following was the bill of fare: roasted whole; one black bear, roasted; whole hogs; thirty roasted pigs; one hundred turkeys; two hundred roasted chickens; geese; thirty rounds of beef, (which weighed hundred pounds); twenty rumps of beef; one hundred beef tongues; one hundred pounds; two thousand loaves of bread; for beer; thirty barrels of cider; butter, etc. proportion. Verily this is walking in the vegetable kingdoms with gigantic strides.

FIRE IN SHARON. The Meeting-house of the Congregational Society in Sharon, consumed by fire on Sabbath morning last, which took where the stove pipe passed the ceiling, was discovered soon after the end of the morning services; but having been burning some time in the loft before it was its progress was so rapid that it was impossible to extinguish it, and there was not even time to close the windows. There was no insurance.

MEND YOUR WAYS. At a recent session of the Court at Bangor, a suit was brought inhabitants of a town, for damages in consequence of a highway of the town. It appeared that a quantity of plaster was left in the road, horse took fright, upset the wagon, and the driver and injured him severely. The verdict of sixteen hundred dollars damages.

WHAT A FALL. Maria Louisa, the wife of a nobleman, was the wife of some obscure Frenchman with her little ten mile duchy of Padua. What a mistake it was in Napoleon, to take a splendid woman as Josephine for a wife with Maria Louisa!

A LARGE ROOM. The Madisonian hall of the new Patent Office at Washington, the largest single room in the world, the supported by one or two hundred pillars, it is believed, will cost one hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICES.

A Lecture, it is expected, will be delivered at the Quincy Lyceum, at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 5th) at seven o'clock, by Dr. O. W. Holmes.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Which element is the most useful to man, or Water?

Does the public good require the preservation of this Commonwealth to be secured?

JONATHAN FRENCH. The members of the Milton & Quincy Lyceum are requested to meet at Josiah Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Are there any monopolies in this country by law, which operate against the people?

W. D. GRAHAM.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN ON Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the twentieth day of December next, at nine o'clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on the nineteenth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called), in said Quincy, and conveyed to said Josselyn, by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 72, fol. 52), and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit—containing one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—whose passage way is 20 feet wide and bounded westerly on land of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn, by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 85, fol. 291), and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn, by Mary Vinal, Adm'x, by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127), and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Highnam to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows—beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 20 feet beyond the south-easterly corner point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then easterly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr.—said line being a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, measuring eight rods on the bank of Weymouth Fore River and containing one hundred and fifty-seven rods of upland. The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by Eliphalet Smith to said Josselyn, are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Brigham and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$2000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 85, fol. 193.) And all said parcels of land are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees, for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the estate now in the occupation of said Josselyn, and comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable, Work Shop and Ship Yard.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Quincy, October 27.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of alcohol) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States. None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, and examining them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, novel and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*, for the years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 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VOLUME 2.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with impostors, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is purely American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin, thus one tells us that his medicine is "a noble discovery," another compounds the result of many years' intense study and scientific research; and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time which it was discovered, we look for an impartial verdict; that its creative effects are undeniably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of such roots and herbs as are used for the cure of disease by the COLORED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sordid, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purific, cent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all purgative matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to such and every one of the natural drains, and this power is even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the lungs, it will act as a diuretic, if in the bronchial vessels, pulmonary excretions, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but efficient perspiration will be kept up, and under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constipation it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The institution of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be cured without curing the rest; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the system will be cured.

We have now indicated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, the medicine we find would always direct us to the proper medicine, however the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, as that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep up a constant battle with the elements, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every valuable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a persevering use in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir."

The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS.—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Influenza, and all Fevers; MALARIA, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Dysentery, Dropsy, and Cholera; Syphilis, Scrophulous, Eczema, Erysipelas and Hypocorditis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Pertussis of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen, and Limbs; Scrophulous, Scarsy and Scrophulous; CANCER, GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Rheumatism; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & LIVER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. L. & E. & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Joseph W. Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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MISCELLANY.

THE BROKEN HEARTED.

'You will not have left our village ere I return?' asked Albert in a tone which evidently betrayed his wish that she should not.

'I don't know,' replied the gay and lively maiden, to whom he addressed himself, and of whom he had been deeply enamored—'I don't know,' and she would have added, 'if I do, you will know where to find me'; but that innate modesty which is ever implanted in the breast of a virtuous female, prevented the maiden from giving utterance to her thoughts, lest her lover should construe her affection into forwardness. 'But you will not go to-day?' she said. 'I think not,' was the reply, and Florette arose, put on her bonnet, and departed on an errand to a neighboring house.

'Albert is gone,' said his sister on her return. 'Is he?' said Florette carelessly, 'when did he leave?' and without waiting for an answer, passed on into another room, there to give utterance to the feeling of nature.

'He is not, he cannot love me,' she said, 'or he would not have left me thus; and then she thought of his gift, which though simple and trifling in itself was valuable to her from the circumstance of his having purchased it at a time when he could but ill afford it, for Albert was poor, if my reader thinks that riches are necessary to constitute wealth, but Florette thought otherwise, and while she saw affection beaming in his eye she cared not that other and wealthier suitors sought her love, and she inwardly determined that while doubt existed as to whether she was beloved by Albert, none other should hold a place in her affections.

'Twas a summer's eve; one so lovely and serene that I would fain attempt a description, but poets have done so, so often and so much more ably, that my feeble pen shrinks from the task. The moon lent her gentle and silvery beams to add to the beauty of the scene, and one might almost fancy they could distinguish, in the far off, but calm and beautiful scene, the water nymphs playing on the wave.

'Twas an island of no common appearance, and the little ivy clad cot which adorned it, attracted the attention and admiration of all who passed near enough to behold it. Its inmates were of that class who prefer rural retirement to city splendor, and dearer far dearer to them was their retired and humble dwelling than would have been the magnificent palace of a prince. An ivy vine planted long since had been allowed to spread its luxuriant tendrils over the rough stones of which the tenement was composed, until the building was so completely shrouded in its foliage that naught save the form was visible to the eye of a casual observer.

In an arbour formed of nature's choicest productions, sat a young man and maiden; his arm was around her waist, and for a moment he pressed her affectionately to his bosom, imprinted on her snow white forehead a brother's kiss, and the next he was gone, and Florette was alone. She arose and walked pensively towards the house at the door of which she met Albert, for he had returned and Florette was his affianced bride. She endeavored to assume her wonted gaiety; and stepping gently and as she supposed unobserved, she suddenly and playfully placed her hand on his arm; but he neither spoke or betrayed the expected emotion, Florette would have chid, but her own heart was too full for utterance and she passed on in silence. In the morning while performing her accustomed duties, a little girl placed a letter in her hand, and immediately disappeared. Florette was astonished; what could it mean? 'twas surely Albert's hand writing; she tore it open and read as follows:

'When I vowed that Florette only should ever be mine, I fondly believed that none other possessed her love, but I am deceived, yet my vow shall not be broken. That love Florette, which I have so ardently bestowed upon you can never, never be given to another, and should virtue ere again take possession of your breast, thoughts of him whose heart you have well nigh broken, will break your own.

ALBERT.'

I cannot, neither will I attempt to describe the maiden's feelings as she dropped the letter, and uttering a frantic scream fell motionless on the ground. A fit of sickness ensued, during which a settled melancholy took possession of her once quick and lively disposition, and she who had imparted cheerfulness to all around her, and without whom scarce a social party in the neighboring village was formed, was now visited only by the few who could sympathize in her feelings.

But Florette shunned society, and while her youthful companions were engaged in some rural festivity, she would seek the shady grove, or the sequestered vale, and there with none other than Carlo and her own sad thoughts, would set for hours together, watching the innocent and playful lambs as they gambled over the verdant lawn, or listen to the songs of the beautiful little feathered songsters warbled midst the luxuriant and shadowy branches, while her hands were busily employed with her needle, oftentimes making apparel for the poor and needy.

'Are you going to the wedding to-morrow, Henry?' said Eugene Laurens to a young man with whom he had very recently become acquainted; 'I believe not, (was the reply.) 'I did not know you had given up to any parties whatever, and unless she goes I shall not.' 'I did not know you had a sister,' said Eugene musingly; 'however, she is one of those serious ones, so she would not suit me, I know.' 'She is not a candidate for matrimony,' replied Henry and a half scornful smile rested on his lip. 'Well, my sister is, she'll be there I warrant; the young beaux and belles around her think that a party is nothing without her; why she is the gayest girl in the company, and makes me laugh sometimes, to see her chattering away as fast as she can, as though she did not care for the handsomest girl in the room. To tell you the truth, I should go to Boston to-morrow, if 'twere not for one thing; but this is between you and I, for I should not wish all the world to know that I am fool enough to fall in love with any girl, but when I see such angelic beings as she, I am almost tempted to try if a married life possesses more happiness than a single one.'

'Being in a distant village about twelve months ago I was invited to become one in a water excursion formed by a party of about thirty or forty young persons. I accepted the invitation, and 'twas then that I first beheld the bright eyed beauty whose image never can or will be effaced from my memory. At present my feelings are too much excited to describe her, but I will call for you to-morrow evening, and you will then see her yourself, for she is in Clariville; I saw her yesterday, though only for a moment, and she will surely be at the wedding for one so lovely must be a universal favorite.'

On the morrow all the beauty and fashion of Clariville were united in a large and elegantly furnished saloon to celebrate the union of young Beaumont with the handsomest and wealthiest heiress of her day. She was the only daughter of a man who had risen from comparative poverty to opulence, and was now the richest man in the State. Uneducated himself, he had ever considered learning as a thing of minor importance to his daughter, and the girl who on the day of her nuptials was an object of universal envy, could neither read nor write so as to be understood, and yet in the opinion of the vulgar she possessed all that was necessary towards the formation of happiness, wealth! and beauty! But her beauty was of that kind which strikes the beholder with awe rather than love. Her's was not that timid, confiding gentleness, so characteristic of a bride who loves and feels that she is universally beloved in return. Far from it; Maria Harding knew and felt that she was beloved by none save her idolizing parents, for the man on whom she had bestowed her hand was an abandoned profligate, but he knew how to counterfeited love, and was the only one that had ever professed affection for the haughty heiress, and so she married him. But alas! a few weeks only served to betray his character, and discover to the wretched wife that her happiness was blighted forever. Beaumont was a gambler, and worse, he was already a — husband.

Maria survived the shock but a few months; her pride had received a wound that could never be closed, and the much envied and once haughty bride now lay on her death bed a pale, emaciated, and neglected sufferer. But ah, what a difference in her feelings and appearance, when contrasted with what she was on her bridal day. She was then the picture of health, for she had ever been allowed to roam free and uncontrolled, and although her mother would sometimes, when she was a child, by means of a bribe, keep her in the house for a few hours that she might be, as she said, less a romp and more of a lady; yet her father forbade it and his presence was a signal for instant liberty; he had no idea of feminine character, and the nearer his daughter's disposition, habits and manners approached to his own, the more he loved and admired her. And had you seen her as she passed through the ample saloon hall leaning on her husband's arm, her jet black hair falling in graceful ringlets over her snowy neck, contrasting strangely with the pearls interwoven with it, and the white satin dress that adorned her person, you would have admired but you could not love her. No; that high and lofty forehead, those proud and flashing eyes, that beautiful but scornful lip, and above all a steady contempt of all she

saw and heard, prevented her from mingling with the amiable, the lovely, and the mirthful.

Sometimes during the evening a few would draw near and converse, and then, as if glad to be freed from her presence, they would presently leave her and regain the gay group that had gathered around Annette Laurens, who was relating a comical adventure she had once met with while in France, her native country, and he assured it was related with all the ease, address, and vivacity of a Parisian belle. But although she pleased and captivated for a moment, yet modesty, woman's greatest charm, was wanting, and those who but a minute before admired, upon a nearer approach turned from her with disgust.

In an adjoining room were heard the lively notes of the piano accompanied by the flute and guitar, and Eugene who had often heard his sister relate the same story and who was moreover a lover of music, sauntered carelessly to the place whence it proceeded. Ere he approached another and a more plaintive air was commenced, and as he drew near and discovered who the performer was he involuntarily sighed. Henry touched his arm—he started—and recollecting himself he said—'Are you here? why I thought you had determined not to come.'

'I had; but you know I told you it rested entirely with my sister, and on returning home I found she had an inclination to come; and so I came.'

'Is your sister here then?'

'Yes, wait a little and I will introduce you to her.'

Presently she arose from the piano, and Henry taking her hand said, 'Florette this is Mr. Laurens, of whom you have heard me speak.'

Eugene bowed confusedly, and Henry smiled, for he thought he had discovered who the bright eyed beauty was that Eugene had so passionately fallen in love with, and he remembered hearing Florette speak of a water excursion while visiting in the little village of —, and it was the day on which she pledged herself to the one she so fondly and so devotedly loved; doubtless she felt happy, and consequently appeared brighter and lovelier than usual. From that day Eugene had in vain sought an opportunity of conversing with her; once, and once only he found means to address her for a few moments, but even then her shyness offended him, and pride whispered—seek her company no more, there are plenty others, but his heart told him that in the wide world there was not one other whom he could love; no wonder then, when he met her on the evening of the wedding, that his heart was filled with contending emotions.

But if he was surprised he was also grieved to see the alteration which had taken place in her manner and appearance. He remembered her as the gay and playful beauty that had even while wounding his pride darted arrows into his heart from her bright flashing eyes, and hastily rising from her seat on that side of the boat which he had left but for a minute, that he might procure some rare and beautiful fruit which a boy was handing round in a basket, she tripped across to the other side, and taking the arm of a young lady somewhat taller but not less playful than herself, they contrived to evade both Eugene and the costly fruit he had purposely purchased for Florette.

I will never speak to her again, he inwardly said as he gave the fruit to a little girl, (for 'twas a kind he never eat.) And yet he cherished her image in his memory with all the fond infatuation of a devoted lover.

And years after when rambling through the beautiful groves of his native country, Florette, sad and pensive as when he last saw her, would flit across his imagination and he would sigh and wish she was the same fairy being she once had been.

The bridal evening had passed away and Florette sat in her own quiet little parlor indulging in her favorite amusement—Music. She had been playing part of a duet in which she had often been assisted by Albert, and as she turned over the leaves of her book while seeking another piece, a tear fell on the keys of the Piano, and covering her eyes with her handkerchief she gave vent to her feelings.

'Florette,' said a voice behind her, as at the same time he clasped her in his arms, 'weep not dearest, beloved, Albert your own Albert is here to claim your forgiveness and your love. I have found out the truth; how little did I suppose that the one whom you allowed to caress you in the arbour was your own brother. Florette forgive me; forgive the unjust suspicion I hastily formed of the purest and best. Drive sorrow from your bosom and once more be again the happy being that you were when I first knew you.'

'That cannot be, dearest Albert,' she exclaimed as she threw her arms around his neck, 'do you not remember your own prophecy? 'Thoughts of him whose heart you have well nigh broken, will break your own.' 'Tis even so; ere the sun shall have retired to rest, my soul will have winged her way to a brighter, happier abode, and I shall be no more. Plant a cypress over my resting place, and when you see its branches wave think of her who lies beneath, and drop one tear to the memory of broken hearted Florette.'

A DUEL.

'Challenge him by all means, you can't possibly do any thing else, can he Doctor?' said Mr. Arthur McShoothim. 'By all the laws of honor he is indubitably bound to chal-

lenge him,' said the Doctor; and the manner in which the Doctor said it, put the matter at rest, and made it impossible for Mr. Timothy Smithkins, who was the third person spoken of, to advance any thing further contrary to that opinion; although it was with the absorbing interest and suppressed tone of despair that would mark the criminal perusing his death warrant that Mr. Timothy Smithkins exclaimed, 'I'll challenge him!' 'Bravo, bravo,' ejaculated both his friends. And it was agreed that Mr. Arthur McShoothim should be the bearer of the challenge to the offender. The important document was penned, and Arthur bent his steps, with the calm of mortal defiance, to the lodgings of the late friend of his friend Smithkins, Mr. Jack Noisy, leaving the unlucky principal with the Doctor, to await the issue over their champagne. Poor Smithkins hung upon the tenderhooks of suspense, and wondering a hundred times if Jack Noisy had courage enough to accept the challenge; what weapons would he choose?—what place would he appoint?—would not his friendly feelings preponderate, and Smith had just eased his mind with that conceit when footsteps were heard approaching the door.

Oh, the agony of Timothy Smithkins was insupportable, and the champagne which he had drunk began to head itself in great drops of perspiration on his pale but burning brow. The door opened and McShoothim entered alone in excellent spirits, and with a smile of immense gratification extended his hand to Smithkins and congratulated him. Smithkins laughed and felt the blood run through his veins again, which ought to be sufficient to convince the most sceptical that they are all alive. 'Ha, ha, ha, I thought he would not fight,' said Smithkins. 'Oh, but he will, he has accepted the challenge, that's why I congratulated you my boy; I was afraid he would not.' How often this contrast between the feelings of the principals and the seconds exists—Smithkins fortunately, laid hold of a chair behind him and saved himself from falling, as Arthur continued to inform them that as soon as Noisy had read the challenge he appointed time and place. 'As for weapons,' said Arthur, 'he would not name his, but extended to you the privilege of using any kind you please; may you are to bring a variety if you choose; he will afford you the most honorable satisfaction. Is not he an admirable fellow?'

'V-e-e-s,' said Smithkins. 'When is it—to be—to—to—' Yes to-morrow morning at day break, on the commons, at the west end of the village; there is about forty acres open there you know, and we are to approach by Square Jones's gate. I shall awake you at five; the Doctor will accompany us to set a limb or patch a hole, if Noisy should not kill you right off.' 'Kill me!' exclaimed Smithkins, 'why it won't go as far as that will it?' 'Oh, there is no telling now you know; but then the Doctor won't do anything for him if you make a riddle of him. We will give you adieu now, and be sure you are ready.' The parties were separating when Arthur called out to Smithkins to be sure not to forget to make his will. 'Oh dear,' said the prospective duelist, as he staggered home. Staggered? yes but not with intoxication. That would be a libel on Timothy's character. What made him stagger then? If you was ever engaged to fight a duel 'to-morrow morning' you can guess. I never was and can only say that Timothy staggered. It is not ours to follow him to the chamber of his wonted repose, and gaze with pitying eyes upon the writhings of that carcass of anticipated worms' meat through the watchings of that awful night.

To be brief, Arthur, accompanied by the Doctor, was at Smithkins' door betimes, and after numberless delays the trio set out for the battle ground. Square Jones's gate was passed, and each tested the elasticity of his neck in their eager efforts to ascertain if the other party was on the ground. Something far in the distance, having the advantage of a slight elevation was discerned, but in the 'misty grey of morn' the evidence of the eye was unsatisfactory. In a minute, however the stentorian lungs of Jack Noisy pealed out along the commons the startling interrogatory, 'Hallo there, who are ye? Speak or I fire!' 'Answer him Smithkins, tell him who we are.' 'It's us, Jack,' said Smithkins, we are friends you know; don't fire! But you could not have heard the voice of Mr. Smithkins at twenty paces. 'I will speak,' said McShoothim. 'Mr. Noisy, you will learn sir, that we are Mr. Timothy Smithkins, Mr. Arthur McShoothim, and Dr. Loton, all of Smithkinsville, in quest of that satisfaction at your hands which is due to the injured honor of a gentleman.'

The reply to this precise statement was most unequivocal, for it came in the shape of a volume of fire and smoke, and a report that made every cranny in all Smithkinsville echo again. It came from the black muzzle of a six pounder, whose voice was so well known throughout the village that the inhabitants raised their night capped heads, rubbed their eyes, and hurried for independence, thinking that the 4th of July had caught them asleep. Smithkins dropped on the ground like two yards of tape. McShoothim thought he heard a bunch of grape-husks past his ears, and the Doctor, taking off his cravat, fastened it to the end of his cane, and waved it over his head as a flag of truce. 'Well, come on,' bawled Noisy, 'and let's hear what you've got to propose.'

McShoothim advanced and stated that they were prepared for the duel, and had brought with them muskets, pistols, broad swords and

small swords, and they expected—'Yes, but you forgot to bring a cannon said Jack—'blaze away my boys,' he continued, addressing a couple of negroes whom he had hired for the job as his seconds, and by whom the piece had been quickly re-loaded, 'blaze away, and give the gentlemen satisfaction.'—'Boom! And if there had been a ball in it Arthur and the Doctor would have escaped unhurt, for no shot could have overtaken them; as for Smithkins, from Square Jones's gate his friends had a view of him streaking it down into the village upon the chain lightning principle, while two or three of the villagers who had unfortunately encountered him, were just straightening themselves after an unceremonious roll in the street afforded them by the concussion.

'Well,' said Jack Noisy, 'I believe we won this heat; just give them a parting salute, and wheel the old critter back to the Town Hall. There's a dollar apiece for ye.' 'Thankee, Massa Jack, when you fight another duel you know where to come for the seconds.' Mr. Timothy Smithkins, of Smithkinsville, notwithstanding the unremitting attentions and proverbial skill of Doctor Loton, was not seen at his front door for three weeks afterwards.

RHEUMATISM.

The following article has been going the rounds of the newspapers, very extensively throughout the country, which I hope you will insert in the columns of your valuable paper, says our worthy correspondent D. If the statement is found by experience to be true, the discovery is important and will lessen the sum of human suffering, even among the rheumatic in Quincy. In addition to wearing cotton next to the skin, I should recommend that a flannel shirt be worn outside of the cotton, being the exact reverse of what is now usually practiced.

At the age of about seventeen I was first attacked with Inflammatory Rheumatism—when after prompt use of the lancet, cathartics, blisters and diaphoretics, I was restored. From that period until about twenty years ago, I had six or seven attacks, generally requiring venesection, purgation, blisters and diaphoretics, before I could recover. In these attacks my extremities would be so inflamed that I could scarcely bear to be touched. About the year 1818, I had suggested to me the use of cotton, instead of woollen, which I had worn next to the skin in form of drawers. I immediately conformed to the suggestion, abandoned the woollen, and have ever since worn the cotton, and now for about twenty years have never been confined one day with the rheumatism.

My observations also in an extensive practice, have furnished unequivocal confirmation of the facts, that woollen worn next to the skin is utterly incompatible with a rheumatic constitution, and that cotton is most decidedly advantageous. A lady whom I attended during a very severe attack of rheumatism found that while in a state of convalescence, that her fingers were becoming rigidly contracted. I recommended to her the use of cotton, and now for many years she has been free from the complaint. Having had occasion, while pursuing my professional avocation in Philadelphia to protect my hands, when driving my rig, against the cold that would have rendered them both unpleasant to myself and unsuited to the wrists of the patient, I procured the fur lined gloves, but these I could not endure by reason of returning rheumatism, and had my gloves lined with the cotton flannel.

As to the therapeutic principles on which to account for the salutary effect of the cotton dress, we are perhaps not prepared to give the entire rationale—but one circumstance deserves particular notice. When woollen is worn next to the skin, the perspiration not being absorbed by the flannel, becomes insipidated, and of course obstructs both sensible perspiration.

This objection, it is known, does not lie against the cotton dress, as it absorbs the perspiration, leaving the skin clean and the pores free.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

In the well known and often visited Middleton Dale, where the towering rocks stand in such majestic grandeur, capped with forest trees and mantling ivy, the threatening attitude of which has often struck with the sublimest admiration and awe the mind of the idle wanderer, the careless pedestrian, and the tasteful and inquiring tourist—amid the crags which surround the base of one of these stupendous rocks is a narrow creek, which leads through a long and subterranean passage into a cavern called the "Wonder," but which, owing to its dangerous and rugged path, is not often visited but by the most enterprising and curious, and the most daring children of the High Peakers. Four boys of the latter description, from the Eyam, about the age of eleven years, anxious to explore the secret cavern and narrow windings of the Wonder, resolutely provided themselves with a candle, and immediately after dinner proceeded to carry their purpose into effect. Various are the reports as to the length of the cavern, some asserting that it extends for several miles under the neighboring hills. It is not often explored further than about three hundred or four hundred and eighty yards, to which point it appears our youthful subterranean travellers extended their route, when, unfortunately for them, a drop of water from the top of the rock extinguished their light, and left them in total darkness in the gloomy cavern. Night came on, and the parents began to be uneasy about their absence, and not returning home when darkness began to cover the earth, immediate search was made for them, and every inquiry made among their play-

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE LATE LEWIS BRACKETT.
The following lines were written by Mrs. W. H. Cox, agreeably to a request, on the death of the late Mr. Lewis Brackett.

We had not dreamed of this! tho' never yet
The unerring shaft, thy tireless hand has held,
Has slept, or paused to rest from thy dread work
Of tears and sorrow, Genius of Death and Spirit of the Tomb!

Relentlessly hast thou pursued
The trembling steps of silver-headed Age—
And then again thy spell has wrapt
The infant's innocence and loveliness,
In the cold mantle of a dreamless sleep—
But here, the firm and fearless step,
And frank unclouded brow
Of youthful manhood, and the eye

Which care had never dimmed, was numbered
In that sad circle which thy toneless voice
Has called around thee. What availeth tears?
Those holy tears of fond regret and love

A mother weeps—the manly grief
With which a father mourns a son,
Bereft of life with all life's honors round him.
Long be his memory enshrined

By sisters' pure affection, and sacred be the tears
They weep around his early grave.
Back to those cherished hours,
When his voice mingled in each sport

Of childhood, and his light step and careless heart,
Were one among them, the brother's love will oft
revert,
And sad though hallowed be their memory;

While friendship too for him will consecrate
Long hours for contemplation lone,
And dear remembrance
Father in heaven! thy chastisement

May dim the eyes with tears,
And wring the heart with anguish;
But 'tis from Thee we ask for consolation,
And at thy throne of grace

Would bow with meek contrition;
And weep no more on earth—'Thy will be done'

AN EDITOR'S LAMENT.

The annexed lines were written by Charles Clapp, Esq., the intelligent editor of the *Prairie (Illinois) Beacon*, on receiving the intelligence of the death of his father, Mr. Salmon Clapp of Brantree.

My father! oh my father! but once more
To have seen thy face on life's eventful shore—
To have told my cares beside thy dying bed—
And heard thee, when thy last farewell was said—
Had been a boon of priceless worth to me,
And well I know, it would have soothed thee.

Didst thou not bless me with thine other sons?
Yet I, alone of all thy cherished ones,
Far distant from the home that nurtured me,
Could speak not of my filial debt to thee.

Al! had I deemed thy race so nearly run,
I had been near thee, at life's setting sun,
To have mingled mine with kindred sympathies,
And joined them in their last sad obsequies.

Alas! I saw no sorrowing friends attend,
Nor heard the funeral prayer to Heaven ascend;
I heard no bell toll on thy burial day,
I saw no hearse to bear thee slow away!

Yet these sad rites are pictured to my view,
And deeply sighs my heart's lone adieu.

My brother and my sister, gone before,
Now greet thee welcome to that blissful shore—
That home of rest, where thy pure spirit's gone.
Yet may I deem, thou heededst thy sorrowing son?

The fervid warmth of thy affection here
For me—may it survive in yon bright sphere?
The rural spot, where thy remains are laid—
Should I revisit that sequestered shade,
With pious awe, I'll tread that silent bourn—
Thy resting-place till resurrection morn.

What thou hast been and done for me my sire!
The dear remembrance never can expire;
From childhood's earliest dawn, thy tender care,
Where'er I moved, was my protection there.

For benefits conferred, couldst thou but learn
They brought me weal, 'twas all thy wished return,
In tempting paths, did I consult thy choice,
How sweet the tones of thine approving voice,
Be it my aim to keep thy rule of life,
Would I tread safe a path with dangers rife.

ANECDOTES.

A CHALLENGE. A little fellow conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman who had ventured to give him a little wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said, "Sir, you are no gentleman—here is my card—consider yourself challenged." Should I be from home when you honor me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction." To which the other replied—"Sir, you are a fool—here is my card—consider yourself pulled, and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

SELLING AND SWAPPING. "Well, wife, I've sold Ponto," said Ned Whistler one day to his dog-detesting wife. "Have you, indeed?" said she, brightening up at the good news. "I'm dreadful glad of it. How much did you sell him for, my dear?" "Fifty dollars." "Fifty dollars! what fifty dollars for one dog?" "How glad I am! That'll almost buy us a good horse. But where's the money, my love?" "Money!" said Ned, shifting a long nose lazily to the other corner of his mouth. "I didn't get any money—I took two puppies at twenty-five dollars a piece."

LOGICAL. "You mustn't smoke here, sir," said the captain of a steamboat to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter deck. "Mustn't? why not?" replied he, opening his capacious mouth, and allowing the smoke lazily to escape. "Didn't you see the sign—'all gentlemen are requested not to smoke about the engine'?" "Bless your soul, that don't mean me—I'm not a gentleman—not a bit of it. You can't make a gentleman of me no how you can fix it." So saying he sucked away, and took the responsibility.

DAINTY. A gentleman dropping into a barber's shop to be shaved, after undergoing the operation and washing himself, took up a towel to wipe himself. "Why, Mr. Latherstrap! what the deuce do you keep such dirty towels for. Give us a clean one." "A clean one! Why, sir, I would have you know, sir, that I have used that very same towel these six weeks myself, sir, and you are the first man that ever complained of it."

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 235 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protrusion of the Rectum, which put the rectum with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protrusion of the Uterus which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzsch's Rubber Pad; and Trusses in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unexpected benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston) he has the honor to announce that he has on hand useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, new united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sq. pt. 23.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive on the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate quantity, and the public are advised to take them in moderate quantities, which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days.

He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effects.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial. In one case, in particular, in which it performed a wonder, I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Boneseater, 227 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of **GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE** in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscesses'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's use of a course of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured, and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

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JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result, which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers.

The daily paper having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type, thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in any newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, **JOHN A. GREEN'S** Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."

Troy Daily Whig.
"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."

Boston Galaxy.
"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."
—N. Y. Daily Times.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."
—N. Y. Evening Star.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."
—Boston Daily Times.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."
—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."
—N. Y. Com. Adm.

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready learner of scenes and localities which come within his observation."
—Albany Argus.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."
—London (Eng.) Times.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unparalleled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the **INDIAN PURGATIVE** to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and research;" and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its creative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use.

Proud of its origin, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-spasmodic and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a *Universal Remedy*, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine which purports to be a *Universal Remedy*. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the urinary excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessel pulmonary excretories, it will induce cough and spitting; if in the cells of cutaneous membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and dependent upon each other, that any one part being injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must be diseased in proportion; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its fruits, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would lead us directly to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher for the Indian practice is the only one which is consonant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses the most curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir." The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known, disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipilis, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dropsy and Hypocriticism; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER; GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. EARLE & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; PRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

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Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to pay and requested to procure subscriptions:

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every month; but those who wish to escape the fashionable world strive to keep up as near as they can; and it is absolutely ridiculous to see people on this side the Atlantic all the while on the stretch to follow the fashions of Paris and London. If women are dressed ever so neatly and comfortably, it is all of no use; their bonnets must be knocked into the shape of a cocked hat, or some other outlandish shape; old pelisses, cloaks and gowns, though ever so little worn, must be ripped in pieces and turned the other end up, or new ones obtained—not to improve their appearance, or to make the dress more convenient or comfortable, but to be in fashion, when, in fact, the fashion that they are attempting to follow has already been discarded three or four, or perhaps six months before, at the head quarters of fashion, the French metropolis. And it no doubt often happens that the garment cast aside here as unfashionable, is actually much nearer the latest fashion in Paris than the one which, with a great deal of trouble and expense, is made to take its place. It is a very silly business any way we look at it.—*Kennebec Journal.*

A SNAKE MAN.

The following article first appeared in the Savannah Georgian. This singular individual is exhibiting himself, and may soon be expected in this quarter. The facts stated in the article, says the paper, are well vouched for by a number of the most respectable physicians and other individuals who reside in the vicinity of his native place.

"This most singular being, perhaps, has not a parallel in medical history. He is now about twenty nine years old, of ordinary stature and intellect. His deformities and physical peculiarities are owing to a fright his mother received from a large rattlesnake attempting to bite her, about the sixth month of her pregnancy. For several minutes after the snake struck at her, she believed herself bitten just above the ankle, and so powerfully was her mind affected that when she was delivered, the child's will was found to have no control over his right arm and leg, which was smaller than his left extremities. He can use his right leg now sufficiently to walk in a hobbling manner, but cannot retain it stationary, without the aid of the weight of his body. His right hand has the usual number of fingers, but they are smaller than those of his left hand. The wrist joint is looser than usual, and his hand stands at an angle with his arm. His front teeth are somewhat pointed and inclined backwards like the fangs of a snake. The right side of his face is sensibly affected; his mouth is drawn considerably further on the right than on the left side; his right eye squints, has several deep grooves radiating from it, and has a very singular appearance much resembling a snake.

But perhaps the most extraordinary circumstances on the record is, that his right arm, when not restrained, will draw the lower part to a right angle with the upper, and sometimes two or three, but most commonly only the fore finger, will project, curved at the first joint, much resembling a snake's head and neck, when in the attitude of striking, and the whole arm will strike at an object with all the venom of a snake, and precisely in the same manner, sometimes for two or three, and sometimes for four or five strokes, and then the arm assumes a vibratory motion, will coil up, and apply itself close against his body. During this period his right foot and leg become excited, and if not restrained will strike also. His face is also excited; the angle of his mouth is drawn backward, and his eye snaps more or less in unison with the stroke of his hand, whilst his lips are always separated, exposing his teeth, which being somewhat pointed like the fangs of a snake, causes his whole visage to assume a peculiar and snakey aspect. During infancy and childhood, the whole shape of the snake, even to its fangs, was printed on the interior of his legs; but as he grew up it became gradually obliterated, till now there is only a small depression where the snake's head was imprinted. The sight of a snake fills him with horror, and an instinctive feeling of revenge; and he is more excitable during the season of snakes; and even conversation concerning them excites him, and his arm appears more anxious to strike than when no such conversation is going on.

All of the above phenomenon are perfectly independent of his will, as hundreds can testify, who were acquainted with him long before he had any idea of exhibiting himself publicly. This singular being was born in Carolina, and moved to Georgia in the year 1829, where he has since remained, performing such labor as he could with one hand, and by unremitting exertions has maintained his wife and an increasing family. His physical peculiarities being considered only in the light of a common deformity, he never thought of exhibiting himself publicly, till it was suggested to him by a medical friend in 1837."

WHEN AND WHOM TO MARRY.

The following article contains much sound practical good sense. We commend it to the attention of young ladies, and we firmly believe, if they will give ear to it, and follow the good advice given below, there will be many less unhappy matches than at present.

1. Young ladies ought not to marry at fifteen or sixteen or seventeen, they are too young; know nothing about housekeeping and providing for a family, etc.

2. They ought not to marry until they have got the consent of their mind to give up tight lacing; because the marriage state should be free from bondage, and compression and oppression, etc.

3. A young lady should not marry until she has got the consent of her mind to obey her husband; because if she cannot and will not obey her husband, she does not love him; obedience is the strongest evidence of love. These are some of the times when young ladies ought not to marry. Now I say,

1. They ought not to marry a young man, who, when he comes to address them can stay a week or two; such an one will be likely to love the fire too well; will not go to the barn, and the new ground, and the cornfield, etc, often enough.

2. Never marry a man without some occupation by which he can support a family. He will be apt to need the proceeds of such occupation, when the trade must be learned. Say, if you marry him, he must be a doctor, not a quack; a lawyer, not a pettifogger; a merchant on his own capital, not a borrowed one; a shoemaker, not a cobbler; have the thing itself; a farmer or mechanic of some order, if he be a basket maker; have the 'profitable occupation' in the bargain; don't marry without it.

3. Never marry a young man who wears fine clothes and swears profanely; because if he will not treat his Maker's laws with reverence, he is very unapt to treat you kindly and with respect—moreover he who swears will lie; and of all characters a liar is to be detested and avoided, and not chosen as a companion.

4. A young lady should not marry a young man who is in the habit of gambling, because he will, ten to one, spend every cent of his and his wife's estate, and bring her at last to beggary. Reformed gamblers are not safe—I would advise no young lady to marry one at least under ten years reformation.

5. A young lady will be very unsafe in marrying a young man who uses ardent spirits, either temperately or intemperately—because more women have been rendered wretched on account of drunken husbands than any one thing else. Don't marry a reformed drunkard; as a man hardly ever gets clear of this awful disease. If you want to be miserable—if you want babbings—if you want wounds without cause—a husband with red eyes, etc, marry a man who drinks, 'takes a little,' and you are more likely to have the above enjoyments than in marrying any other character. If a man can't give up his dram, he can sacrifice the happiness or property of any woman, by 'taking a little.' But methinks I hear some one say by this time—'you are young ladies to get husbands? You lope so close you leave us none.' Oh yes; look for them in the honest, virtuous walks of life. Don't marry a profane swearer; a gambler; one who takes a little; a debauchee; a man without an occupation; you had better die an old maid than marry either. Young ladies, remember your soul's salvation is involved in your choice—then pray to God for direction.

A BOY TAKEN BY A BEAR.

A correspondent of the Bangor Whig and Courier gives the annexed description of an encounter with a large bear in the town of Linneus, Me.

"About seven o'clock in the evening, a boy about eight years of age, was sent to the barn to feed the cattle, and while returning therefrom to the house, a distance of about forty rods, had his attention arrested by the appearance of a huge black object directly ahead of him. He stood still for a moment, not knowing whether to advance or retreat. At length he concluded to go ahead, when the bear rose up on his hind legs, and put himself in an attitude to receive the youngster with his fore paws. The boy perceiving the attitude of the bear, and his apparent determination to maintain his ground, gave a loud scream, and turned and ran towards the barn. At this, the bear started in pursuit, and came up with the boy, who was still screaming. Just as the men in the house, who had heard the alarm, were approaching the theatre of action, the bear seized the boy, with his fore paws, raised himself again upon his hind legs, and started with his prey with all possible despatch for the woods. The men hotly pursued him for some three quarters of a mile, when the bear finding himself but a few feet ahead of his pursuers, turned round and stood face to face with them, when the men, each of whom was armed with an axe, made a motion to give him a gentle tap upon the head, but his left paw was ready for a fend-off, while he held the boy tightly with his right one. The men finding it was useless to fight with axes, one of them started for the house after a gun, which he loaded with buck shot, and returned to the wood. On his arrival at the scene of battle, the bear in attempting to turn and try leg-bail again, was shot through the left side of his body, which brought him to the ground, and caused him to relinquish the hold of the boy, who scampered home more frightened than hurt, having received no other harm than a most unconscionable hugging. The bear weighed when dressed three hundred and sixty two pounds, and is said to be the largest ever caught in this vicinity."

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

The national Constitution of our beloved country was ratified by delegates from twelve States, September 17, 1789, at Philadelphia, nearly fifty annual circuits ago. Since that momentous day, fourteen additional sovereignties have, one after another, entered the sisterhood, causing the spangled banner of the Union to number at the present moment twenty six stellated emblems of the heavens' luminaries. This was one of the most solemn, august and important contracts ever formed by the collective wisdom of a deliberative assembly. The delegates, fifty-five in number, were composed of the most illustrious men of the age, among whom we find the names of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison; Nathaniel Gorham and Rufus King from Massachusetts, the Pinckneys from South Carolina, Alexander Hamilton and others. They were in laborious session one hundred and fourteen days, before they completed this instrument of mutual compromise and conciliation; this confederation of thirteen independent States merged in one nation, reserving to themselves, individually, the right of exclusive State Legis-

lation; this grand system of checks upon and balances with each other; this anomaly in the history of National Governments. It was an experiment on a fundamental principle of democracy—the self-government of a people; and the successful example it has set forth to the eyes of all nations, by a half century's experience, is the brightest page in the history of mankind. The federal constitution has been tested by nearly two generations, changeable and frequent in their events beyond all precedent in the same given period; and it has passed the fiery ordeal untarnished and unseared; establishing the fact beyond a doubt that man is capable of self-government. But wise, patriotic and sage as it is, the instrument is of human fabrication, and therefore lays no claims to perfection. Nay, it is too much to say that this *Magna Charta* of our liberties at least for the present times, is defective? It was remarked by Jefferson that every generation has the right to institute their mode of government and laws; this he said in reference to the federal constitution. A generation is a period of thirty years; but nearly twice that number has elapsed, and yet no convention has been held to revise and amend our Constitution. The time has arrived when this should be accomplished, and he who loves his country's peace and prosperity, would regard it as a consummation devoutly and prayerfully to be wished. It will smooth the troubled sea of political excitement and settle conflicting questions in relation to the tariff, finance, slavery and internal improvements, that have already produced among us prognostications of civil war. And it will enable our legislators hereafter to be governed by the *liberal* and not constructive views of the constitution, the latter of which is an experiment hazardous at all times to the rights of the people. That the American People have good right to alter the federal constitution will appear from the following article in that instrument. "Article V. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as one of the other modes of ratification may be proposed by Congress." As it is, Congress, in whom all legislative powers are granted by the Constitution, have clearly no right to create corporations, and I hope that right never will be delegated to them, but if they grant one charter they must with equal propriety create millions if asked for. The mode of collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the public funds should be clearly laid down in the constitution; thereby settling forever this complex question, which has already shaken the nation in angry turmoil to its very centre. The wisdom of the nation is sufficient to manage its funds without any alliance to domestic or foreign power. The representatives of the people should be the guardians of the public chest, and if it is not safe in their hands, there is no security on earth. If it is the wish of the people for Congress to recognize any other currency than gold and silver they will say so. "Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads"—this needs a more explicit explanation, and can only be accomplished by amendment. "Congress shall exercise exclusive right over the District of Columbia"—this needs defining also, as it involves the question of the abolition of slavery in that territory. In my opinion Congress has that right and should exercise it too. The President's office should be limited to one term and his appointing power abridged. What happy results would lead from this amendment to the lovers of peace. The Judiciary should hold their offices as all other offices are held in the United States by a limited tenure and not for life. There is no republicanism in life offices. Such are the hasty views of the writer of this article, and I cannot think but what I shall be seconded in most of them by the readers of your interesting paper.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG ELECTIONEERING FRAUDS.

As the election has passed by and the excitement attending it has subsided, I would call the attention of the sober citizens to two articles, published in your paper of the 10th ult., two days before the election, evidently from pure whig origin. The one was under the signature of "a straight forward man" and entitled "Who is AS A PICKERING?" In this communication two facts are stated, that Mr. Pickering voted for the "license law" and that he was understood, when nominated, to be in favor of it. But in order to bring him into the contempt of all parties, and injure him in the esteem of all virtuous citizens, it was falsely alleged, in the elegant and classical language of your correspondent, that he voted for the law, only, "to kill the temperance cause." The other article was entitled "CALM THOUGHTS," addressed to the whigs of QUINCY, BRAINTREE, MILTON and DORCHESTER, wherein they were cautioned against being *duped and deceived*, and of "being entrapped into voting for Asa Pickering." And then it was significantly asked, "Do you know him? Go to Bellingham and ask his character, and then say if you discharge your duty in trying to elevate such a man to the Senate of Massachusetts." This personal and vile falsehood was published to defeat his election, because it was feared that he might be elected, his name being upon two tickets. But the answer of the people is triumphant. Mr. Pickering, notwithstanding these publications, received the largest number of votes of any candidate for the Senate in the town of Quincy, the largest number of votes of any candidate for the Senate in the County, and was finally

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ALARMING OUTRAGE.

The Baptist Meeting-house in Reading, Conn., the place designated for holding the County (Anti-Slavery) Convention, was rent asunder by the explosion of a keg of powder, which an infuriated mob put into the house and set on fire. An explosion was heard in the night, and in the morning the house was discovered to be a complete wreck, every window destroyed, beams broken, and the timbers thrown out of their place. What is liberty?

THANKSGIVING PUDDING. The convicts at the State Prison, in Charlestown, celebrated Thanksgiving with an enormous plum pudding, composed of the following ingredients, viz:—butter, twenty-five pounds; lard, fifteen pounds; molasses, eighteen gallons; raisins, forty-two pounds; spice, five pounds. There were three hundred rations delivered out, each ration weighing four and three quarter pounds. The whole pudding weighed fourteen hundred and twenty-five pounds.

ABORTION. In the case of Dr. Graves, of Lowell, who was indicted on the charge of producing abortion, which resulted in the death of the patient, a verdict of acquittal was rendered by the jury, after an absence of about twenty minutes, at the Supreme Judicial Court.

elect a representative to the General Court from the town of Bellingham. Would that the whig falsehoods always received the same rebuke.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 3. In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted.

In the House, the morning was occupied in the choice of a Clerk, to succeed the late Walter S. Franklin. Several candidates were in the field and many ineffectual ballottings took place before a choice was effected. At length the list was narrowed down to two, Matthew St. Clair Clarke of Washington, and Hugh A. Garland of Virginia, the former a whig, and the latter a democrat. Garland was chosen by a majority of two. The whole number of votes was 210, of which Garland received 106 and Clarke 104.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4. In the Senate, the President's Message was received. No business of importance was transacted.

In the House, Mr. Adams's resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire and report to the House: whether Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, at London, is, or has recently been engaged in a public newspaper controversy, involving his personal integrity, and the honor of his country, whose representative he is, with Daniel O'Connell, a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; whether he has, in concert with other persons, engaged in a conspiracy with intent to stop the wind, or to murder the said Daniel O'Connell, in a duel, or by a premeditated provocation to a brawl; whether he, after a written demand of explanation as preliminary to a challenge, did accept of an answer from the said Daniel O'Connell equally unsatisfactory to the codes of genuine and of spurious honor, and thereby tacitly admit the truth of the imputation upon his honor, at which he had professed to take offence; whether the said Andrew Stevenson, in these actions, has violated the duties of his office, the laws of nations, the laws of the land, to the government of which he was accredited, the privileges of the British House of Commons, in the person of one of its members, and the interest of his own country; whether these transactions require the constitutional interposition of this House, by impeachment or otherwise.

Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion prevailed—yeas 140, nays 57.

Mr. Adams submitted a resolution referring all the petitions, etc, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, presented at the first and second session of the present Congress, together with the resolutions of the Legislatures of the States, relating to that subject, to a select committee.

Mr. Howard moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it prevailed—yeas 136, nays 61.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5. In the Senate, the old standing committees were appointed, with the exception of the chairman of the committee of commerce, who was ballotted for, and Mr. King of Alabama re-elected.

In the House, the deaths of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Bruyn of New York, were announced. The House adopted the usual resolutions in testimony of their respect for the memories of the deceased and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6. In the Senate, the standing committees were appointed, being nearly the same as at the last session.

In the House, the committees were ordered to be appointed, and will be announced on Monday. Mr. Adams offered a set of resolutions relative to the affair of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. O'Connell, proposing a call upon the President for information. The resolution lies over one day. Mr. Adams's duelling bill was referred to a select committee of nine. The House adjourned to Monday.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1838.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. Of the one hundred and forty-seven members of the next Congress already elected, according to the classification of the New Yorker, sixty-six are whigs, sixty-three democrats and eighteen doubtful. In the doubtful class are included one from Massachusetts, (Parmenter's district,) five in New Jersey, (as the return of the whig members will be disputed,) one in Pennsylvania, (as Naylor and Ingersoll both claim to be elected,) five nullifiers of South Carolina, and three of the Georgia members who, though called whigs, are in favor of some kind of a sub-treasury system. In the States where elections have not yet been held, the members in the present Congress are thus divided—fifty-four whigs, forty-one democrats.

ALARMING OUTRAGE. The Baptist Meeting-house in Reading, Conn., the place designated for holding the County (Anti-Slavery) Convention, was rent asunder by the explosion of a keg of powder, which an infuriated mob put into the house and set on fire. An explosion was heard in the night, and in the morning the house was discovered to be a complete wreck, every window destroyed, beams broken, and the timbers thrown out of their place. What is liberty?

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ABORTION. In the case of Dr. Graves, of Lowell, who was indicted on the charge of producing abortion, which resulted in the death of the patient, a verdict of acquittal was rendered by the jury, after an absence of about twenty minutes, at the Supreme Judicial Court.

DORCHESTER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. At the ninth annual meeting of this society, held at the Vestry of the Rev. Dr. Codman's Meeting-house, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, the President, Hon. Elijah Vose, took the chair, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Codman. The President declined serving the society, as such, for the ensuing year; his declination was accompanied with excellent remarks adapted to the occasion. After the Reports of the Executive Committee and other preliminary business, the following gentlemen were chosen the officers for the ensuing year—Dea. Charles Howe, President; Edward Sharp, Esq. Vice President; Orin P. Bacon, Secretary; Col. John P. Clapp, Treasurer; Richard Clapp, Esq. Auditor; John P. Clapp, Robert Vose, Esq., Dr. Samuel Mulliken, James Pierce, Joseph Clapp, Jr., Board of Managers.

The Dorchester Temperance Society numbers about, in all, five or six hundred members. Besides the town society, there is another society in town, called the *Neponset Temperance Society*, which has also quite a large number of members.

"ORNAMENT" OR, CHRISTIAN RULE OF DESS.

This is the title of an exceedingly neat little volume of seventy pages, lately published by Crocker and Brewster, of Boston. The authoress, Mrs. J. Torrey, presents liberal and just views on this much controverted subject, in a very concise style. This little volume would make a neat as well as appropriate and acceptable Christmas and New Year's present. It is for sale at Gill's Bookstore in this town.

LICENSE LAW. Mr. John Fowle, of this place, was fined this week on four complaints for violating the fifteen gallon law, eighty dollars and costs—twenty dollars for each offence. He appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. He was cleared on two other charges, one of which was for keeping a dipping house. Some disposition was manifested when the court closed, at early candle light, to resort to brute violence against some of the witnesses.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER. Gen. Gratiot, the head of the Engineer Department, having proved a defaulter to the Government in the amount of some fifty thousand dollars, the President has wisely stricken his name from the rolls of the Army, and Col. Totten has been ordered to Washington to take his place.

NEW APPOINTMENT. The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States, has received the appointment of United States District Attorney for New York, in place of William M. Price, who has departed for Europe, being a public defaulter to an amount exceeding eighty thousand dollars.

BOSTON ELECTION. The election in Boston, for municipal officers, resulted in the re-election of the present Mayor, Mr. Elliot, whig, by a majority exceeding six hundred votes, and the whig ticket for Aldermen by a larger majority. The democrats have triumphed in four of the twelve wards.

THE STRIPED PIG OUTDONE. It is stated that rum, the sale of which is prohibited to the United States Army, is smuggled into the camp by the fruit traders in Florida, very ingeniously, by emptying cocoa nuts of their milk, and filling them with the liquor, then sealing the eye of the nut with pitch.

PHRENOLOGY. One of the candidates for the State Senate, in the recent election in New York, being accused of incapacity for the office, obtained a certificate of bumps from a practical phrenologist, and was elected by a large majority. We wish the same phrenologist would examine the pates of his constituents.

A NOBLE DEED. Gov. Duncan of Illinois, at a late convention held in that State, took his pen and wrote an order on the Auditor of the State, for five hundred dollars, being half the amount of his salary as Governor, and ordered it to be given to the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society.

STOUGHTON. This town in Norfolk County has failed to make choice of Representatives to the Legislature. The multiplicity of candidates and the machinations of party produced the result. From similar circumstances the town was unrepresented last year.

PRODUCE. It is estimated that over four hundred boats, containing produce worth a million and a half of dollars, are frozen tight in the New York Canals. On the Hudson River a number of well laden barges are fast in the ice, so states the Boston Times.

A NEW CANDIDATE. At a meeting of the democratic members of the Georgia Legislature, recently convened at Milledgeville, Hon. John Forsyth was recommended as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States at the next national election.

COAL IN MASSACHUSETTS. A bed of coal has recently been found in the town of Montague, Franklin County, by some workmen engaged in making a new road. The quarry has been opened, and it resembles very much the Rhode Island coal.

PENMANSHIP. If you wish to acquire an easy, elegant and expeditious mercantile system of chirography, attend Mr. Lyman's School, over Mr. Brierley & Carter's store. He comes well recommended by eminent individuals as a skillful and accomplished teacher.

MISSISSIPPI. The Hon. Thomas H. Williams, of Pontotoc, democrat, has been appointed by the Governor to be Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. F. Trotter.

NAVY ORDER. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order prohibiting the practice, hitherto authorized, of bringing home in the public vessels of the United States the various quadruped animals.

A NEW WORK. The Hon. Isaac Hill is about to retire from public life, and to commence the publication of a monthly periodical, devoted to agriculture, entitled the 'Farmer's Monthly Visitor.'

MISSOURI. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected to the United States Senate for the next six years. The vote stood for Benton, (dem.) seventy-three—Leonard, (whig,) forty-eight.

MICHIGAN. It is now ascertained that the Hon. Isaac E. Crary has been re-elected as Representative to Congress, by a majority of about two hundred votes, over Wells, the whig candidate.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS. It is stated that the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, has resumed receiving the bills of all the specie paying banks in Rhode Island.

PENNSYLVANIA OUTRAGE. From the aloft, relative to the Harrisburgh affair, able to arrive at any definite conclusion, appearance of so large a military body, or in a great measure restored, and we believe labor will soon commence its labors.

YOUNG HUSBAND.

To the editor of the Patriot: I have just read an advertisement of "Young Man's Guide," by William A. Alcott, M.D. "Young Man's Guide," "Young Mother's Guide," and all that never ending series of trickling from the cranium of that redoubtable of starvation and brain bread. Have you a copy of it, so that you could enlighten me extracts? I shall wait with all impatient them and receive all pleasure therefrom.

NOTICE.

A Lecture will be given by some individual or by the Secretary of the Quincy Union Lyceum, on TUESDAY EVENING, next, (Dec. 13) past six o'clock, by Mr. George Newcomb.

At a meeting of the Lyceum, it was Voted, That persons, who are not members admitted on lecture evenings by paying half cents.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Ought the present License Law to be kept for what reason?

W. D. GRAY.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Lock to Miss Harriet A. Damon. In Scituate, by Rev. Mr. May, Mr. Nathaniel to Miss Hannah Clapp; Mr. William Jones to Miss Helen S. Stetson.

DIED.

In this town, very suddenly, Edward Hardwick, son of Capt. Frederic Hardwick. The deceased when he retired to bed of a slight head ache, as was usual. In the parents twice visited him; the last time, and he appeared to be, as well as usual. In the morning, however, he was found to have died from a suspension of sensibility. In Hopkinton, Mr. Joshua Vose, of the Eliza and Joshua Vose, of Boston, aged 65.

Wood at Auction.

Will be sold at auction, in Quincy, on TUESDAY, December 19th inst. at one o'clock, precisely, on land of Hon. John Adams, on the easterly side of Pine Hill, and thence south of the house of Dea. Josiah Adams to suit purchasers, a number of lots of Oak and Hemlock WOOD, some of very large and suitable for timber. A rare privilege the purchaser as he can have one year from April next to take out the wood. Conditions made known at the sale. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr. Quincy, Dec. 15.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, at 12 o'clock, at the late residence of Salmon Clapp, in a variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, three Wagon, one Horse Sled, Farming Utensils, a lot of Carrots, Stoves at lot of old Iron, a lot of Flax, a lot of Pine Wood of Barrels, a very superior Milch COW, etc. Conditions made known at the sale. Per order of George Clapp, administrator. BRAINTREE, Dec. 15.

A Natural Remedy.

APPLICABLE to our constitutions, and to cure every curable disease, may be found in INDIAN PULGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Pills of the North American College of Health. This assertion may startle the reader and him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless, What is disease? When properly considered an effort of nature to expel from the body some cause. We are so constituted that there is a tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the way the body through which all the useless and decenter is carried off; and so long as they are so long will the body continue in health. From eating improper food, or other causes, it becomes costive, a sudden transition from heat to the pores of the skin become closed, or the drains become obstructed, evil consequences follow. The foul matter which should these outlets instead of passing off, as nature is retained in the body, and either putrid in each, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels to the circulation. This impure matter flows the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent sometimes appears harmless for a while, but ways on the alert soon discovers the intruder, immediately commences a struggle for its removal. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this, the body always directs her efforts to OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in motion—it rushes with violence through the system, breaks through all obstructions, and the body is induced to perspire. This increased or commotion is called fever. Nature always herself in proportion to the amount of labor compelled to perform; therefore in proportion the body is more or less loaded with corrupted blood the commotion be more or less violent. be totally neglected or counteracted in her removal, offending disease, it is not that under such circumstances the body is under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE be our chief study, and for this purpose, NINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTIVE INDIAN PULGATIVE PILLS, as their effect tend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains under its influence the body will be kept in but effectual perspiration. The blood will the grosser particles of its impurity into it from which it will be expelled by the quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance if properly persevered with it is impossible EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD to their FULL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England the sale of the above valuable PILLS, No. 133 street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH DIRECTIONS. All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus:—New England Office North College of Health, No. 133 Tremont Street, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the VEGETABLE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS of the same, see advertisement on the 4th page.

Agents for Quincy, BRIERLEY & CARL Boston, Dec. 1.

DORCHESTER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. At the ninth annual meeting of this society, held at the Vestry of the Rev. Dr. Colman's Meeting-house, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, the President, Hon. Elijah Vose, took the chair, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Colman. The President declined serving the society, as such, for the ensuing year; his declination was accompanied with excellent remarks adapted to the occasion. After the Reports of the Executive Committee and other preliminary business, the following gentlemen were chosen the officers for the ensuing year—Dea. Charles Howe, President; Edward Sharp, Esq. Vice President; Orin P. Bacon, Secretary; Col. John P. Clapp, Treasurer; Richard Clapp, Esq. Auditor; John P. Clapp, Robert Vose, Esq., Dr. Samuel Sturges, James Pierce, Joseph Clapp, Jr., Board of Managers.

The Dorchester Temperance Society numbers about, in all, five or six hundred members. Besides the town society, there is another society in town, called the *Neponset Temperance Society*, which has also quite a large number of members.

"ORNAMENT; OR, CHRISTIAN RULE OF DESS." This is the title of an exceedingly neat little volume of seventy pages, lately published by Crocker and Brewster, of Boston. The authoress, Mrs. J. Torrey, presents liberal and just views on this much controverted subject, in a very concise style. This little volume would make a neat as well as appropriate and acceptable Christmas and New Year's present. It is for sale at Gill's Bookstore in this town.

LICENSE LAW. Mr. John Fowle, of this place, was fined this week on four complaints for violating the fifteen gallon law, eighty dollars and costs—twenty dollars for each offence. He appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. He was cited on two other charges, one of which was for keeping a tipping house. Some disposition was manifested when the court closed, at early candle light, to resort to bric violence against some of the witnesses.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER. Gen. Gratiot, the head of the Engineer Department, having proved a defaulter to the Government in the amount of some fifty thousand dollars, the President has wisely stricken his name from the rolls of the Army, and Col. Totten has been ordered to Washington to take his place.

NEW APPOINTMENT. The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States, has received the appointment of United States District Attorney for New York, in place of William M. Price, who has departed for Europe, being a public defaulter to an amount exceeding eighty thousand dollars.

BOSTON ELECTIONS. The election in Boston, for municipal officers, resulted in the re-election of the present Mayor, Mr. Eliot, whig, by a majority exceeding six hundred votes, and the whig ticket for Aldermen by a larger majority. The democrats have triumphed in four of the twelve wards.

THE STRIPPED PIG OUTDORE. It is stated that rum, the sale of which is prohibited to the United States Army, is smuggled into the camp by the front traders in Florida, very ingeniously, by emptying coconuts of their milk, and filling them with the liquor, then sealing the eye of the nut with pitch.

PHRENOLOGY. One of the candidates for the State Senate, in the recent election in New York, being accused of incapacity for the office, obtained a certificate of lumps from a practical phrenologist, and was elected by a large majority. We wish the same phrenologist would examine the pates of his constituents.

A NOBLE DEED. Gov. Duncan of Illinois, at a late convention held in that State, took his pen and wrote an order on the Auditor of the State, for five hundred dollars, being half the amount of his salary as Governor, and ordered it to be given to the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society.

STROUGHTON. This town in Norfolk County has failed to make choice of Representatives to the Legislature. The multiplicity of candidates and the machinations of party produced the result. From similar circumstances the town was unrepresented last year.

PRODUCE. It is estimated that over four hundred hogs, containing produce worth a million and a half of dollars, are frozen tight in the New York Canals. On the Hudson River a number of well laden barges are fast in the ice, so states the Boston Times.

A NEW CANDIDATE. A late meeting of the democratic members of the Georgia Legislature, recently convened at Milledgeville, Hon. John Forsyth was recommended as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States at the next national election.

COAL IN MASSACHUSETTS. A bed of coal has recently been found in the town of Montague, Franklin County, by some workmen engaged in making a new road. The quarry has been opened, and it resembles very much the Rhode Island coal.

PENNSYLVANIA. If you wish to acquire an easy, elegant and expeditious mercantile system of chirography, attend Mr. Lyman's School, over Mr. Briesler & Carter's store. He comes well recommended by eminent individuals as a skillful and accomplished teacher.

MISSISSIPPI. The Hon. Thomas H. Williams, of Pontotoc, democrat, has been appointed by the Governor to be Senator in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. F. Trotter.

NAVY ORDER. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order prohibiting the practice, hitherto authorized, of bringing home in the public vessels of the United States the various quadruped animals.

A NEW WORK. The Hon. Isaac Hill is about to retire from public life, and to commence the publication of a monthly periodical, devoted to agriculture, entitled *"The Farmer's Monthly Visitor."*

MISSOURI. The Hon. Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected to the United States Senate for the next six years. The vote stood for Benton, (dem.) seventy-three—Leonard, (whig.) forty-eight.

NICHOLAS. It is now ascertained that the Hon. Isaac C. Morgan has been re-elected as Representative to Congress, by a majority of about two hundred votes, over Wells, the whig candidate.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS. It is stated that the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, has resumed receiving the bills of all the specie paying banks in Rhode Island.

PENNSYLVANIA OUTRAGE. From the many rumors afloat, relative to the Harrisburg affair, we are unable to arrive at any definite conclusions. Since the appearance of so large a military body, order has been in a great measure restored, and we believe the legislature will soon commence its labors.

YOUNG HUSBAND. To the editor of the Patriot: I have just read an advertisement of the "Young Husband," by William A. Alcott, M.D., author of the "Young Man's Guide," "Young Mother," "Young Wife" and all that never ending series of young trash, tricking from the cranium of that redoubtable champion of starvation and brain bread. Have you received a copy of it, so that you could enlighten us with a few extracts? I shall wait with all impatience to read them and receive all pleasure therefrom.

NOTICE. A Lecture will be given by some individual out of town or by the Secretary of the Quincy Lyceum, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 18th,) at the Town Hall, commencing at half past six o'clock. JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

A Lecture will be delivered before the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum, on THURSDAY next, at 7 o'clock, by Mr. George Newcomb. At a meeting of the Lyceum, it was Voted, That persons, who are not members, may be admitted on lecture evenings by paying twelve and a half cents.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Ought the present License Law to be repealed; and for what reason? W. D. GRAY, Secretary.

MARRIED. In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Francis Lock to Miss Harriet A. Doherty, on the 1st of Dec. 1835. In Scituate, by Rev. Mr. May, Mr. Nathaniel Clapp to Miss Hannah Clapp; Mr. William Jones, late of Abington, to Miss Helen S. Stetson.

DIED. In this town, very suddenly, Edward Augustus Hardwick, son of Capt. Frederick Hardwick, Jr. aged 16. The deceased when he retired to bed complained of a slight head ache, as was usual. In the night his parents twice visited him; the last time they expected, and he appeared to be, as well as could be expected. In the morning, however, he was found dead, supposed to have died from a suspension of sensibility. In Hopkinton, Mr. Joshua Vose, of the late firm of Elisha and Joshua Vose, of Boston, aged 65.

Wood at Auction. WILL be sold at auction, in Quincy, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the eastern side of Pine Hill, and a short distance south of the house of Dea. Josiah Adams, in lots to suit purchasers, a number of lots of Oak, Maple, Pine and Hemlock WOOD, amounting very large growth and suitable for timber. A rare privilege is given to the purchaser as he can have one year from the first of April next to cut off the wood. Conditions at sale. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale. WILL be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the late residence of Salmon Clapp, in Braintree, a variety of Household Furniture, one Horse, one Chaise and Harness, one Wagon, one Horse Sled, one Sleigh, Farming Utensils, a lot of Carrots, Stoves and Pipes, lot of old Iron, a lot of Flax, a lot of Pine Wood, a lot of Barrels, a very superior Milch COW, etc. Conditions made known at the sale. Per order of George C. White, Administrator. LEVI WHITE, Auctioneer. Braintree, Dec. 15.

A Natural Remedy. APPLICABLE to our constitutions and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is merely an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the avenues by which nature discharges the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold, or the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and accumulates in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature sometimes commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY.

The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL as the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend TO EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE must YIELD to their POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 135 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 135 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTER. Boston, Dec. 1.

Samuel French's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of SAMUEL FRENCH, late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to SAMUEL FRENCH, 53, Adm. Braintree, Dec. 15.

Institution for Savings. NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the seventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. T. R. HANSON, Secretary. Weymouth, Dec. 15.

Sheriff's Sale. NOBOLK, ss. Quincey, Oct. 27th, 1835. TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th day of December next, at nine o'clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shirewright, had on the nineteenth day of June now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming a certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 72, fol. 52.) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre, three quarters and six tenths more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—thence in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—which passage way is 20 feet wide and bounded southerly by the line of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north corner of John Whitney's land, then southerly to a stake standing on the bank of the river, then southerly westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turpentine, then easterly by the turpentine to the first mentioned bound, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north corner of John Whitney's land, then southerly to a stake standing on the bank of the river, then southerly westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turpentine, then easterly by the turpentine to the first mentioned bound, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

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Also—A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north corner of John Whitney's land, then southerly to a stake standing on the bank of the river, then southerly westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turpentine, then easterly by the turpentine to the first mentioned bound, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc. J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and sell, on hand, at the establishment in School Street, a large assortment of COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGES, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States. Quincy, July 14.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE following property is offered at private sale—six Acres, lying on the wharf, suitable for Sheep Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixths of the brig Helen, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York, to be used in filling House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought from three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, or if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

Quincy, Sept. 1. HARVEY FIELD.

Notice. WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc. Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers. CABLE HILL. Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 25.

Lama Cloths. JUST received a few pieces figured Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dresses, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Nov. 17.

Emporium of Fashion. ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR. Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton. All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All orders gratefully acknowledged. Quincy, July 7.

Carpeting. JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a further supply of Carpeting, rich colors, which will be sold at low prices. Quincy, Nov. 17.

Notice. WE, the undersigned, do agree to have Mr. Murray Young collect and settle all demands of the late company of Messrs. Badger, Young & Ames. EZRA BADGER, NATHAN AMES. Quincy, Dec. 1.

Cassimeres and Sattinets. A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 14.

Sale of Real Estate. TO be sold by public auction, at the late dwelling house of Capt. Robert Bates, deceased, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 17th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for payment of his just debt, the right of redeeming about one acre of land, together with the late dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings, standing thereon, the whole of which are under mortgage to the Trustees of the Derby Academy in Hingham for security of the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, by a deed bearing date of June 4th, 1832. Also, the right of redeeming one undivided half of eight acres and forty rods of land, adjoining the above mentioned acre. Also, one undivided half of one other lot of land of four acres and twenty rods, situate in Weymouth, bounded westerly by East street, and southerly by land of Stephen French, both of which were mortgaged by the said Bates to Daniel Baxter for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, by a deed bearing date of February 23, 1835. The above will be sold by authority of the deceased's Will. LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Executor. Weymouth, Dec. 1.

New Prints. JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale. Quincy, Apr. 28.

For Sale. A SUIT of Uniform, with Gun and Accoutrements, in the Quincy Light Infantry—one set of Boots—fourteen pair of Back Blocks—nine pair Front Blocks—twenty-four pair of Lasts—one Shoemaker's Bench and Tools—one single barreled Gun with a percussion lock, and other articles, are offered for sale by the subscriber. FREDERIC SOUTHER. Quincy, Dec. 8.

Woolen Goods. JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, and many other beautiful shades, and Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and RUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain. PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Margellies and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4.

Quincy Livery Stable. SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, and good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Dissolution. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same. CHARLES P. TIRRELL, MATHIAS BARTLETT, JASON CLAPP. Quincy, Sept. 15.

Blacksmithing. MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line. By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits. Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice. CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him. Quincy, Sept. 22.

Jason Clapp. CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber, (of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the stand of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures, of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc. He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Shaves, constantly on hand. If Lumber saved according to order. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Sept. 15.

Book & Job Printing. THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, all orders for Printing of every variety, on favorable terms. Attorney's Blanks, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc. While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Quincy, May 5.

Provision Store. THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords. All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above. BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc. The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited. JOHN PAGE. Quincy, May 5.

New Establishment. NOW open and ready for business. THE subscriber again respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the CELLAR under Mr. Price's new building, near the house of the Rev. Mr. Cornell, in School Street, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of OYSTERS the City affords, and other refreshments. It is hoped that a faithful discharge of duty will secure a liberal share of public patronage. ELIJAH GOSSOM. Quincy, Dec. 1.

Wheelerwright Manufactory. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelerwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple. Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGGING, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit. Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shaves to suit purchasers. All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited. GEORGE W. KENISON. Quincy, Sept. 8.

Partnership Notice. JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER. Quincy, Apr. 28.

To Let. A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor. DANIEL BAXTER. Quincy, Nov. 3.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE LICENSE LAW.

If liquor, which has been distilled,
With poisonous alcohol be filled,
Shall we be its defenders?
No! we'll sustain the license law,
With rum proclaim eternal war,
Non-intercourse with vendors.

If it increases pauperism,
In families produces schism,
In neighborhoods collision—
If crime, disgrace and infamy
Be fruits of the distillery,
We'll hold it in derision.

If woes, and wounds, and reddened eyes—
If delirium tremens rise,
From touching, handling, tasting;
If still it makes the tippler think
That 'tis a restorative drink,
While health and strength are wasting;

Shall we repeal the license law—
Make peace with rum and close the war,
And yield the point disputed?
Or shall we have an armistice,
And for a time contest cease,
That sots may get recruited?

We ask, again, with emphasis,
Will Massachusetts suffer this,
At the next legislation?
Or, will the sons of Carver see
Their children trained to infamy
And career reprobation?

No! Carver's sons of the 'Bay State'
Will not so basely legislate,
At the ensuing session;
As formerly, the towns will then
Send to the Legislature, men
Of firmness and discretion.

MY ELDEST DAUGHTER.

This is my eldest daughter, sir,
Her mother's only care;
You praise her—Oh! sir, she is
As good as she is fair!
My angel, Jane, is clever too—
Accomplishments I've taught her!
I'll introduce you to her, sir,
This is my eldest daughter.

I've sought the aid of ornament,
Bewitching her curls—
I've tried her beauty, unadorned,
Simplicity and pearls!
I've set her off, to get her off,
'Till fallen off I've thought her;
Yet I've breathed to all the beauz:
'This is my eldest daughter.'

I've tried all styles of hair dressing,
Madonnas, frizzes, crops;
Her waist I've laced, her back I've braced,
'Till circulation stops!
I've padded her, until I have
Into a Venus wrought her,
But puffing her has no effect:
This is my eldest daughter.

Her gowns are a la Ackerman,
Her corsets a la Belle;
Yet when the season ends, each beau
Still leaves his T. T. L.
I patronize each dejeuner—
Each party on the water,
Yet still she hangs upon my arm:
This is my eldest daughter.

She did refuse a gentleman—
I own it was absurd—
She thought she ought to answer "No!"
He took her at her word.
But she'd say "Yes," if any one
'That's eligible sought her;
She really is a charming girl,
Though she's my eldest daughter.

ANECDOTES.

SKILL MISTAKES. As a minister and a lawyer were riding together, says the minister to the lawyer, "Sir, do you ever make mistakes in pleading?" "I do," says the lawyer. "And what do you do with mistakes?" "I mend them—small ones, I let them go," said the lawyer. "And pray, sir, continued he, 'do you ever make mistakes in preaching?'" "Yes, sir, I have," said the minister. "And what do you do with mistakes?" "I mend them in the same manner as you do," said the lawyer. "I mend the large and let the small ones go. Not long since," continued he, "as I was preaching, I meant to observe that the devil was the father of liars; but made a mistake, and said the father of lawyers. The mistake was so small that I let it go."

PEPPERS. Two whiskered dandies, with hair long enough on their upper lips to make a grenadier's cap, went the other day to the academy of fine arts. On reading the inscription over the door, "no dogs admitted," the foremost turned to his friend and wittily observed, "you must go back, Fred, you see they don't admit you." "O don't be frightened, gentlemen," said the door-keeper, "you may both come in, the regulations do not extend to peppers."

DRY. The reverend doctors Hardy and McKnight were colleagues in the old church of Edinburgh. On a Sunday, when it was Dr. McKnight's turn to preach, he got drenched in a rain, on his way to service. Whilst standing before the fire in the session room, Dr. Hardy came in, and, as he had escaped a drenching, was requested by his colleague to go in and preach in his place. "No, sir," replied Hardy, "you will be dry enough in the pulpit."

AN ANSWER. A pedagogue not long since, inquired "what part of speech is Oh?" "Oh," or, "what is an Interjection?" The lad not knowing, the knight of the rod attempted to illustrate by asking, "what should you say if a man seized you violently by the arm?" "Why I should tell him to let me alone, dar-ation quick."

A MISUNDERSTANDING. A clergyman, after having endeavored to explain some difficult text, said, "I know commentators do not agree with me. In a few days, a farmer in his village brought him a basket of potatoes, saying, that as 'common farmers' did not agree with him, he had brought him a basket of his best kidneys, which he hoped would be more wholesome."

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad; made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. ly

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he begs to draw attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's **Ladies Magazine**—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and respected writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. ly

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. ly

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, flatulency, agues, obstinate headache, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mean and inordinate practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have had it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that flesh is heir to. I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. ly

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETTES, SALISBURY do. LYONS' SKINS, MERINOES, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Sateen Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Moulds; Boiler and Ash Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. ly

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17. ly

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. ly

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. ly

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured, and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonderful cure. I will procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9. ly

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and, though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full and complete summary of the news of the day—Political and popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance. Postmasters who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1. ly

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, the Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Reg.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Hingham Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. ly

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and PANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. ly

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. ly

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is 'a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years' intense study and scientific research'; another ascribes the honor to some noble Grandfather, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, (and to such only we look for an impartial verdict) that its creative effects are incalculably superior to those of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aids, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of roots and herbs, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is great there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretory system, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial vessel pulmonary excretory, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Hence, it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evac

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 2.

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Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend our fellow citizens to every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, at the antiquity of its origin, &c. &c. Such a display of scientific research, and another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with a fictitious antiquity.

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The proper combination of the above forms an anti-prutic, cent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is great there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

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No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The medicinal value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected together, that if one part is diseased, the whole is affected. It is therefore, that an injury to one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be sound, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and it is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir.

The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now summarize a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS.—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory, and Bilious. Malaria, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera, Syphilis, and Paralysis; Dropsy, Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Monorrhoea; Suppression; and other delicate female complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; E. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph W. Marshall, Dorchestershire; Joseph W. Marshall, Plymouth, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Widder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy, Boston, Nov. 24.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR.,
CHARLES BRECK,
ORIN P. BACON,
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WILLIAM HARRINGTON,
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141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.

"The hand that wiped away the tear of want,
The heart that melted at another's woe,
Were his, and blessings followed him."

David Wentworth had the kindest of hearts. There was neither meanness nor bound to his benevolence, except inability. And happy were any man who had a title of the prayers that were offered up for the welfare of my friend, by the unfortunate and wretched whom his hand had healed.

I speak of prayers—for it was the only reward he sought, and of course the only reward he obtained, I mean here—but I forgot.

David was paying attention to an excellent young lady of his native city. She was wealthy, beautiful and accomplished, and consequently had many suitors. Among them were rich and noble (in extraction I mean) and handsome men than David, but *n'importe*, there was a kind of frank hearted, straight forwardness about my friend, that could not fail to carry him somewhere near the heart of his mistress, even if an emperor had been his rival.

The young lady hit upon a project to put the character of her lovers to a test. She had come across a poor widow with a family in distress, in one of her benevolent excursions, and the idea occurred to her that it would be a good opportunity to ascertain the stuff her lovers' hearts were made of. Letters were forthwith indited, setting forth the good woman's tale, and forwarded to the different gentlemen in the widow's name requesting an answer and assistance.

The first reply was a lecture on idleness and begging, and concluded with the information that the writer was not accustomed to give to those that he did not know. This was from ten thousand dollars a year. The second advised her to apply to some of the benevolent societies whose business it was to relieve those who were truly in want. This was from one who had a great reputation for benevolence—who had taken a leading part in the several charitable associations and whose pharisaical liberality had been blazoned in the Gazette. The lady thought, that interested as he was in the success of his institutions, he displayed a very commendable reluctance about taking the business out of their hands. A third from a good hearted and generous kind of fellow—enclosed her a five dollar bill with his compliments. Several took notice of the good woman's petition. But there was another answer which the lady read with far different feelings. It was from David—and I need not say like himself, kind and consoling. It spoke of the writer's narrow means, and also of the course he had adopted, of never giving unless persuaded of the object and concluded by requesting an interview. "If," said he, "I find myself otherwise unable to afford the assistance you require, I trust I may be of service in interesting others in your behalf."

Nor was this mere profession. For it was but a few weeks before the widow found herself comfortably located, and engaged in a thriving little business commenced by the recommendation and carried on by the aid of my friend. And all this was done in genuine scripture style. There was no soundings of trumpets—and the right hand knew not the doings of the left. But his lady love was a silent observer of his conduct, and he received but a kind glance from that quarter, of which he little suspected the cause. She began to think that the homage of a spirit like his was not a thing to be despised; and she felt something very much like a palpitation of the heart, and she questioned herself respecting his intentions.

Such was the train of thoughts which was one evening, as is often the case, interrupted by a call from the person who had been its cause. Hour after hour passed by that night, and still David lingered. He could not tear himself away. "She is a most fascinating creature," thought he, and good as she is beautiful. Can she ever be mine? And a cloud came over his features and he sat for a moment in silence. "This suspense must be ended," he at length thought. He started at the clock struck eleven.

"You will think me insufferably tedious," said he with a faint smile, "but I have been so pleasantly engaged as to take no note of time. And the sin of this trespass upon the rules of good breeding must lie at your door. Besides I have lengthened this visit," he continued after a pause, "under the apprehension, that as it has been the happiest, it might also be the last, it shall ever be my good fortune to enjoy with Miss H."

The lady looked at him with much surprise. "Nay," said he, "the matter rests with yourself. Will you forgive my presumption? I know that others, perhaps more worthy of you, at least nobler and wealthier and higher in the world's esteem, are striving for the honor of your hand. And yet I cannot restrain myself from making an avowal which though it may be futile, it is yet but a deserved tribute to your worth." And he popped the question. The lady did not swoon nor turn pale. But a flush of gratification passed over her face, and lighted her eye for a moment.

She frankly gave him her hand and looked up archly in his face. "The friend of the fatherless and widow," said she, (David blushed.) "cannot fail to make a constant lover and a worthy husband."

A QUEER CUSTOMER.

"It is most amusing," said Richard Mervyn, as he relinquished the attempt to rise from the gutter at the corner of — and — streets. "It is really astonishing how soon this dreadful climate of America brings on old age. I shall never survive to get home and write a book about the place—never. Here I am, six feet two, without my stockings, sprawling in a dirty, republican gutter, without being able to help myself out of it. There's a lamp winking and blinking in my face as if it wants to laugh, and would, if it had a mouth, and a big brute of a dog just now nosed me to see whether I was good to eat. What a country!—what gutters! and what liquor! I only took nine smaller of whiskey, and what with that and premature old age, I verily believe I am assassinated; I'm a gone chicken."

Mr. Mervyn now clamored so loudly that assistance soon came. "Silence there! what's the matter?" "Matter yourself—I'm being done, or as some people say, I'm doing. The march of mind has tripped, and Richard Mervyn is too deep for himself. Help me out—gently—there. Aint I in a pretty pickle? This is what the doctors call *gutta serena*, isn't it?"

"When I was at school the boys would have called you a guttural!" "They wouldn't have known much grammar if they did. I'm a liquid—see me drip." "Oh! ho! ho!" said the watch, "don't try to be funny; I know you well enough now you've wiped your face. You're the chap that locked me up in my box once, and when I burst open the door, you knocked me heels over head, and legged it."

"That's me. I did that thing. How do you like the ups and downs of public life? Isn't variety charming?" "If it wasn't that I'm a public functionary, and mustn't give way to my feelings, I'd crack your cocoa, and ease my mind of doing as I was done by. I'll make an example of you, however. You're my prisoner. *Hally coosha* to the watch 'us. That's the dutch for being took up."

"Well, give us your arm. Don't be afraid of the mud. Gutter mud is very wholesome. Look at the pigs how fat it makes 'em; and if you like what makes pork fat? So—so—steady. Now I'll tell you all about 'tother night. I was passing your box in a friendly promiscuous sort of a way, I thought you were asleep, or had run down, and I turned the key to wind you up. If a watch aint wound up, it can't neither keep good time, or even go."

"Well, what else?" "Why, then I watched the box, and when you came out, I boxed the watch. That's all. It grew out of my obliging disposition." "Ha! very obliging. Now it's my turn to wind you up, and to do it in the same way. I'll take you before the watch-maker, to be cleansed and regulated. You go too fast, but I'll put a spoke in your wheel; he'll set you by the State House, and make you keep good time."

"Why, watchy, you're a wag. Why don't you say that I was a horizontal, and that you lifted me up like a patent lever? You're awake now; but that night you wasn't up to trap, or you would have caught me; I caught a weasel asleep that time—I put fresh salt on you for once."

To add to his vagaries, Mervyn now refused to walk a step further; and sitting down on a step loudly avowed his resolution, and declared his name was not Walker.

"Whether your name is Walker or not, you must go."

"Not without a go-cart—you can't force me to go—I'm a legal tender, and you must take me. Haven't I got an office, or at least a public situation, here on the steps? If I must go, it shall be on the yankee principle of rotation; bring me a wheel-barrow. Reform me out of regularity."

"So we go," said Mervyn, "Charley's making a barrow night of me. Gently over the stones! I don't like bumpers except when I get them of porter. This is the way!" Wheeling—hurra! cart before the horse! Arrived at the watch-house, he insisted upon being wheeled up stairs, and styled the place *barrow-nial castle*. "I'm a modest man," said he "and no stainer. If I can't have a ride up,

I think myself entitled to a drawback." So saying, he attempted to escape, but was soon caught, being as he said, "like Goldsmith's works, beautifully chased." The punster was soon carried aloft, and next morning, sober and penitent, paid his tipsy fine and his carriage hire with a doleful countenance.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

It was midnight; the great dock had struck and was still echoing through every porch and gallery in the quarter of St. Mark, when a young citizen, wrapped in a cloak was hastening home from an interview with his mistress.

His step was light for his heart was so. Her parents had just consented to their marriage, and the very day was named. "Lovely Guiletta!" he cried, "and shall I then call thee mine at last? Who was ever so blest as thy Marcolini?" But, as he spoke he stopped; for something was glittering on the pavement before him. It was a scabbard of rich workmanship; and the discovery, what was it but an earnest of good fortune. "Rest thou there," he cried, thrusting it gaily into his belt, "if another claims thee not, thou hast changed masters," and on he went, as before, humming the burthen of a song which he and his Guiletta had been singing together. But how little we know what the next minute will bring forth.

He turned by the church of St. Genignano, and in three steps he met the watch. A murder had been committed. The Senator Renaldi had been found dead at his door, the dagger left in his heart; and the unfortunate Marcolini was dragged away for examination. The place, the time, every thing served to excite, to justify suspicion; and no sooner had he entered the guard house than an evidence appeared against him. The Bravo in his flight had thrown away his scabbard; and, smeared with blood, with blood not dry, it was now in the belt of Marcolini. His patrician ornaments struck every eye, and when the fatal dagger was produced and compared with it, not a doubt of guilt remained. Still there is in the innocent an energy and a composure—an energy when they speak, and a composure when they are silent—to which none can be altogether insensible, and the judge delayed for some time to pronounce the sentence, though he was a near relation of the dead. At length, however, it came; and Marcolini lost his life; Guiletta her reason.

Not many years afterward the truth revealed itself, the real criminal in his last moments confessing the crime; and hence the custom in Venice, a custom that long prevailed, for a cryer to cry out in the court, before the sentence was passed, "Ricordatevi, del povero Marcolini!"—"Remember the poor Marcolini!"

Great indeed was the lamentation throughout the city, and the judge, dying, directed that henceforth and forever, a mass should be sung every night in the ducal church, for his own soul and the soul of Marcolini, and the souls of all who had suffered by an unjust judgment. Some land on the Brenta was left by him for the purpose; and still is the mass sung in the chapel; still, every night, when the great square is illuminating, and the casinos are filling fast with the gay and the dissipated, a bell is rung as for a service, and a ray of light is seen to issue from a small gothic window that looks toward the place of execution, the place where on a scaffold Marcolini breathed his last.

DEATH OF OSCEOLA.

The sun had just disappeared behind the western horizon and the whole country was rapped in the solemn stillness of the twilight hour; the massy battlements of the fort were brilliantly illuminated from the reflected redness of the evening sky, which lighted up its dark and gloomy walls, rendering the scene at once gorgeous and sublime. Beneath a huge oak, in the yard of the fortress, surrounded by his warriors, the dying chieftain lay, reclining upon the bosom of a fair Indian girl, whose melancholy visage betokened the sorrow that was gnawing in her heart. The others who hitherto, since their capture had maintained a sullen silence, appeared in anxious consultation, and as if conscious of overhanging calamity, their rigid countenances were shadowed with stern and bitter grief. Hard by a band of American soldiery was stationed, with their bayonets fixed and narrowly scrutinizing the equivocal conduct of the Indians. Suddenly the Seminole started upon his feet, and raising his clenched fist towards the Heavens, cried aloud: "Warriors! the blood of my nation crieth for revenge, and my heart is hot for vengeance; but I am as the rock upon which the mighty cataract falls from the lofty top of the mountain, bearing my bosom to its might, but cannot stop its course. Osceola and his warriors are the captives of the pale faces. The white man cometh, bearing the white flag of peace; the scalping knife, the spear, the deadly tomahawk, are buried at his desire; but deceit lieth in the bosom of the pale faces, and blackens his treacherous heart; for, as the mighty jaguar of the wilderness, he comes in the dead of the dark night when the moon goes down, and carries off ourselves, our wives, our children. Behold you black cloud; from it comes the voice of the Great Spirit. He calls upon your chieftain to leave his countrymen, and gather himself to the paradise of his fathers in the far West, where sinks the fiery sun. Pale faces! heard ye that peal of the mighty thunder? Saw ye the chain flash of the red lightning? 'tis his wrath. By that may you perish! May the blasting mildew destroy the

ripening corn, the green grass be poison to the milk giving heifer, the wild game forsake the shady hunting grounds, and may the pale face squaw pine as the stricken doe when the swift arrow has pierced her tender side! May the mighty pestilence sweep over your country, like the crashing hurricane lashing in the wind the huge oak; and may the plague that creepeth as the wily serpent twine about your vitals! May your land resound with the war-cry, and the great father of your nation perish in the storm! Farewell, my brave warriors! Bury me by the bones of my fathers, in the mound upon the high mountain top."

During the latter part of the speech, the warrior chieftain sunk upon the ground, his limbs paralyzed and his face rigid as the rock, and with the last word he died, ever to be remembered to the praise of the Red man but to the disgrace of the White.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

VALUE OF THE BIBLE.

A late number of the Baltimore Chronicle contains a letter from the Hon. John Q. Adams to a literary society in Baltimore, in answer to one in which he was requested to point out the authors most worthy of their attention. The following extract from this letter, bearing testimony to the value of the Scriptures, is well worthy of a perusal.

"The first, almost the only, book deserving such universal recommendation, is THE BIBLE; and in recommending that, I fear that some of you will think I am performing a superfluous, and others a very unnecessary office; yet such is my deliberate opinion. The Bible is the book of all others to be read at all ages and in all conditions of human life; not to be read once or twice or thrice through, and then to be laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters, every day, and never to be intermitted unless by some overruling necessity. This attentive and repeated reading of the Bible, in small portions every day, leads the mind to habitual meditation upon subjects of the highest interest to the welfare of the individual in this world, as well as to prepare him for that hereafter to which we are all destined. It furnishes rules of conduct towards others in our social relation. In the commandments delivered from Sinai, in the inimitable sublimity of the Psalms and of the Prophets, in the profound and concentrated observations upon human life and manners embodied in the Proverbs of Solomon, in the philosophical allegory so beautifully set forth in the narrative of facts, whether real or imaginary, of the Book of Job, an active mind cannot peruse a single chapter and lay the book aside to think, and take it up again to-morrow, without finding in it advice for our own conduct, which we may turn to useful account in the progress of our daily pilgrimages upon earth; and when we pass from the Old Testament to the New, we meet at once a system of universal morality founded upon one precept of universal application, pointing us to peace and good will towards the whole race of man for this life, and to peace with God, and an ever blessed existence hereafter.

My friends, if all or any of you have spiritual pastors to guide you in the paths of salvation, do not imagine that I am encroaching upon the field of their appropriate services; I speak as a man of the world to men of the world, and I say to you, *Search the Scriptures!* If ever you tire of them in seeking for a rule of faith and a standard of morals, search them as records of *History*. General and compendious history is one of the fountains of human knowledge to which you should all resort with steady and persevering pursuit. The Bible contains the only authentic introduction to the history of the world; and in storing your minds with the facts of this history, you will immediately perceive the need of assistance from Geography and Chronology. These assistances you may find in many of the Bibles published with commentaries, and you can have no difficulty in procuring them. Acquaint yourselves with the Chronology and Geography of the Bible; that will lead you to a general knowledge of Chronology and of Geography, ancient and modern, and these will open to you an inexhaustible fountain of knowledge, respecting the globe which you inhabit, and respecting the race of man, its inhabitants, to which you yourselves belong.

You may pursue these inquiries just so far as your time and inclination will permit. Give one hour of mental application (for you must not read without thinking, or you will read to little purpose) give an hour of joint reading and thought to the chronology, and one to the geography of the Bible, and if it introduces you to too hard a study, stop there. Even for those two hours, you will ever after read the Bible, and any other history, with more fruit: more intelligence: more satisfaction. But, if those two hours excite your curiosity, and tempt you to devote part of an hour every day for a year or years, to study thoroughly the Chronology and Geography of the Bible, it will not only lead you far deeper than you will otherwise ever penetrate into the knowledge of the book, but it will shed floods of light upon every step you shall afterwards take in acquiring the knowledge of profane history, and upon the local habitation of every tribe of man, and upon the name of every nation into which the children of Adam had been divided."

THE WAR REPORT.

This document is to be commended for its reasonable length and clearness. The eighth regiment of infantry, authorized by law, has been raised, officered and equipped for the field,

as have four additional companies of artillery: The staff of the army has been completed in every department. The Secretary proposes that the existing fortresses within the Indian territory should be enlarged and strengthened; and others erected at the Illinois river, near the line of the State of Arkansas; at Table Creek, near Missouri river, below the Platte; and at the upper fork of the Des Moines; these stations to be connected by good roads.

The Northern and Northwestern frontiers have been reconnoitered by two able and experienced officers of engineers, and the result of their observation will be laid before Congress. The establishment of a rocket brigade. With four regiments of Artillery, we are nearly without field pieces and trains; we are without light artillery altogether, and have yet to learn its management; and we are entirely ignorant of the use of so formidable a weapon as the rocket.

The number of persons on the pension rolls amounts to forty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy. The addition to the list of widows' pensions will increase the expenditure about \$1,372,000; and, to meet payments now due, the sum of \$245,000 will be immediately required, as no appropriation has yet been made for paying the pensions granted by the act of July 7, 1838. The law passed July 7, 1838, will occasion an expenditure of about a million and a half of dollars in the year 1839.

The operation of the Indian Department have been extensive and important. The Creek nation, has formed settlements beyond the Missouri. Of the Chickasaws, not more than two hundred remains east of the Mississippi. About three thousand Choctaws still live in their old country. The emigration of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawattamies in Illinois, has progressed slowly; nearly fifteen hundred yet remain there. A small band of Apalachicola has been removed. About four hundred Seminoles emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838.

At the close of the present season, there will be in the states and territories, about twenty two thousand Indians, who, it is desirable, should be removed as early as practicable, to the west. They are the New York Indians, the Wyandots in Ohio, the Miami in Indiana, the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawattamies, in Illinois; the Winnebagoes and Menomies in Wisconsin, the Ottawas, and Chippewas in Michigan, and the Seminoles in Florida. An exploring party of Winnebagoes has been authorized to visit the region beyond the Missouri. Similar parties of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Saginaw, have examined the same sections of country and found locations. There are conflicting parties among the Wyandots, which render the completion of any thing more than an arrangement for partial removal impracticable at present. The information received from the Menomies hold out the prospect that a treaty might be made with them for the relinquishment of their possessions in Wisconsin.

Commissioners have been appointed to examine claims, for the payment of which provision was made in the treaties with the Miami, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, ratified at the last session, and instructions issued for the other stipulations in them. The Commissioners intrusted with the duties of carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokees of 1835, have steadily pursued their labors. More than one million of dollars have been paid to them, and upwards of one million have been remitted, to be paid on their arrival west. In conformity with the treaty, a patent has been issued for the thirteen millions six hundred thousand acres set apart for them.

THE NAVY REPORT.

Mr. Secretary Paulding's first report is brief and lucid, and may serve as a model for some of his associates in the departments at Washington. What is said of the Mediterranean Squadron has already been mentioned in the newspapers.

The Squadron in the Pacific, under Commodore Ballard, is expected to return in the spring—but measures will be taken to replace the vessels by others not less efficient. No alteration is contemplated in relation to the force on the Brazil station. The frigate, and one of the sloops of war lately on the West India station, and in the Gulf of Mexico, having returned, it is contemplated to send out another frigate, and to increase the number of sloops of war to seven instead of five. The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the fact that a number of scientific gentlemen, accepted appointments in the exploring expedition, but were not included in the new arrangements—and have asked to be remunerated for their sacrifices and disappointments. Alluding to the act of 1837, authorizing the establishment of a Home Squadron for the relief of merchant ships on the coast in the winter season, the Secretary says that the only vessel now available for that purpose is the Steam Frigate *Fulton*.

The survey of the Southern coast from Tybee bar to Hunting Island, May River, has been completed by Lieut. Wilkes—and the surveys of Beaufort and Wilmington harbors, will be commenced forthwith by Lieut. Glynn, of the Navy—who will also examine the coast between the mouths of the Sabine and Mississippi rivers.

Lines of despatch vessels have been established by Government, to run between New York and Vera Cruz, and New Orleans and Tampico, during the blockade of Mexico, by the French—which it is believed, will be highly beneficial to the community.

HARRISBURG AFFAIR. Order has been in a great measure restored. The Philadelphia troops have returned and been dismissed. The Senate has transacted some business. The Assembly still continues to form two distinct bodies, neither of which has as yet been recognized by the Senate. Three of the whig Representatives, after giving their reasons to the whig portion of the House, joined the democratic branch and were accordingly sworn as members. It seems to be generally admitted that the democratic candidates from Philadelphia County are entitled to their seats, as they have been elected by a handsome majority. Upon the rights of these members, which is denied by the whig branch, rests principally the cause of the division. We view the whole proceedings as extremely disgraceful to all engaged, whether whig or democrat.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL EXTRAORDINARY. This jubilee was celebrated at the Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass. in great style. The mania fested on turkeys and mince pies, and in the evening to the number of seventy or eighty danced merrily in the great hall to their own music. One of the most furious of the lunatics led off the first waltz with the lady of the physician. The whole affair had a most tranquilizing effect on the inmates of the establishment.

PROFICUE. The Philadelphia Ledger states that a woman, aged about forty years, residing in that city, was delivered of four full grown children, three of whom are now living and doing well; the fourth was a still born child, and the mother expired immediately afterwards. The wife of another citizen presented her husband with three boys! The mother is doing well, but the children are not expected to live. Bachelors what think you of this?

EASTERN RAIL-ROAD. By the Salem papers, we learn that the grading of the whole line of this road from Salem to Newburyport has been taken, and operations have commenced in Beverly, with a large number of laborers. They intend employing about two hundred hands, and have them divided into ten gangs and distributed on the road at points requiring the most labor. It is said the grading will be completed in about a year from this time.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Those in want of books for Christmas and New Year's Presents will do well to look into Gill's Bookstore, in this town, where they will find a good assortment of suitable books, among which we noticed the Garland, a cheap and beautiful annual; the Young Man's Aid, by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, pocket edition; the American Mechanic, etc. etc.

CHRISTMAS PRICES. Eggs in New York are not sold by the dozen but by the shilling's worth, three being retailed for twelve and a half cents. Cranberries are a shilling per quart; box raisins nineteen cents a pound; Smyrna raisins eight to fifteen cents per pound; other articles in same proportion.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION. A discussion of the principles of the License Law has been carried on weekly in Waltham, Brighton, Newton and Watertown. The friends and the opponents of the law held meetings in each of the towns to interchange their views of the policy and constitutionality of the law. The deliberations were conducted with decorum and propriety.

MILITARY. Major General Edward W. Bradley, of Roxbury, commander of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, having departed for some other quarter, has been discharged from the service. Brigadier General Appleton Howe, of South Weymouth, at present commanding the First Brigade in said Division, has been temporarily appointed Major General, until the Legislature shall fill the vacancy.

BILL JOHNSON. This notorious buccanier of the lakes, who was lately arrested but contrived to effect his escape, has been re-captured and delivered to the United States Marshal. His arrest was effected after a pursuit of eight days, in the night, in Oneida County.

CHRISTIAN LIBERILITY. Instituted by the Christian Register that in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, six societies of different denominations, actuated by a truly Christian spirit, have united in selecting and maintaining one individual to act as Minister at Large in visiting and counselling those not connected with any other religious society, and who, without this minister, would receive no moral instruction.

THE ELLEN JEWETT MURDER. Robert Furlong, the grocer, who swore to an alibi in Robinson's trial for the murder of Ellen Jewett in New York, is dead. While on a voyage at sea he became deranged, and raved, and declared that Ellen Jewett pursued him; and at length in one of his ravings threw himself overboard, and all attempts to save him proved unavailing.

EXECUTION. Gen. Von Shultz, (lately from Poland where he has eminent relatives,) the commander of the patriot forces at their recent desperate attack at Prescott, Upper Canada, has been executed. He cautioned others from joining the cause which cost him his life.

THE GRATER. This great natural curiosity which was lately imported into this country at an enormous expense, died recently in New York. This animal is more sensible to climate, and more delicate in constitution, than almost any other beast living. The extreme variability of the late weather was the cause of his death.

MARCH OF STEAM. In 1814, there was but one steamboat, and that, of only sixty nine tons burthen, floating "in solitary grandeur," on the waters of Great Britain. There are now more than six hundred, many of which are larger than the first class of frigates.

A BIG SERPENT. The Huntsville, Alabama, Democrat, gives the following description of a tremendous rattlesnake which was killed near that place. It was eleven feet and nine inches long; nineteen inches in circumference in the largest part of its body; nine and a quarter inches round the head. It had eighty three rattles, which occupied a space of three feet and eight inches. The first rattle was three inches round, two round the last. He had two poisonous fangs, two and three fourths inches in length. It weighed thirty seven and a half pounds, and yielded nearly five quarts of oil.

HEAVY VERDICT. A short time since, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars damages was recovered in Cincinnati against a scoundrel for stabbing an individual with a dark knife. The exceedingly high damages it is said the consummate villain is able to pay.

COURT AT DEDHAM.

The Court of Common Pleas for this County is now in session at Dedham, Judge Williams presiding, and the following cases among others have been tried.

Commonwealth vs. William Wetherbee. For breaking and entering Thomas O. Sylvester's blacksmith's shop and larceny therein. Verdict of the Jury, guilty. Sentence, one day solitary imprisonment and one year in the State Prison.

Commonwealth vs. Same. For breaking and entering Frederick Hardwick, Jr.'s store and larceny therein. Verdict of the Jury, guilty. Sentence, two days solitary imprisonment and three years in State Prison after the expiration of former sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Noah Hersey. For an assault and battery upon Gileman Thompson of Weymouth. Verdict of the Jury, guilty. Sentence, ten dollars and costs. Merrick for Commonwealth; Churchill, Jr. for Defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Murphy. For larceny, taking and carrying away a horse, blanket, circlet and whip belonging to Jonathan Beal. Verdict of the Jury, guilty. Sentence, two days solitary imprisonment and two years in the State Prison.

Commonwealth vs. John Fowler. Four complaints against John Fowler for selling spirituous liquor contrary to law have been tried. The defendant set up in defence an alibi that he was sick and confined to his chamber and did not go out on the day on which it was alleged that he sold the spirituous liquor, and two witnesses, James M. Merrill and Mrs. Polly Bass, swore positively to the fact, but other of the defendants witnesses admitted that he was out part of the day. Several witnesses were called by the Commonwealth, who testified positively that they saw Fowler several times in his bar-room selling spirituous liquors on the day above mentioned. Verdict of the Jury on all four, guilty. Sentence, as we understand, on the four complaints to pay a fine, including cost, of one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

LYCEUM LECTURE. Jonathan French, the Secretary of the Lyceum, delivered an interesting lecture before this institution, last Wednesday evening. The Canadian was his subject, upon which he gave us many important facts connected with the cause of the Patriots, the characters of their prominent leaders, the customs of the people, the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and situation of the Provinces, all of which was acquired from a residence of nearly four years in them.

SENATORS. It is now officially ascertained that no choice has been made in this County for Senators. Mr. Pickering, who received the highest number of votes, lacks nearly two hundred of a choice. In the State twenty-three Senators have been chosen, of which number three only are democratic, from the County of Bristol.

A CAUTION. Park Benjamin has recovered four hundred and fifty dollars of the Corporation of the City of New York, for injuries sustained by him last spring by the upsetting of his chair, owing to a spar being placed across the road without any lamps on it, in a portion of Broadway which was undergoing repairs.

NOTICE. The tenth Lecture of the Quincy Lyceum, the present season, will be given at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 26th,) by Joseph H. Foster, M. D., of Boston.

The eleventh, on the eve of Jan. 2d, 1839, by Asaph Churchill, Jr., Esq., of Dorchester.

The twelfth, on the 3rd evening of the same month, by Hon. S. G. Goodrich, of Roxbury.

The Lecture commences precisely at half past six o'clock.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Ought moral and political questions to be debated in the Lyceum?

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

Divine services will be performed at the Episcopal Church on CHRISTMAS EVE, (Monday evening,) commencing at half past six o'clock; and on CHRISTMAS DAY, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet at the Vestry, under the Universalist Meeting-house, on SUNDAY EVENING, (Dec. 30th,) at six o'clock.

JOHN A. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

The Members of the Milton and Quincy Union Lyceum are requested to meet at Josiah Babcock, Jr.'s Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 25th,) at half past six o'clock.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Ought the present License Law to be repealed; and for what reason?

W. D. GRAY, Secretary.

MARRIED. In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Shadrach Wade to Miss Caroline P. Foster.

In Braintree, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. Lorenzo M. Dyer to Miss Nancy W. Cook of Provincetown.

In Charlestown, Rev. Dennis Powers, of East Randolph, to Miss Pamela C. Seabury.

In Scituate, by the Rev. Mr. Moore of Cohasset, Mr. Elisha Barnes to Miss Harriet Atwood, daughter of William Peakes, Esq.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken a part of the building, recently erected, between the houses of the Rev. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Sumner, in School Street, where he will be ready, at all times, to attend to MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING Watches, Clocks and various kinds of Jewelry.

His work will be well executed and warranted. He has on hand, Clocks, Watches, Belt Buckles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Hair Pins, Thimbles, Razors, Knives, Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, etc., etc.

Also—A good assortment of COMBS and PERFUMERY.

He would be happy to have those wishing to purchase articles in the line of his business, call and see, and he hopes by diligence and constant attention to his profession to merit a share of patronage.

FREDERIC WETTERGREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 22.

To be Let,
THE Wharf belonging to the estate of the late Capt. Eliphalet Smith, on Quincy Point, with a large two story Workshop and a small Tenement thereon. The wharf, workshop and tenement are in good repairs, and will be let reasonable to a responsible person. Apply to John Whitney, Esq., or Robert Hussey, at Quincy Point, or to Robert Richardson, No. 34, Central Street, Boston.

Notice.
THE Proprietors of the Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Hotel, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of all such other business as may then come before them; and that there will be a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
LEMMUEL BRACKETT, Clerk.
Quincy, Dec. 22.

Notice.
THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such business as may then come before them.

Per order of the Directors,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Clerk.
Quincy, Dec. 22.

A Natural Remedy,
APPLICABLE to our constitutions and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when from eating improper food, or other cause, the bowels become costive, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off, as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form. It sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always on the alert soon discovers the dangerous position, and immediately commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, she always directs her efforts TO THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the commotion be more or less violent. If nature be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose NO MEDICINE WILL BE FOUND SO EFFECTUAL AS THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under its influence the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative action of the PILLS. And under every circumstance, if properly persevered with, it is impossible but that EVERY DISEASE MUST YIELD TO their POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable PILLS, No. 195 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus:—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 195 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTER.
Boston, Dec. 1.

Tomato Pills.
THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of them scrofula, the other scrofula combined with impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Notice.
PICKED up in the street a lot of SHEEP SKINS which the owner may receive by proving propriety and paying charges, on application to
THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.
Quincy, Dec. 8.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of **COACH & CHAISE LACES**, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriages and Furniture FINICES, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14.

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE following property is offered at private sale—six Acres, more or less, of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one sided at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Seamen's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the brig Helen, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person possessing property in the Bank they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought from three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

Quincy, Sept. 1.

Notice.
WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.
CALEB HILL.
Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 25.

Lama Cloths.
JUST received a few pieces figured Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dresses, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Nov. 17.

Emporium of Fashion.
ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Carpeting.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a further supply of Carpeting, rich colors, which will be sold at low prices.
Quincy, Nov. 17.

Notice.
WE, the undersigned, do agree to have Mr. Murray Young collect and settle all demands of the late company of Messrs. Badger, Young & Ames.
EZRA BADGER,
NATHAN AMES.
Quincy, Dec. 1.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.
A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Samuel French's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of
SAMUEL FRENCH,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
SAMUEL FRENCH, Adm.
Braintree, Dec. 15.

Institution for Savings.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the seventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
T. R. HANSON, Secretary.
Weymouth, Dec. 15.

New Prints.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they will find the largest assortment ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

For Sale.
A SUIT of Uniform, with Gun and Accoutrements, in the Quincy Light Infantry—one set of Boots—fourteen pair of Black Boots—nine pair Front Boots—twenty-four pair of Boots—on Shoemaker's Bench and Tools—one single barreled Gun with a percussion lock, and other articles, are offered for sale by the subscriber.

Quincy, Dec. 8.

Woolen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, and green, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Quincy Livery Stable.
SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses, parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

MATTHIAS BARTLETT,
JASON CLAPP.
Quincy, Sept. 15.

Blacksmithing.
MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.
Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.
CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Jason Clapp,
CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber, of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the stand of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures, of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Shives, constantly on hand.

Lumber sawed according to order.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Sept. 15.

Book & Job Printing.
THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Provision Store.
THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.
BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.
JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 5.

New Establishment.
Now open and ready for business.

THE subscriber again respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the CELLAR under Mr. Price's new building, near the house of the Rev. Mr. Cornell, in School Street, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of OYSTERS the City affords, and other refreshments.

It is hoped that a faithful discharge of duty will secure a liberal share of public patronage.
ELIJAH GOSSOM.
Quincy, Dec. 1.

Wheelwright Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.
All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.
GEORGE W. KENISON.
Quincy, Sept. 8.

Partnership Notice.
JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of
BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.
BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19.

To Let.
A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor.
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, Nov. 3.

Just Received,
At the Quincy Bookstore, the American Almanac for 1839; China, its State and Prospects; Young Housekeeper's Guide, 3d edition; Young Wife, by Dr. Aleott, 6th edition; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Duty and Incarnation, by L. E. L. (Miss Landon.)
Quincy, Oct. 27.

Alpines.
A FEW pieces, good quality and fashionable colors, for cloaks and dresses, just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Sept. 29.

Almanacs.
THE Old Farmer's and other Almanacs, for 1839, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Quincy Bookstore.
Quincy, Oct. 27.

Notice.
PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.
Quincy, July 28.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained a sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch; hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggy WAGONS, "
2 " SULKIES "
25 " Chaise HARNESES "
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

The annexed lines were written for a family from which six of its members have been removed by death.

Didst thou, Divine Redeemer, weep
Around the grave of one asleep?
Then may our tears roll down like waves,
When visiting so many graves.

Wilt Thou who camest to soothe our sighs,
In our afflictions sympathize;
For oh! the dead, the sleeping dead,
No tears of sympathy can shed.

No, they can neither mourn nor sigh—
Those water fountains now are dry;
Their flesh is changed, consumed, and sent
To dust, its native element.

Their voices we shall hear no more,
Nor see their faces as before;
For when we see them, we shall be
Transformed to immortality.

O may these thoughts inspire our hearts,
With holy zeal to act our parts,
That when our flesh and heart shall fail,
The sting of death may not prevail.

But through the dear Redeemer's grace,
The harbingers of death embrace;
With Christian fortitude exclaim,
Victory, in our Savior's name.

J. T.

COMFORTS OF A FARMER.

How blest the Farmer's simple life!

How pure the joy it yields!

Far from the world's tempestuous strife,

Free, 'mid the scented fields!

When morning mists, with rosy hue,

O'er the far hills away,

His footstep brush the silvery dew,

To greet the welcoming day.

When Sol's first beam in glory glows,

And blithe the sky-lark's song,

Pleased, to his toil the Farmer goes,

With cheerful steps along.

While noon broods o'er the sultry sky,

And sunbeams fierce are cast,

Where the cool streamlet wanders by,

He shares his sweet repast.

When twilight's gentlest shadows fall

Along the darkening plain,

He lists his faithful watch-dog's call,

To warn the listening train.

Down the green lane young hurrying feet

Their eager pathway press;

His loved ones come in joy to greet,

And claim their sire's caress.

Then, when the evening prayer is said,

And Heaven with praise is blest,

How sweet reclines his weary head

On slumber's couch of rest!

Nor deem that fears his dreams alarm,

Nor cares with carking din;

Without, his dogs will guard from harm;

And all is peace within.

Oh, ye who run in folly's race,

To win a worthless prize!

Learn, from the simple tale we trace,

Where true contentment lies!

Ho! monarch! flushed with glory's pride!

Thou painted, gilded thing!

Hie to the free-born Farmer's side,

And learn to be a king!

ANECDOTES.

'A Good Un.' A well known simpleton, who had for many years been employed in carrying the corn to mill for the poor house in the town in which he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner: "John, they say you are a fool—that you don't know anything." "Hah, hah," said John,—"that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I do know, and what I don't know." "I'm glad to hear it," replied the miller, "now let us hear, John, what you do know." "I know," answered John, "that the miller's hogs grow fat." "Very well, that's true, John; now please to inform me what you don't know." "I don't know," said John, scratching his head, "whose corn they are fed on!"

LORD KENYON'S ORTHOGRAPHY. Soon after Lord Kenyon was appointed Master of the Rolls, he was listening attentively to a young clerk who was reading to him the conveyances of an estate, and who, on coming to the word *enough* pronounced it *enon*. His Honor immediately interrupted him: "Hold, hold, you must stand corrected—*enough* is, according to the vernacular custom, pronounced *enuff*, and so must all other English words which terminate in *ough*, as for example: tough, rough, cough, etc." The clerk bowed, blushed and went on for some time, when coming to the word *plough*, he with a loud voice, and penetrating look at his Honor, called it *pluff*! The great lawyer stroked his chin, and with a smile, candidly said, "Young man, I sit corrected."

A SOLDIER AT ANCHOR. A military officer, who most cordially detested the halberds, used as a substitute for flogging, to expose delinquents upon parade with a large iron bombshell attached to one of their legs. One day, when several men were undergoing the punishment, a soldier who by chance had straggled near, called out to his companion—"My eyes, shipmate! only look look here—I'm blest if here isn't a soldier at anchor!"

PRETENDED KNOWLEDGE EXPOSED. A flippant, starchy coquette, on a steamboat, was asked if she would be helped to a bit of the fowl. The young man, wishing to be extremely polite and fanciful on the occasion, with much dignity of air replied, "Thank you prodigiously, sir; I'd purr a nice little immoderate gob of those ramified sassafras."

HOW TO DRY A CANDLE. In a village not far from Chester, a lady entered her kitchen, and found the oven swimming with grease. On asking the servant a Welsh girl, the cause, the Cambrian maid answered with the greatest simplicity, "Look, you mistress, the candle was tall into the water, and I was put her in the oven to dry."

TO HAVE MUSIC AT DINNER. Tell your wife she is not so handsome as the lady who lives across the way.

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All his Trusses are made to order, and at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if it does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

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Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the fabric are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it. As evidence of the purity and quality of the medicine, the annexed certificates of the unvaried opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels, the consequence of a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. The natural action of the bowels is lost—freedom and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more relief from them, more relief and adaptability to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive system* is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTES, SALISBURY do, LYONSERIES, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boilers and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

For all orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bone-setter, 257 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1838.

VOLUME 9.

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

BELOW CITIZENS.—As time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those nostrums which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of the medicinal plants, and a very little investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study and scientific research;" and another asserts the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the use of falsifying, for the purpose of investing its origin with antiquity. Such auxiliaries are not needed on the present occasion, as a single dose of the Indian Purgative will suffice to convince every invalid, and to such only we look for an impartial verdict: that its *creative effects* are inconceivably superior to any other medicine now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn flattery and give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY A COMPOUND OF PURE STIMULANTS, used for the cure of disease by the COLIC, COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic.

The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purulent and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY AND POWER as has hitherto been unknown in the art of healing. In mode of curing it is first to neutralize all purgative matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for that purpose; consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there; but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a *Universal Remedy*, unless its effects extend to each and every one of the natural drains, and this power is not even claimed by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these principles, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the *urinal excretories*, it will act as a diuretic; if in the *bronchial vessels*, pulmonary excretories, it will induce copious spitting; if in the cells of cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of constiveness it does not raise a "hurricane in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for this reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever was or ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice is more or less perfect, in proportion to its success in inducing the different excretories; and the Indian system claims pre-eminence, because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent than a moment's reflection will show. It is a complicated machine, consisting of numerous different and distinct members, all of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part;—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; nor can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

We have now illustrated the natural or Indian system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; and when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we lived in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untaught savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is consistent to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants kept it constantly beside them, the children and adults brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men. To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz.—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a persevering use in us, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every disease to which flesh is heir. The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS.—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX, INFLAMMATIONS OF THE Brain, Throat, Sinus, Lungs, Liver, Intestines, Kidney, and Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dropsy and Rheumatism; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Constiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS and Sores of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Lowness of Spirit; Also—Lancetonia; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & LARER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Lorie & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Boston; Wm. Tupper Falls; Charles B. Weymouth; Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE CURSE OF FORTUNE-TELLING.

BY REV. DANIEL WISE.

The rapid spread of education and pure religion is happily scattering the mists of error and superstition which, like the darkening storm-cloud, long rested on the human mind, obscuring its prospects and blighting its holiest energies, by boding fears and unfounded apprehensions. Superstition, like a presiding demon, once rolled triumphantly on his shadowy car, through earth's fairest portions, and in his successful progress, chained the human race like captives by thousands, to his wheels. For ages did his triumph last. But, when Religion, long buried under false philosophy and pampered ignorance, broke from her ignoble tomb, and on burnished wings soared high, and dropped her holy truths like dew upon the nations—the demon fled—and the mind was free again. Yet even now, when Reason and Religion, unfettered, walk hand in hand like sisters holy, many are to be found who still bow at the shrine of superstition, and yield themselves voluntary slaves to his fearful power. This remark needs no other proof, than the fact, that fortune-tellers are to be found, numerous, and well supported in most, if not all, of our principal cities. The object of the following story is to show the deleterious results following their pretended prognostications.

Albert Stigent was one of those romantic, melancholy youths, who live in an ideal world of their own creation. He possessed a strong and vivid imagination, which, alas for his peace, had usurped the entire control of his other powers. Having drank largely of those intellectual poisons, known under the appellation of romances, and novels, his mind sickened at the sober realities of every-day life. Business was an irksome task, and he longed to figure in the world like some lucky hero of olden time, over whose imaginary adventures he had wasted the midnight oil. Companions of his own age and station were slighted, and in the bosom of his father's family he assumed an air of reserve and haughtiness, which despite of the strength of paternal and fraternal affection, gradually estranged, or at least seemed to estrange, the affections of his parents and brothers. He was considered cross and unsocial, and was treated accordingly. As it might be supposed, this only served to increase the dissatisfaction, which, like a fire, was raging in his bosom, and to excite him to deeds of daring like those of the merry days of knight-errantry and chivalry. Albert had forgotten that times were changed and that the only means of acquiring celebrity within his reach, was a steady, cheerful and persevering application to his profession. But, like others of his mould, he continued to cherish his morbid melancholy, and to revel in imaginative sweets, which like the fruits of Tantalus, evaded his earnest grasp at the very moment he seemed to touch them.

He had attained his seventeenth year, when unfortunately he became acquainted with George Williams, a youth, somewhat older than himself but equally foolish and visionary. This youth, by some means or other had acquired a superficial knowledge of judicial astrology, palmistry, and fortune-telling in general. True, he did not prognosticate himself, but he knew, or seemed to know, all about these secret sciences. They were his constant theme of conversation, and Albert, delighted, would sit and listen to his tales as patiently as ever young philosopher sat at the feet of Plato.

At length it was determined to go to an old woman, who had predicted to hundreds the events which in after life actually occurred. That is to say, she had told Miss A. that she would die an old maid, and she did. She had told Miss B. that she would marry a man with dark hair and whiskers, and so it happened; and what was more surprising still, she had foretold that 'Mr. L. would be rich,' and shortly after his uncle died, and left him in the possession of a snug fortune. 'See,' said the superstitious and credulous George, 'a man must be an infidel of the most sceptical character who can doubt the truth of the old lady's pretensions.'

Full of expectations, Albert, muffled in his cloak and accompanied by his astrological friend, went one evening to pay this modern sybil a visit. She lived at the end of one of those dark alleys so well known in European cities, where the daylight has to struggle with the darkness at noon-tide, and which at night are dark and gloomy as Tartarus itself.

The sybil was apparently about sixty years of age, tall, but somewhat bent with the weight of years; her head was covered with long, thin, grey hair, and she had about her air of secrecy and mysticism admirably adapted to her profession. As they entered the door, she silently motioned them to a seat, and proceeded to the performance of her cabalistic ceremonies.

Having prepared a large wooden ten-tray, whose form and fashion demonstrated its claims to a high antiquity, and an equally ancient china cup, partly filled with tea-grounds, she inquired which of the gentlemen wished to consult her. Albert replied it was he.

The tea grounds were well shaken, she turned the cup upside down, and after minutely examining those scattered on the table, and then those in the cup, she fixed her bold and piercing eye upon Albert, and exclaimed, 'Sir, you are unhappy!'

Albert nodded assent, and she went on. 'You will travel, sir.' 'How?' asked the excited youth. 'By sea and land.' 'In what direction?' 'Westward if the sign speaks true.' 'How soon?' 'Before a great while.' 'Shall I be successful?' 'You will become a rich man, marry an amiable lady, and live to a good old age.'

Here the colloquy ended, and Albert after parting with his occult friends returned home deeply musing on what he had heard.

This visit produced the most fatal effects upon the mind of the infatuated youth. Day and night dreams of ideal greatness constantly flitted before his imagination, and filled his thoughts. His situation became more irksome than ever. His duties were neglected. Of course he was severely reproved. But reprofs to his diseased mind seemed as insults, and imagining himself wronged, and under the delusive influence of the fortune-teller's prophecy, he foolishly determined to quit his home forever, and venture abroad upon the wide ocean of human life.

Poor, deceived, infatuated Albert: pity that some guardian angel, some benignant genius, did not vouchsafe him a glance at the painful and humiliating trials which awaited him in the future; then perhaps he had lived to ornament his profession, and to benefit the world—but no such genius opened his eyes, and he looked upon the past and present as on a wilderness, waste and drear; and on the future as a paradise of sweets and prosperity. To enjoy the latter, he gave up all within his reach, and like the fabled dog, having parted with his substance, found naught but the shadow for his reward.

One dark and gloomy evening in the month of March, after packing up his very limited wardrobe and with a scanty purse, he started on foot and alone, without mentioning his intention or bidding adieu to any one. After travelling hard all night, he took a passing stage in the morning and soon arrived at a large seaport, where he alighted and determined to stop and try to push his fortune.

Day after day he sought for business in vain until worn out by repeated disappointment and rendered almost penniless by his expenses, his heart sunk within him. Conscience smote him for his folly and ingratitude, as he thought of the home of his childhood and the kindness and affection of his parents, notwithstanding his haughtiness and pride. 'They,' thought he, 'have plenty, and here am I alone, unnoticed, unloved, without a friend and without money.' And then the kind, mild, tearful eye of his mother would appear as if fixed upon him, 'more in sorrow than in anger,' as it seemed to say, in silent though over-powering eloquence, 'Return ungrateful wanderer, return to the warm embrace of a fond mother's heart.' 'I will, I will,' exclaimed Albert aloud, as he burst into a flood of tears, 'I will return and soberly pursue my accustomed duties.'

Happy would it have been for the youth, had he practised this rational determination; but just then, his evil genius pictured to his overactive imagination, the venerable and commanding form of the sybil, who seemed to murmur, 'you will travel and be rich.' His good determinations like the sun obscured by the gathering cloud disappeared in a moment, and at all risks he determined to pursue his plan.

Another, and another day were spent in fruitless search for a situation; his money was entirely expended, and starvation threatened him with his fangs. That evening, he did not return to his lodgings, for he had nothing left wherewith to pay his bill, but determined with a heavy heart to walk the streets all night. Slowly, and with many a sigh, he sauntered up and down upon the crowded side-walks, a solitary and lonely wretch amid the thousand of the thoughtless and the gay, who bustled past him on their errands of folly or business. How bitterly severe were his reflections upon the past, as he rose in contrast with the present. 'These,' said he to himself, as he took his stand, for a moment, at the corner of a street from which

he could see the hundreds who were passing up and down the principal street of the town; 'these have homes; to-night, when weary of their promenade they will retire to their own fireside, or to their own parlors; a mother's kindness will meet the wishes and minister to the wants of these youths, and a comfortable roof will invite them to repose beneath its shelter; while I, unhappy being! must spend the lonely hours of cheerless night, with no other canopy than the clouds, and with no other bed than these hard stones beneath my feet. Desperation! How different it used to be! My mother was wont—my mother did I say, Ah that name! How cruelly have I injured her! Here the clock tolled the hour of ten. 'Hark! ten o'clock, at this hour she retires. Perhaps she is on her knees, and with a broken heart prays for me. Methinks I see her. Heavens, how she sobs! What gushing tears! Hark! she says, 'O, spare my son, my lost, loved, ungrateful Albert.' Oh 'tis too much!—Here he rushed down the street, overcome by the violence of his feelings. An overwhelming sense of his folly had seized him, and, like a wolf, sucked the heart's blood of his remaining peace.

The crowd had by this time considerably lessened, and soon only a solitary and occasional passer by—some visitor at the den of iniquity, or perhaps some houseless wanderer like himself—disturbed the deep and gloomy silence which reigned, where but an hour ago all was busy with the tread and hum of thousands. Albert passed from street to street, now pausing to look at the dazzling brightness of the stars, which, twinkling in all their glory, seemed to smile in mockery of his wo—and anon, he stood to gaze where a dim light issuing from the window announced the chamber of disease. There he would stop and picture some fond mother bending with patient and uncomplaining toil over the couch of her dying child, until remembrances of his own lost home, flashing, like lightning across his mind would hurry him to another quarter of the town.

At length that tedious night closed, and the morning dawned. With a hungry stomach, and a clamorous appetite, he directed his steps to the wharves, determined as a dernier resort to go to sea. Going on board a fine, first class ship, he inquired of the captain who stood in a deep muse, leaning against the well polished capstan. 'Will you ship a landsman, sir?' After eyeing him for a few moments, and discharging no small portion of the savory juice of his enormous quid, the captain replied 'ship a landsman? no, I've got too many already who ain't worth a markspike.'

But, said Albert, 'I'll do my best and work hard in any station I may be able to fill.' 'It's no use,' answered this tough son of Neptune, 'it's no use to blabber or talk, I won't ship ye, a landsman ain't worth his salt.'

As poor Albert disheartened and discouraged turned away, an unbidden tear rushed into his eye, and a vagrant sigh escaped his bosom. The sigh fell upon the quick ear of the captain and looking up he saw the tear rolling down the cheek of the youth. Added to this, the air of melancholy and sadness, which sat upon his features attracted his attention, and took hold of his heart. A sailor, though his exterior be rough as the unhammered granite, has a generous and feeling heart. Woman, with all her tenderness, cannot excel him in generous sympathy, when the finer chords of his spirits are touched with the breath of human woe. In this case, the grief depicted on the countenance of Albert, touched, as with electricity, the latent sensibility of the sailor.

'Stop,' cried he, 'let me ask you a question.' Albert returned.

'Have you a chest of clothes young man?' continued the captain.

'I have nothing but what I have on, I sold all beside for bread,' replied the youth with a sigh.

The sailor shook his head, and asked, 'were you ever to sea?'

'Never.'

'What then do you suppose you could do if I should ship you?'

'I think, sir, I could learn quick, and should soon be useful as a seaman.'

'Well,' replied the captain, 'I don't want ye, but shiver my topicals, it's hard to see so fine a lad want bread, and hark ye, if ye behave well I'll be your friend, stay on board, and by Neptune's trident, I'll take ye one voyage, and see what ye're made of.'

Albert's countenance beamed with joy at this frank and honest expression of the captain's feelings, and he promised to do every thing in his power, to deserve the confidence and favor of his new friend.

His mind having become considerably softened by his recent trouble, filial affection began to flow in the channels of his heart, and under its impulse he wrote a long and humble letter to his parents, stating his trials and soliciting their forgiveness in the most abject terms. He closed his communication by expressing the confidence he felt in the ultimate success of his adventure, 'for,' said he 'my fortune is to travel and be rich, the first has come true, and no doubt the second will.'

Foolish, short-sighted youth! How vain that hope! Already, had the ruinous propensity of the sybil prompted him to violate the obligations of a son, and led him into a labyrinth of trouble, and while he was cheering himself with a hope of brighter days, fate was weaving a destiny as dark as was unexpected. Evil was that hour, which led him to consult the

fortune-teller for from that moment she became his evil genius.

The ship to which he belonged was soon ready for sea, and in a short time Albert was on his way to another continent. He now found a sailor's life to be none of the easiest. The captain had placed him before the mast to learn the duty of a seaman; so that he had to ascend the lofty shrouds, to reef and clue and shake out, together with all the other painful and toilsome tactics of his profession. Sometimes turned out at nights, when dark and dismal, starless and dreary, the winds howled, as if they carried the furies on their wings, and the sea rolled its terrific billows into high Alpine masses, whose foam-crested summits looked like the eternal snows of the frigid north, then to ascend the groaning mast, now to sink into the horrid gulphs—the depths of the valleys of the ocean—and anon to mount to the lofty regions of the clouds, was a task at which his heart shrunk, but duty demanded it, and, however unwillingly, he obeyed.

One morning early, a heavy gale sprung up from the south, and all hands were sent aloft to reef and clue. The task was just completed, and the ship made snug and safe to weather the gale, when the fearful cry of 'a man over-board!' thrilled every heart and excited the keenest sensibility in every breast. It was Albert who had accidentally fallen from the topsail yard, and in a moment, was buffeting the angry waves for his life, far behind, amid the dreary and tumultuous waste of waters. Now, he could be seen, like a sea-bird, on the top of a distant mountain billow, waving his cap, and amid the din of elemental conflict, his shrill, piercing shriek for help could faintly be distinguished. No sooner was the alarm given than the hoarse voice of the captain shouted in a tone of thunder, 'Ready, 'bout ship,' and in a few minutes the noble vessel was bounding towards the struggling Albert. The boat was prepared, and two veteran sailors who had voluntarily offered to risk their lives to serve the lad, were just about to launch forth into the deep, when his death shriek, loud, agonizing and shrill, mingled with the howling of the blast, falling fearfully on the ears of the trembling crew, and poor Albert sunk, to find a tomb in the waves of the ocean. The captain who had watched him with the most intense anxiety, was seen to brush a tear from his weather-beaten cheeks, and it was not until he had gazed for his re-appearance, until hope expired, that he ordered the ship to be returned to her course.

Thus perished Albert Stigent, in the very blooming time of youth—had his talents been well directed, he might have arisen to eminence in his profession, and to usefulness in the world; but by the superstitious reverence he paid to a miserable old fortune-teller, he threw up his prospects of peace and comfort at home, broke the hearts of his parents by his misconduct, and procured his own untimely death. Could earth and ocean speak, how many such sorrowful tales would they bring to light, and what a fearful account do they contain against modern astrologers and fortune-tellers.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PILLS: PILLS: PILLS!!

I am in the habit of buying, when I go to the city, two or three of the penny papers for pastime in the evening after I return. I did so to day for the same purpose and came home expecting a comfortable evening after a weary day, when lo! on taking up the Daily Evening News, my attention was caught by the imposing caption "On Low Spirits." "Low spirits," says the learned virtuoso, "is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds," etc. etc. fills up a full column, at the end of which the reader is gratified to find that "Dr. Evans ministers to the distressed"—"Evans' Camomile PILLS." The next column is headed with "To the nervous and debilitated," "Tonic Pills," and in the same column "Evans Family Apperient PILLS," and Dr. Evans Camomile PILLS which fills up the interesting news of the first page. Looking on the second page I find "Interesting to the inhabitants of Boston and vicinity, a cure for the Tic Doleureux," "Tooth ache! Tooth ache!" Again, "Read, another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Evans' Medicines. Dyspepsia, ten years standing." Then comes that medical, self-evident truth, "The miraculous cures effected by the Matchless Sanative, we find have convinced the most prejudiced, that the medicine is truly of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of the globe." Still, persevering, I take the third page, the first thing that meets my anxious gaze, is, "19 Hanover Street 19. The only office in Boston for Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS." Then follows "Something to think about" on the subject, filling the first column. Then we find that "Asthma, three years standing, and Liver complaint, ten years standing," are both and severally bound up and dressed by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine. I glanced at the last page only enough to see "Dr. Harrington's" and "Dr. Gorkak's" and hurried in despair from the "Daily Evening News" to the "Evening Express," having found little but a pitiful love story and a few Canada accounts, which looked frightened among so many pills and learned Doctors. When opening, almost the first thing that caught my attention was Dr. Lesage's Eradicator. I looked with both eyes, as you may well imagine, when I saw, "The Philosopher's Stone at last discovered!" But judge of

my disappointment when I found it was nothing but "Dr. H. Poett's Eradicator!" Then there was Dr. Bonaud's information "To the Incurable," and Dr. Prescott's "Indian Tooth Wash," and Dr. Cullen's "Celebrated Salt Rheum Ointment," and—and—patience fails me to write, as it did to read, any more. Out of pure vexation I took up an old "Traveller" and read with considerable satisfaction a few short extracts on various topics on the first page, but turning over, oh! me miserable! what should meet my eye, like a haunting spirit, but B. B. Mussey's ravings at the impositions practised on Dr. Brandreth's Pills. I should think that B. B. Mussey would take a "shorter method" with these villains, viz. give them a few of the Dr.'s pills, purge away the disease and save his ink! for he has filled up two columns and spoiled a whole page. As we turn to Green to relieve the eye, as a last resort, I took up your valuable paper. But what shall I say? Is it my distempered brain? or am I dreaming? Bancho's Ghost comes up again in the shapes of "Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters," "Peristaltic Lozenges," "Matchless Sanative," "Indian Purgative Pills," and "Tomato Pills." The papers are too full of physic! Oh! Tempore, oh! Mores!! "The times"—"Hard times"—"The signs of the times"—"Spirit of the age!" sure enough. Who in after times will not look back to the nineteenth century, as the "brzen age"—"iron age"—age of speculation, bamboozling, hoaxes and humbuggery, in short any age that heads ever conceived or pens recorded? Who in turning over the pages of history will not point to Federal United America, with her sixteen millions of inhabitants, which stands, like a poor charity box, gaping to receive every ha'penny, witless hoax, that foreign or homebred rascals and vagabonds can invent, and swallows all without a murmur—nay, gaps for more! 'Tis emphatically an age of steam. We travel by steam—we work by steam—make books by steam, and eat by steam!! We have steam patents, steam Doctors and steam druggists—in fact we live, move and have our being by steam, and when we want to "shuffle of this mortal coil," (no need of suicide, its too vulgar,) apply to Drs. Thompson & Co. and for twenty-five dollars they will kill you by steam! Talk of suicide and being killed? why, yes we must, if, like that miserable man Job, we "would not live always." Talk of dying in the nineteenth century? How will Morrison, Goelick, Brandreth, Moffatt and scores of Italian, French, German, Dutch, Swiss, Turkish, American, English, Irish and Scotch, hard and soft names, rise up like disturbed ghosts and snuff at your squeamishness! Why, haven't they all advertised pills to heal all curable and incurable diseases? You certainly don't meditate such a wicked suicide as to neglect taking thirty or forty of their pills every other day, and "doubling the dose" if these produce no effect! What, die a natural death in 1838? Why, even Graham would beat out your brains with a "saw-dust bread" loaf, to hear you utter such an ungrateful sentiment! Do you pretend that these patent pill and steam merchants have lived in vain? Have they fed out their four bushels of pills per month to the citizens of Boston and New York, in vain? Have they spent their thousands each in advertisements, certificates and newspaper puffs, in vain? Have they, I ask once more, pocketed millions of money, extorted from the credulous purses of their dupes, for their miserable humbug and retired in easy affluence on their ill-gotten gains, in vain? Good Heaven, Sir, look out, or you will have the whole fraternity pouncing on you like ten thousand vultures on a poor dead horse! EVESORE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.

I attended the anniversary of our Saviour's Nativity, at the Universalist Meeting-house, on Tuesday evening last. Of the introductory exercises, which were appropriate and interesting, there could be but one opinion; and the prayer of the preacher and the anthems of the choir were just what they should be.

With the style and peculiar emphasis of the preacher, I was well pleased. He took up his theme with the energy and manly independence of one who has an important subject to sustain, and who feels confidence in the reasoning he makes use of; this is commendable. Another feature of his discourse, which could not fail to give satisfaction, was the total absence of all unkind or uncharitable language towards the sentiments of others; this, also, is commendable.

But to the discourse itself. The object of the speaker was, to sustain the three following propositions:

1st. That mankind before the coming of Christ were in a lost and deplorable state.

2d. That Christ came to seek and to save that which was lost.

3d. That Christ's object would be fully attained in the salvation of all men.

He introduced the subject by many interesting remarks adapted to the occasion, respecting the advent of the Saviour in his humanity; the worship of the wise men; the chorus of the angels and the heavenly host, etc. He sustained in an admirable manner the first proposition, both by scripture and by a representation of the actual state of the world, previous to the advent of Christ. Every heart must have felt the deep degradation of our race, and the truth of that scripture, which declares that "darkness covered the earth and gross darkness the people." Here then was an object worthy the benevolent Saviour, who gave his life as a ransom

for many, who, in the emphatic language of truth, "came to seek and to save that which was lost."

The first and second propositions being sustained, it remained only to establish the latter. And here, says the preacher, we must refer to the scripture; and pray what was the reference? simply this, that Jesus Christ should "see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied." This alone, to him, seemed conclusive evidence of the final salvation of all men. He thought the benevolent Jesus could not be "satisfied" unless the wretched, the miserable, the self-degraded victims of passion, of envy, hatred, lust, and malice, could all be partakers of his salvation. He rejoiced in that salvation "which is secure to all," without a condition. The poor have the Gospel preached to them, saith the Saviour, but not to the preacher that offers salvation to the self-degraded victims of vice and passion, without the obedience of heart and life, which the Gospel requires.

The Saviour knew very well when he undertook this errand of mercy to a lost world, that he would be despised and rejected of men. Had he offered salvation to the Pharisees of his time, unconditionally, think you they would have rejected him? And had his compassion been as boundless as is now attributed to him, should we not have found a different address to these men than that which is now recorded in St. Mark's Gospel? "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell!"

Was the Saviour "satisfied" when, in the parable he said to the servants, "Bind him hand and foot and cast him into outer darkness?" Was he "satisfied" when he said, "many are called, but few are chosen?" Where was this boundless compassion, when in answer to the question, "are there few that be saved," (by the way how would this preacher have answered the question?) he said, "strive to enter in at the strait gate, for I say unto you many shall seek to enter in but shall not be able." If the compassionate Saviour was "satisfied" in the use of language which in many instances, we have no doubt, excited the rage and alarmed the fears of many of his hearers, is there not reason to fear that he will be "satisfied" with the just punishment of those who neglect so great a salvation. "The Saviour will see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied;" but the principles of eternal truth and justice must be changed before the impatient unbeliever can equally share the salvation of the Gospel with the penitent believer.

Man being a sinner, is of course accountable, and in some sense a free agent; and in this case, we may do, as we are informed in scripture many would do, "believe a lie that they might be damned;" not condemned and afterwards restored to divine favor; for the scriptures speak of condemnation and salvation as states directly opposed to each other. Thus, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; and he that believeth not shall be damned." "Christ shall reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet," and we cannot, nay, we dare not believe, that Christ has no enemies among the sons of men, for whom he died to save, when an apostle under the guidance of the spirit of God, thus writes to the Philippians, "For many walk of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ; whose end is destruction; whose god is their belly; and whose glory is in their shame; who mind earthly things."

O. P. Q.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

The case which we are about relating, is the second rhinoplasty operation which has been performed in Boston, by the same surgeon, within a comparatively short period; and as both have been perfectly successful, there is more pleasure in speaking of the last, as we did of the first, in a plain, simple manner, that it may not interfere with the interest of a detailed, scientific account, which may be anticipated in the *Journal* at a convenient time. It is due to the profession, especially, that every fact connected with the manner in which this important operation was conducted, from beginning to end, should be faithfully detailed.

A young lady, now about twenty-seven years of age, belonging to the State of Maine, thirteen months ago, was urged by an uncle to consult a medical gentleman, in consequence of the existence of a small wart, as she denominated it, near the tip of the nose. It was considered a cancerous pimple, which should be dispersed, and the doctor, therefore, advised the application of a caustic. This produced a high degree of inflammation, which was so extensive and severe that poultices were used for reducing it. These were continued, it seems, a considerable time—for on the fourteenth day after using the caustic, in the act of taking off a poultice, the entire fleshy part of the nose dropped off, close to the bones, producing a shocking and wholly unlooked-for calamity. For a young lady, whose features were regular and handsome, in the prime of life, health, hope, and enjoyment, nothing could have been so disastrous or painfully distressing as a facial deformity of this character. On seeking further advice from the same source she was told, by way of encouragement, that the organ would grow again, and eventually be perfectly restored.

Having waited thirteen months, without discovering any indications of a reproduction of the nose, and having read in the newspapers an account, which was extracted from this *Journal*, of a successful taliaction operation in Boston, (above referred to) she came to this city for surgical advice. This was in August last; but for some reason, she returned home, and again arrived in Boston early in November.

Every thing being in readiness, Dr. J. M. Warren commenced the operation by taking a large triangular piece of skin from the middle of the forehead, which was detached, except a small strip between the eyes. The broad flap, on being reverted, was necessarily twisted in the nar-

row part. The edges about the locality of the original nose were pared, and the edges of the transported material for the new one, ligatures adjusted in all directions, and secured by needles instead of pins. Keenly as the unfortunate patient must have suffered—for it was not the work of a moment, but a slow process, to fit one part to another—she never manifested the slightest indications of uneasiness. Such is the fortitude of females. Finally, the best part of the narration may be expressed in a few lines. Every thing worked kindly—the nose knit by the first intention, and the nostrils and wings are well turned, and promise to go on improving in appearance. We called upon the heroic patient the other day, and found her sitting in a comfortable great chair at the breakfast table, free from pain, the inflammation having subsided, and in a fair way of soon being in a condition to return to her friends.

This is truly another triumph of science and art, in the restoration of that essential feature of the face, on which expression and articulation necessarily depend. The patient came here an object of disgust to herself, and exciting the deep sympathy and commiseration of all who chanced to see her; but she leaves Boston, a living monument of the boundless resources of human ingenuity, with a deep feeling of gratitude towards God and the surgeon, not to be expressed, and only to be felt, in full force, in the secret recesses of a woman's heart.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

TRIP DOWN EAST.

STRANGER—I expect you are about the tallest kind of a coon, there is in these diggings. Your little Buffalonian walks straight into things, like a squash vine into a potato patch.

I come down the other day in the steamboat Cleaveland. She's pretty fixin, Golly! ain't she a smasher? Once coming down, a streak of lightning followed three miles and better. The Captain see it was gaining on us a little, so he told the man to starboard the helm and let it go by. It did go like a horse and we were so near it that the deck passengers smelt brimstone.

The captain felt a little cheap, at first, about letting it beat him, and said the steam wasn't up, but I told him he did perfectly right to turn out. There was so many women on board, and then there was so much iron, that it drew the lightning and helped it along, so it wasn't fair play. You should have heard the thunder that came along just after it. It would have given you a new idea for one of your articles.

Perhaps you don't know where I came from. Give us your list now and I'll tell you all about it. When I'm home I stop in the Chockahokee diggings, in the state of Indiana. We raised a mighty crop of wheat this year. I reckon high upon four thousand bushels, and a sprinkling of corn, oats, potatoes and garden sass. You could hear the earth groan all round our settlement, the crops were so heavy, and that's what gives rise to the stories about the earthquakes. It was enough to make a young earthquake to hear corn grow as it did, and as to the potatoes, I'll be skinned alive, if I ever saw any thing like it. Why any one of them warm nights, you just go out into a little patch of fifty acres, close to the house, and hold your ear down, you could hear the young potatoes quarrelling, and the old ones grumbling at them because they didn't lay along and stop crowding. I calculate you didn't raise such crops in these parts.

Why, one day, one of our squash vines chased a drove of hogs, better than half a mile, and they ran and squealed as if the old boy was after them. One little pig stubbed his toe and fell down and was never heard of afterwards. We got in pretty much all the crops, and I told the old man I would take a trip down east and see the old folks, grandfather and mother, aunts and cousins, a pretty considerable heap of them I calculate down to old Vermont. So I packed up my plunder and started.

I reckon I'll have a little fun among you before I take a canal boat for down east. All I'm after is to be clawing into the pumpkin pies about thanksgiving time.—*Buffalo Paper.*

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 17. In the *Senate*, several reports were presented, and also a large number of petitions. Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Finance, made a report on the bill referred to them for graduating the price of the public lands. The report recommended the passage of the bill. It was ordered to be printed.

The bill to postpone the payment to the States, of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue, was resumed. Mr. Preston spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Brown replied. The question was then taken on Mr. Clay's motion to limit the postponement to the 1st January, 1840, and it was lost—yeas 17, nays 26. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, without a division.

In the *House*, Mr. Fry offered a resolution, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence which has passed between him and Gov. Riker, on the subject of an armed force to proceed to Harrisburg. Mr. Cushing offered an amendment, proposing to inquire also, whether any officer of the United States Government was concerned in the affair at Harrisburg, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Fry, as a part of his resolution. Mr. Biddle was opposed to the introduction of the subject. Mr. Naylor was in favor of the resolution, and proceeded to give a history of the affair at Harrisburg. He spoke with great animation of the fraud which was attempted to be practised in the Congressional election, as well as the Philadelphia county election, and was several times called to order. He was followed by Mr. Petriken, Mr. McKean, Mr. Brat-

ty, and Mr. Biddle. The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Grennell of Massachusetts, having presented a memorial praying for the establishment of the usual international relations with the republic of Hayti, and the memorial having been referred to the committee of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wise moved to reconsider the reference, which occasioned much debate, and the House finally adjourned without any decision.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18. In the *Senate*, Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, stating that he had discovered the means of making it rain in tracts of country, and proposing to make the experiment at his own expense provided, if he succeed, that Congress would give him a premium of so much for five miles, and a like ratio for any greater extent of surface. The petitioner professed still higher powers, viz. to raise at his pleasure the Ohio river. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, reported a bill, making partial appropriations for the years 1838 and 1839. Mr. Wall moved to amend it by inserting, "and for the revolutionary pensions, under the act of the 7th July, 1838, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars." A debate arose which occupied the Senate until a late hour. A motion was made by Mr. Crittenden, to amend the amendment by inserting, "and provided, farther that the act of July 7, 1838, be repealed after the 3d of March, 1839."

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

In the *House*, the pending question being on the objection of Mr. Wise, to the acceptance of the petition for the establishment of commercial and diplomatic relations with Hayti, Mr. Grennell and others addressed the House at length in favor of the reception of the petition, and of its reference to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wise moved that the question on the reception of the petition be laid on the table. The motion to lay the question of reception on the table was decided in the negative—yeas 69, nays 120.

The question on the reception of the petition was then decided as follows:—Yeas, 159; Nays, 32. The petition was then read, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Saltonstall having presented a memorial from the town of Danvers in Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of international relations with Hayti, (a fac simile of that presented by Mr. Reed.)

Mr. Legare objected to its reception, and argued the point at considerable length.

Mr. Cushman moved the previous question, but Mr. Saltonstall having expressed a desire to reply, the House refused to second the call—yeas 66, nays 79. Mr. Saltonstall then spoke at length in reply to Mr. Legare and in favor of the reception of the memorial.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19. In the *Senate*, Mr. Rives offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for minute and precise information in regard to the transactions connected with the purchase of the United States Bank Bonds by the United States Bank, as an agent or depository of the Government.

Mr. Tallmadge asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in certain cases.

In the *House*, the petition presented by Mr. Saltonstall, for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, was received—an end having been put to the debate, by the previous question.

Mr. Adams, from a select committee, reported a bill with amendments, to prevent giving and receiving challenges in the District of Columbia.

A message was received from the President, in compliance with the request contained in Mr. Fry's resolution, calling upon him for information in relation to the correspondence with the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The message of the President, with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be laid on the table and printed, on motion of Mr. Potter of Philadelphia, who replied to a portion of Mr. Naylor's remarks.

The proposition for the appointment of a select committee, to investigate the affairs of Mr. Swartwout, then came up. Mr. Wise commenced a long speech, pending which, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20. In the *Senate*, the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Rives, for an inquiry respecting certain transactions between the Government and the United States Bank, was taken up, debated to a late hour and adopted.

Mr. Niles, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Calhoun followed in the debate, and the resolution was adopted nem. con.

In the *House*, the presentation of petitions was resumed, beginning with Mr. Adams, where it before left off, and a great number were presented, after which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21. In the *Senate*, a number of petitions were presented, and also several reports of committees, chiefly on private claims. Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to prevent the interference of certain officers of the Federal Government in elections.

The bill from the House of Representatives making partial appropriations for the years 1838—9, was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Wall, relative to pensioners, was further debated by Mr. Strange and Mr. Davis, the former opposing and the latter supporting it. The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was lost—yeas 11, nays 21. The bill was then passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army 1839. A bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department,

and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for 1839. A bill making appropriations for the naval service for 1839. A bill more effectual to prevent frauds in the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, and to punish public defaulters.

The motion for the appointment of a select committee on the Swartwout defalcation, was taken up, and Mr. Wise continued his remarks thereon.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1838.

LICENSE LAW IN VERMONT. The Legislature of Vermont have recently passed a law similar in its provisions to our License Law. It goes farther however and prohibits the sale of Spirituous Liquor in any quantity, except for medicinal or manufacturing purposes. It provides further for a reference of the law to the decision of the people—that at the Town Meetings in March next, the people shall give in their votes, *Yea* or *Nay* on the law—and if on a return of the same, it shall appear that a "majority of the towns are in favor of the law," it shall take effect on the first of August next—otherwise it is to be null and void.

A MAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE. At the recent Court of Oyer and Terminer in Pennsylvania, came on the trial of a person on a charge of murder, for shooting a man, who in company with several others, had made an attack upon his shantee, on the night of the inspectors' election. The court charged the jury, that a man has a right, in defence of his house, his person, and his family, to resist even to the taking away of life, and thus advised as to the law applicable to the case, the jury acquitted the accused, without leaving the box.

RATHER TOUGH. It is stated that a farmer of Claremont, N. H. has raised, the present season, from one potatoe of the lady-finger kind, seven bushels of good sized potatoes!—and that the tops which grew from the potatoe measured over one mile in length, and the weight of the crop, including the tops, was five hundred and five pounds! The original potatoe had seventy two eyes—these were all separated and placed in as many hills, and after sprouting, the sprouts were separated and replanted—making in all one hundred and ten hills.

POWDER FRAUDS. The St. Louis Republican speaks of several frauds which have recently been perpetrated by consigning boxes to respectable houses in that city marked furniture, crockery, etc, while they are filled with kegs of gun powder. In a tone of just indignation that paper exclaims, "the person who could thus trifle with the safety of the travelling community and the property of other people, merely to save a few dollars freight, should be sent to the penitentiary."

THE POWER OF MACHINERY. There is a factory in the town of Sandwich, driven by water power, at which, with the labor of three workmen, two thousand staves are turned out in a day—all ready for the truss hoops. The staves made at this mill are superior to those made by hand. They are of uniform thickness and are cut sweeping to conform with the shape of the cask—and when put up, form invariably, a perfect circle.

INDIANA. The Hon. ALBERT S. WHITE, at present a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Indiana, has been elected by the Legislature of that State, a Senator in Congress for six years, from March next. He takes the place of the Hon. John Tipton, (democrat,) and is represented as a gentleman of fine talents and an advocate of whig principles.

A NOVELTY. An iron steamship of two thousand six hundred and seventeen tons, to draw but fifteen feet, is projected at Calcutta. She is to be called the "Queen of the East," and ply between Falmouth and Calcutta, making the passage in thirty days. The Rainbow, (iron) recently performed the passage between Antwerp and London, two hundred and ten miles, in fifteen hours and a half.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATTLE FARM. One family in the province of Buenos Ayres, is said to be possessed of twelve hundred square miles of land, and they derive an annual income of over eighty thousand dollars from the sale of the surplus cattle which they raise on these "broad acres." This is what the Vermonters would call a family of "good liveries."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS. The Legislature of South Carolina have bills under consideration to remove the seat of Government from Columbia to Charleston; to take a census of the population of the State; to give the election of Governor to the people; and to prevent the evil practice of carrying deadly weapons.

OHIO. The legislature of this State has elected the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, (democrat,) a Senator in Congress, in place of the Hon. Thomas Morris, (democrat) and an abolitionist, whose term expires next March. He was elected by a majority of seven votes over the Hon. Thomas Ewing, the whig candidate.

IMPORTANT. The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that a Bank has no legal right to take over six per centum interest for money, either in the shape of exchange or otherwise. The *Boston Times* thinks this is drawing the lines in the right place.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Hon. Patrick Noble has been chosen Governor of South Carolina, and Dr. Thomas Smith, Lieutenant Governor. The choice was made by the two Houses of the Legislature.

MORE VENGEANCE. The sergeant and two privates who had charge of Theller and Dodge, have been tried by a court martial at Quebec, and convicted of conspiring at the escape of these two men. They have been sentenced to be shot.

ILLINOIS. Hon. Ebenezer Peck, an ardent supporter of the Independent Treasury, has been elected to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Peter Bruyno. He is one of the ablest men in the State.

NORTH CAROLINA. The lower branch of the Legislature have passed resolutions against the Independent Treasury, and instructed their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote accordingly.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC. This is a volume of no ordinary cast. Unlike multitudes which teem from the press in this age of book-making, this is one which will afford solid profit to all who read and copy it. It contains two hundred and eighty-five pages, is a neatly finished and tasty volume, comprising both a body and a soul, being well executed in manner and matter. It is richly calculated to please as well as profit. It embraces a large share of variety, comes "home to men's business and bosoms," and if thoroughly perused and practiced cannot fail of being highly beneficial. We recommend, not only that every mechanic, but that all our citizens purchase and read this volume. It is published in Boston by Messrs. Perkins & Marvin. The work may be purchased at Gill's Bookstore.

ROLLING RIDGE. Messrs Crocker & Brewster, Boston publishers, have just issued the work under consideration. "Rolling Ridge" is a singular title for a book. Its perusal will both amuse and instruct, as it is written in that peculiar style of humor which has a good moral effect. A cursory glance over its amusing and interesting pages will impress the mind in its favor. It is a volume we can highly commend as an offering of friendship for the new year. Among its four and twenty chapters, we find "a peep into New England," "the mother and her children," "first day at Rolling Ridge," "a visit to blind Rebecca," "a glimpse at life in town," "love and marriage," "the exhibition," etc. In fine, "Rolling Ridge" will well repay any one for travelling over it, or giving it a thorough perusal. It is for sale in this place at Gill's Bookstore.

PENNSYLVANIA. No business of consequence has as yet been transacted by the legislature. The Senate have recognized the whig branch of the House, which has not sufficient members to form a quorum. The military have generally returned to their homes, and the excitement has, in a great degree, subsided. A proposition has been offered by the whig branch, through a committee, to the democratic portion, for a union. They propose that each branch meet at a certain hour—that each of the present Speakers resign—that each delegation from Philadelphia County be excluded, and that the House then proceed to organize. They further propose that a committee be chosen, under the old law, to ascertain the duly elected members from the County, and if unable to ascertain to a certainty, that a new election be ordered for the County, and the Legislature adjourn until a choice is made. No election for State Officers or a United States Senator can be made until the Philadelphia County question is adjusted, according to the proposal of the whigs. This offer had not yet been accepted by the democratic house, although it was thought they would accede to it.

NEXT CONGRESS. The Washington Globe sums up the elections, thus far, of members elected to the next Congress, and makes out, as shown by the notes of the people, seventy-seven democrats to sixty-nine whigs—and one vacancy in Massachusetts. In another table as they stand according to the certificates of the Judges, democrats seventy-two, whigs seventy-four. In another table, omitting those whose seats will be contested, democrats seventy-one, whigs sixty-eight. That paper then proceeds to make an estimate of the supposed result in the eleven States and one District in Massachusetts, which is thus, democrats fifty-two, whigs forty-four.

BOSTON ALMANAC. This calendar for the ensuing year, which is exceedingly neat and prepossessing, particularly in its mechanical execution, has just been published by S. N. Dickinson, of Boston, the projector and editor, who richly deserves extensive patronage for his commendable efforts. It contains an immense amount of interesting matter, comprised in a neat and convenient form. Every individual, who has business to transact in Boston, will find this almanac of great benefit, as it embraces much information of peculiar interest. Its contents may be learned or reference to our advertising columns.

TO READERS. Arrangements have been made with a gentleman, well qualified, to furnish a weekly abstract of the Legislative proceedings during the ensuing session. His past favors have been well received by our patrons, and we have no doubt they will be pleased to hear from him weekly.

ONCE MORE. Every individual who has in his possession, books, pamphlets, magazines, papers, etc, belonging to this office, will confer a favor by returning them forthwith.

CANADA. It is stated that another invasion of the British territory had been made by a party of Americans, not far from Sandwich, on the 21st inst. The invaders were repulsed, the British losing nine men in the action which took place.

IGNORANCE. A duel was lately fought at New Orleans between a son of ex-governor Mangy and a lawyer. The former was killed as he deserved to be, and the latter should be hung for the murder, according to law.

COURT AT DEDHAM. The suit, in which the Inhabitants of Quincy were plaintiffs and the Town of Milton, defendants, was decided in the Court of Common Pleas, at Dedham, on Thursday last, awarding to the plaintiffs one hundred and fifty dollars and costs. It was an action for the support of Louisa, the wife of Austin Glover, and her two minor children. The lineal descent of these paupers, we understand, was traced by records and other evidence to the fifth preceding generation, the settlement of which was in Milton, in 1725. J. M. Grogan, Jr., sustained the case, and Churchill, senior, contended against the plaintiffs.

The case of *Paine vs. White* was decided in favor of the plaintiff by assessing twenty-seven dollars damages with cost. It was an action of trover, brought for the value of a cow which the defendant took of the plaintiff to pasture on the Brewster Islands. Subsequently, the cow was lost, either washed off by the tide or by some other cause unknown. This case was tried at the September term when the jury did not agree.

Churchill for plaintiff; Cushing and Kingsbury for defendant.

DIED.

In Hingham, Mr. Leavitt Gill, Jr., an amiable and exemplary young man, aged 21.

In Westhampton, Dec. Jesse Joy, a native of Weymouth, aged 53.

FORTUNE-TELLING. We commend to our readers the interesting original story on our first page.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Wise will lecture before the Quaker Anti-Slavery Society, at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, on *Mosaic* by George. The public are invited to attend.

The Directors of the Society are requested to meet at six o'clock.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The Overseers of the Poor are hereby reminded that a meeting will take place at the Almshouse, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the morning.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman.

The next Lecture of the Quincy Lyceum, the subject being, will be given at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Jan. 24,) by Mr. Churchill, Jr., Esq. of Dorchester.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Charles Reed, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth M. A. Hersey, of Hingham.

In Hingham, Mr. Samuel Tilton, of Weymouth, Miss Emma Gardner, of the former place.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of Thos. B. Briggs, in Dorchester, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of January, 1839, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one three horse wagon, by Mr. Balcomb of said Dorchester, and has been but a short time; one horse cart; one horse hay cart; one chaise; two horse sleds; five cows of first quality; three bedsteads; several tons of prime hay; a number of chains; small and large harnes farming utensils, and many other articles.

The above property will be sold without real Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMAS ADAMS, Auctioneer.

Dorchester, Dec. 29. 1w

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the Stable of the Hon. John Adams, in Quincy, on Sunday night, the 23rd December inst., a DOUBLE HARNESS with mountings, suitable for a carriage.

Any person who will recover the same and bring them to John Kirk at the Farm House, shall be richly rewarded.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, January 1st, 1839, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the late Samuel French, deceased, in Braintree, a lot of Household Furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, chairs, tables, sofa, bedstead, looking-glass, crockery, tin and iron ware, brass candles, etc., etc.

Also—Eighteen barrels of cider, vinegar, one mill and two presses, one ox wagon, one ox cart, one horse cart, one wheelbarrow, one lot of under, seven thousand shingles, a plough, iron bar, three cows, six coxset sheep, two, five ewes, eight tons of fresh and salt hay of quality. Conditions made known at the sale.

Also—Immediately after the above sale, at the place, will be offered from eight to ten tons of Hay of first quality, and six tons of good Fresh Hay of first quality.

Braintree, Dec. 29. 1w

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscription, and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. Brownson, \$3.

Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$5.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbott & Lady's Book, \$3.

American Philological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$4.
Parley's Magazine, \$4.

A subscription to this is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29. 1f

Boston Almanac for 1839.

THIS is the fourth year that this Almanac has been published, and the increasing demand for the strongest recommendation it can receive. The present has been printed on good paper, and clear type, and in cloth, with a device in gold stamped upon it. It contains ninety-six pages of small type, making an amount of matter in it equal to that generally found in a common octavo volume, and is sold small sum of twenty-five cents. The following CONTENTS.

Map of Boston. Preface. Eclipses. Moon. Evening Stars, Festivals, Fasts, etc. Boston. Fairs, Mails, Postage, etc. Broken and Dry Banks in New England. Gold and Silver. Length of Days, etc. Calendars, with accuracy of Temperature at 7 and 2 o'clock, winds, weather during the year 1838, with a synopsis of each. Memoranda page for each month. City. Memoranda page for each month. Representatives. School Committee, Senators, Representatives. Memoranda of Events in Boston, in 1838. Grand of General Events, in 1838. Fires in the year 1838. Boundaries of Ward in the new division. Boston Fire Department. Names, Officers, and names of Engines. Location of errors, Wells, etc. Banks in Boston and giving their location, Capital, Discount, day Shares, Par value, and names of Officers. Companies in Boston—giving location, Capital, declaring Dividends, number of Shares, and Public Offices in Boston. Public Buildings. Public Houses in Boston. Stages, Routes, Rail Roads from Boston. Packets, Wharves, and Red Roads from Boston—giving a complete publications in Boston, names of Editors, where published, and the terms. Courts in with a succinct account of their manner of proceeding. Insolvent Law of 1828—explaining in a brief the bearings of the Law, as it now stands. Member of the Suffolk Bar. Churches and Ministers. Institutions in Boston—giving a list of officers. Physicians in Boston—and their residence. Nurses in Boston—with their place of business and residence. Prices of provisions in 1815 and 1838. Counting Room A 1839. FOR SALE AT THE BOOKS.

With the making of 1839, the first of the century, was remarkable.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC. This is a volume of no ordinary character. Unlike multitudes which seem from the press in this age of book-making, this is one which will afford solid profit to all who read and copy it. It contains two hundred and eighty-five pages, is a neatly finished and tasty volume, comprising both a body and a soul, being well executed in manner and matter. It is richly calculated to please as well as profit. It embraces a large share of variety, comes 'home to men's business and bosoms,' and if thoroughly perused and practiced cannot fail of being highly beneficial. We recommend, not only that every mechanic, but that all our citizens purchase and read this volume. It is published in Boston by Messrs. Perkins & Marvin. The work may be purchased at Gill's Bookstore.

ROLAND RICE. Messrs Crocker & Brewster, Boston publishers, have just issued the work under consideration. "Rolling Ridge" is a singular title for a book. Its perusal will both amuse and instruct, as it is written in that peculiar style of humor which has a good moral effect. A cursory glance over its amusing and interesting pages will impress the mind in its favor. It is a volume we can highly commend as an offering of friendship for the new year. Among its four and twenty chapters, we find "a peep into New England," "the mother and her children," "first day at Rolling Ridge," "a visit to blind Rebecca," "a man helped out of difficulty," "thanksgiving eve," "a glimpse at life in town," "love and marriage," "the exhibition," etc. In fine, "Rolling Ridge" will repay any one for travelling over it, or giving it a thorough perusal. It is for sale in this place at Gill's Bookstore.

PENNSYLVANIA. No business of consequence has as yet been transacted by the legislature. The Senate have recognized the whig branch of the House, which has not sufficient members to form a quorum. The military have generally returned to their homes, and the excitement has, in a great degree, subsided. A proposition has been offered by the whig branch, through a committee, to the democratic portion, for a union. They propose that each branch meet at a certain hour—that each of the present Speakers resign—that each delegation from Philadelphia County be excluded, and that the House then proceed to organize. They further propose that a committee be chosen, under the old law, to ascertain the duly elected members from the County, and if unable to ascertain to a certainty, that a new election be ordered for the County, and the Legislature adjourn until a choice is made. No election for State Officers or a United States Senator can be made until the Philadelphia County question is adjusted, according to the proposal of the whigs. This offer had not yet been accepted by the democratic house, although it was thought they would accede to it.

NEXT CONGRESS. The Washington Globe sums up the elections, thus far, of members elected to the next Congress, and makes out, as shown by the rates of the people, seventy-seven democrats to sixty-nine whigs—and one vacancy in Massachusetts. In another table, which stand according to the certificates of the Judges, democrats seventy-two, whigs seventy-four. In another table, omitting those whose seats will be contested, democrats seventy-one, whigs sixty-eight. That paper then proceeds to make an estimate of the supposed result in the eleven States and one District in Massachusetts, not yet chosen, which is, democrats fifty-two, whigs forty-four.

BOSTON ALMANAC. This calendar for the ensuing year, which is exceedingly neat and prepossessing, particularly in its mechanical execution, has just been published by S. N. Dickinson, of Boston, the projector and editor, who richly deserves extensive patronage for his commendable efforts. It contains an immense amount of interesting matter, comprised in a neat and convenient form. Every individual, who has business to transact in Boston, will find this almanac of great benefit, as it embraces much information of peculiar interest. Its contents may be learned or reference to our advertising columns.

TO READERS. Arrangements have been made with a gentleman, well qualified, to furnish a weekly abstract of the Legislative proceedings during the ensuing session. His past favors have been well received by our patrons, and we have no doubt they will be pleased to hear from him weekly.

ONCE MORE. Every individual who has in his possession, books, pamphlets, magazines, papers, etc., belonging to this office, will confer a favor by returning them forthwith.

CANADA. It is stated that another invasion of the British territory had been made by a party of Americans, not far from Sandwich, on the 21st inst. The invaders were repulsed, the British losing nine men in the action which took place.

IGNORANCE. A duel was lately fought at New Orleans between a son of ex-governor Mangin and a lawyer. The former was killed as he deserved to be, and the latter should be hung for the murder, according to law.

COURT AT DEDHAM. The suit, in which the inhabitants of Quincy were plaintiffs and the Town of Milton, defendants, was decided in the Court of Common Pleas, at Dedham, on Thursday last, awarding to the plaintiffs one hundred and fifty dollars and costs. It was an action for the support of Louisa, the wife of Austin Glover, and her two minor children. The legal descent of these papers, we understand, was traced by records and other evidence to the fifth preceding generation, the settlement of which was in Milton, in 1725. A. M. Gourgas, Jr., sustained the case, and Churchill, senior, contended against the plaintiffs.

The case of *Paine vs. White* was decided in favor of the plaintiff by assessing twenty-seven dollars damages with cost. It was an action of trover, brought for the value of a cow which the defendant took of the plaintiff to pasture on the Brewster Islands. Subsequently, the cow was lost, either washed off by the tide or by some other cause unknown. This case was tried at the September term when the jury did not agree.

Churchill for plaintiff; Cushing and Wedgbury for defendant.

DIED. In Hingham, Mr. Leavitt Gill, Jr., an amiable and exemplary young man, aged 21. In Westport, Dea. Jesse Joy, a native of Weymouth, aged 55.

FORTUNE-TELLING. We commend to our readers the interesting original story on our first page.

NOTICE. The Rev. Mr. Wise will lecture before the Quincy Anti-Slavery Society, at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, on *Mosaic Bondage*. The public are invited to attend. The Directors of the Society are requested to meet at six o'clock.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary. The Overseers of the Poor are hereby reminded that a meeting will take place at the Almshouse, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the morning.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman. The next Lecture of the Quincy Lyceum, the present season, will be given at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Jan. 24), by Asaph Churchill, Jr., Esq., of Dorchester.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary. MARRIED. In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Charles W. Reed, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth M. A. Hersey, of Hingham.

In Hingham, Mr. Samuel Tirrell, of Weymouth, to Miss Emma Gardner, of the former place. Auction Sale. WILL be sold at public auction, at the residence of Thos. O. Billings, in Dorchester, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of January, 1839, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, one three horse wagon, built by Mr. B. Balcom, of said Dorchester, and has been used but a short time; one horse cart; one horse hay wagon; one chaise; two horse sleds; five cows of the first quality; three horses; several tons of prime salt hay; a number of chains; small and large harnesses; farming utensils, and many other articles.

The above property will be sold without reserve. Conditions made known at the sale. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct. Dorchester, Dec. 29. 1w

Stop Thief! STOLEN from the Stable of the Hon. John Q. Adams, in Quincy, on Sunday night, the 23d of December inst., a DOUBLE HARNESS with brass mountings, suitable for a carriage, and has been used. Any person, who will recover the same and return them to John Kirk at the Farm House, shall be suitably rewarded. Quincy, Dec. 29.

Administrator's Sale. WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, January 1st, 1839, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the late Samuel French, deceased, in Braintree, a lot of Household Furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, chairs, tables, sofa, bureau, desk, looking-glass, crockery, tin and iron ware, two brass clocks, etc., etc. Also—Eighteen barrels of cider, vinegar, one cider mill and two presses, one ox wagon, one ox cart, one ox sled, one horse cart, one wheelbarrow, one grindstone, one lot of iron, seven thousand shingles, chains, plough, iron bar, three cows, six sows, sheep, two heifers, five ewes, eight tons of fresh and salt hay of good quality. Conditions made known at the sale. SAMUEL FRENCH, 3d, Adm. Braintree, Dec. 29. 1w

Agency for Periodicals. THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—North American Review, \$5. Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3. Democratic Review, \$5. Christian Examiner, \$4. Family Magazine, \$1.20. Walpole's Select Circulating Library, \$5. Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5. Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1. Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2. Lady's Book, \$3. American Phenological Journal, \$2. Annals of Education, \$3. Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation. CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, Dec. 29. 1f

Boston Almanac for 1839. THIS is the fourth year that this Almanac has been published, and the increasing demand for it is the strongest recommendation it can receive. The sales have regularly increased each year. The present number is printed on good paper, and clear type, and bound in cloth, with a device in gold stamped upon the cover. It contains ninety-six pages of small type, making the amount of matter in it equal to that generally contained in a common octavo volume, and is sold for the small sum of twenty-five cents. The following are the contents.

Map of Boston, Preface, Eclipses, Morning and Evening Stars, Festivals, Fasts, etc. Boston Post Office, Mails, Postage, etc. Broken and Depreciated Banks in New England. Gold and Silver Coins. Length of Days, etc. Calendars, with accurate account of Temperature at 7 and 10 o'clock, winds, weather, etc., during the year 1838, with a synopsis of each month. Memoranda pages, one for each month. City Government, School Committee, Senators, Representatives, etc. Memoranda of Events in Boston, in 1838. Memoranda of General Events, in 1838. Fires in Boston, during the year 1838. Boundaries of Wards, under the new division. Boston Fire Department. Companies, Officers, and names of Engines. Location of Reservoirs, Wells, etc. Banks in Boston and vicinity—giving their location, Capital, Discount days, No. of Shares, Par value, and names of Officers. Insurance Companies in Boston—giving location, Capital, time of declaring Dividends, number of Shares, and Par value. Public Offices in Boston. Public Buildings in Boston. Public Houses in Boston. Stages, Routes, Fare, etc. Rail Roads in Boston. Packets, Wharves, etc. Periodical Press in Boston—giving a complete list of all publications in Boston, names of Editors, when and where published, and the terms. Courts in Boston, with a succinct account of the manner of proceeding. Insolvent Law of 1838—explaining in a brief manner the workings of the Law, as it now stands; By a member of the Suffolk Bar. Churches and Ministers in Boston. Institutions in Boston—giving a list of their officers. Physicians in Boston—and their places of residence. Nurses in Boston—with their places of residence. Sleighs, Coroners and Constables—with places of business and residence. Prices of Merchandise in 1815 and 1838. Counting Room Almanac for 1839. FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES. Boston, Dec. 29. 4w

Notice. THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such business as may then come before them.

Par order of the Directors. JOSHUA BRIGHAM, Clerk. Quincy, Dec. 29. 3w

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Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. ALBERT G. WOOD respectfully announces to the citizens of this town and vicinity, that he has established himself in business, at the store recently occupied by Mr. George Nightingale, off the Stone Temple, where he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in the TIN PLATE and SHEET IRON BUSINESS.

A supply of all the articles usually found in such a Store, kept constantly on hand. A good assortment of STOVES for sale. Quincy, Sept. 29. 1f

To be Let, THE Wharf belonging to the estate of the late Capt. Eliphalet Smith, on Quincy Point, with a large two story Workshop and a small Tenement thereon. The wharf, workshop and tenement are in good repairs, and will be let reasonable to a responsible person. Apply to John Whitney, Esq., or Robert Hussey, at Quincy Point, or to Robert Richardson, No. 34, Central Street, Boston. 2m Quincy, Dec. 22.

Notice. THE Proprietors of the Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at French's Hotel, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of all such other business as may then come before them; and that there will be a Dividend.

By order of the Directors. LEMUEL BRACKETT, Clerk. Quincy, Dec. 22. 3w

A Natural Remedy, APPLICABLE to our constitutions and competent to cure every curable disease, may be found in the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, or Universal Medicine of the North American College of Health.

This assertion may startle the reader and appear to him absurd and ridiculous, yet nevertheless it is true. What is disease? When properly considered it is only an effort of nature to expel from the body some offending cause. We are so constituted that there is a constant tendency in nature to throw off whatever is injurious to health. This is done by urine, stool, sweat, expectoration, vomit, etc.—these are the sewers of the body through which all the useless and decayed matter is carried off; and so long as they are kept open so long will the body continue in health. But when these outlets become impeded, or, for other cause, the bowels become constipated, or sudden transition from heat to cold the pores of the skin become closed, or any of the drains become obstructed, evil consequences are sure to follow. The foul matter which should escape by these outlets instead of passing off as nature intended, is retained in the body, and either putrefies in the stomach, or is taken up by the absorbent vessels and added to the circulation. This impure matter floating about the system, in the blood, is disease in a latent form; sometimes appears harmless for a while, but nature always commences a struggle for their expulsion. It will be observed that in order to accomplish this undertaking, nature always directs her efforts to THE OPENING OF THE NATURAL DRAINS OF THE BODY. The blood is quickened in its circulation—it rushes with violence through the system, and breaks through all opposition. This increased action, or commotion is called fever. Nature always exerts herself in proportion to the amount of labor she is compelled to perform; therefore in proportion as the body is more or less loaded with corrupted humors, so will the more laborious and violent will be her efforts to be totally neglected or counteracted in her efforts to remove offending matter, disease, it is not wonderful that under such circumstances the body should sink under the conflict. ASSISTING NATURE should be the chief study, and it is impossible to THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, as their effects extend to EVERY ONE of the natural drains. Whilst under their influence, the body is kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration. The blood will throw off the grosser particles of its impurity into the bowels from which it will be expelled by the purgative quality of the PILLS. And under every circumstance properly persevered with it is impossible that EVERY DISEASE must YIELD to their POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable PILLS, No. 128 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 128 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

For further proofs of the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and a list of AGENTS for sale of the same, see advertisement on the outside of this paper.

Agents for Quincy, BRIESLER & CARTER. Boston, Dec. 1. 1f

Tomato Pills. THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from his being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and discovery of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the usual effects of the vegetable kingdom, and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, July 21. 1f

Notice. WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers. CALEB HILL. Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 25. 1f

Carpenters' Planes. AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Mutch, Bead, etc. BRIESLER & CARTER. Quincy, June 2. 1f

Notice. PICKED up in the street a roll of SHEEP SKINS which the owner may receive by proving property and paying charges, on application to THOMAS O. SYLVESTER. Quincy, Dec. 8. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc. J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States. Quincy, July 14. 6m

Valuable Property for Sale. THE following property is offered at private sale—Six Spars, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shew's Loists; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin Street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the brig Helen, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

Quincy, Sept. 1. 1f HARVEY FIELD.

Valuable Presents. NEW BOOKS, for Christmas and New Year's Presents, for sale at the Quincy Bookstore—Rolling Ridge; Rollo at Work; Rollo at School; Rollo's Voyage; Young Man's Aid; American Mechanic; Married Life, by Mrs. Follen; Young Husband; Parley's Christmas Gift; Christmas Fireside; Pleasing Stories; Rhymes for the Nursery; Tales and Ballads, by Mrs. Gilman; Hints and Sketches, by an American Mother; The Garland, etc., etc.

Also—The Far West, or a Tour beyond the Mountains; Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia and the Holy Land; As a Medicine. Quincy, Dec. 22. 3w

Lama Cloths. JUST received a few pieces genuine Lama Cloth, a beautiful article for Dresses, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Nov. 17. 3w

New Establishment. Now open and ready for business. THE subscriber again respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the CELLAR under Mr. Price's new building, near the house of the Rev. Mr. Cornell, in School Street, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of OYSTERS the City affords, and other refreshments.

Also—For sale, at low prices for cash, Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Flour, Beans, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Soap, Snuff, and Groceries in general. It is hoped that a faithful discharge of duty will secure a liberal share of public patronage. Quincy, Dec. 1. 1f ELLIAH GOSSOM.

Carpentering. JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a further supply of Carpentering, rich colors, which will be sold at low prices. Quincy, Nov. 17. 1f

Cassimeres and Sattinets. A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 14. 1f

Samuel French's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of SAMUEL FRENCH, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to SAMUEL FRENCH, 3d, Adm. Braintree, Dec. 15. 3w

To Let, A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twenty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desirable situation for a Tailor. DANIEL BAXTER. Quincy, Nov. 3. 1f

New Prints. JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale. Quincy, Sept. 25. 1f

For Sale. A SUIT of Uniform, with Gun and Accoutrements, in the Quincy Light Infantry—one set of Boots—fourteen pair of Back Blocks—nine pair Front Blocks—twenty-four pair of Lasts—one Shoemaker's Bench and Tools—one single barreled Gun with a percussion lock, and other articles, are offered for sale by the subscriber. FREDERIC SOUTHER. Quincy, Dec. 8. 1f

Woolen Goods. JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adeline, dahlia, invisible, drab, and bottle green, Oxford mix, blue, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Margellies and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable. SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriajls, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Christmas and New Year's Gifts. Unrivalled, rare and splendid. Made expressly for the Holidays and retail trade of the subscriber; many of them by the first artist in Paris.

SUPERB Rosewood Desks of various patterns, inlaid with gold, pearl and ivory; Dressing Cases; a great variety of very beautiful Work Boxes, inlaid and furnished with pure silver; Monchoir Cases, with cut glass furniture; Earthenware; Glove Cases; Oilier Cases, with Fine Porcelain Bottles; Bijoux Cases, furnished with fine velvet cushions; Treasor Boxes; Orange Boxes, unfurnished, beautifully lined with silk; Rosewood Baskets, lined with silk, very elegant Baskets for children; French Work Tables of Rosewood; an unequalled collection of fine Rosewood Boxes, unfurnished; a good collection of a low priced Dot and Line, and Regency Desks; one of the largest assortments of Card Cases; Memorandum and Pocket Books, of silver, pearl, ivory, shell and morocco; embroidered Card Cases; elegant Cigar Cases; a choice collection of Rare Fans; elegant Albums; rich Port Folios; pearl, jewel and watch Stands; fine wrought and studded Pearl and Ivory Folders; Card Baskets, new style; Ladies Companions; porcelain Ink Stands; Gold Pencil Cases; Teeth Pick Vinegeters; Bugua Holders; new styles of Plaques; Purse Rings; Tassels and Claps; steel and ivory Screw Cushions; fine Hair Brushes; Tortoise Shell Dressing Combs; Watch Stands; rosewood Spoon Stands; rosewood Cigar Holders, a beautiful article; gentlemen's rosewood Toilet Cushions; a variety of small furniture for misses; Accordions; Chinese wrought Chess Men, at prices from \$5 to \$50 per set; fine Chess and Backgammon Boards; a great variety of games, etc., etc.; a variety of Japanese Baskets, 1.50 to \$3 each; and five of the rarest kind of Japan Baskets, of a description never before offered for sale in this country.

N. B. The above goods are now opening at No. 208 Washington Street, Boston.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine, and are assured that every article will be sold at the lowest market price, by W. W. MESSER. Boston, Dec. 22. 2w

Dissolution. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to said firm are desired to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, MATHIAS BARTLETT, JASON CLAPP. Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Blacksmithing. MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and dispatch, all orders in his line. By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits. Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Notice. CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him. Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f

Jason Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber, of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the house of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures, of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Shives, constantly on hand. Lumber sawed according to order. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f JASON CLAPP.

Institution for Savings. NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings, (for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the seventh day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. T. R. HANSON, Secretary. Weymouth, Dec. 15. 3w

Provision Store. THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above. BETTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc. The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited. JOHN PAGE. Quincy, May 5. 1f

Emporium of Fashion. ALFRED S. MARSH, DRESSER & TAILOR. Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway) Milton. All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged. Quincy, July 7. 1f

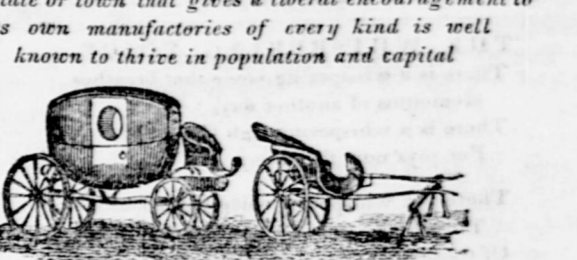
Wheelwright Manufactory. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit. Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers. All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited. GEORGE W. KENSON. Quincy, Sept. 8. 1f

Copartnership Notice. JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER. Quincy, Sept. 8. 1f

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc. On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes. BRIESLER & CARTER. Quincy, May 12. 1f

Carriage Manufactory. The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

ON HAND—12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 5 " Buggee WAGONS, " " 2 " SULKIES. 25 " CHAISE HARNESSSES. 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs. 50 new CHAISES, unfinished. 15 " WAGONS " 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. The subscriber gratefully for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, and in hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co., and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Watches, Jewelry, &c. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken a part of the building, recently erected, between the houses of the Rev. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Sumner, in School Street, where he will be ready, at all times, to attend to MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING Watches, Clocks and various kinds of Jewelry.

His work will be well executed and warranted. He has on hand, Clocks, Watches, Belt Buckles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Hair Brushes, Toothbrushes, Razors, Knives, Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, etc., etc.

Also—A good assortment of COMBS and PERFUMERY. He would be happy to have those wishing to purchase articles in the line of his business, call and see, and he hopes by diligence and constant attention to his profession to merit a share of patronage. FREDERIC WETTERGREEN. Quincy, Dec. 22. 1f

Hancock House. The subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their friends and the public that they have recently erected a new and commodious House, which is now open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, renders it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travelers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited. DANIEL FRENCH & SON. Quincy, June 5. 1f

Notice. A YOUNG MAN, a portion of whose time is unemployed, is desirous of obtaining writing in Posting Books, Copying, etc. Satisfactory references given in required. For further information, apply at this office. Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice. THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddington Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowler, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

POETRY.

THE WHISPERING VOICE.

There is a whispering voice that breathes
Mementos of another day,
There is a whispering sigh that grieves
For joys now fled away.

There is a whispering voice that speaks,
Through midnight's solemn gloom,
Of those once loved and cherished,
Neath the cold and silent tomb.

There is a whispering sound that breaks
From ocean's distant roar,
'Tis not unlike life's varying scenes,
Unchangeable tho' years glide o'er.

There is a whispering tone that flows
From music's magic spell,
Which sends a ray of hallow'd light,
To cheer life's darkened dell.

There is a voice that lingers echoes
From yonder hill or plain;
It bids us banish every sorrow,
Tho' our lives are fraught with pain.

There is a voice in yonder hall,
Where gay forms trip the mazy dance;
It bids us grasp those pleasures now,
Ere age with blighted forms advance.

There is a voice I ne'er could speak,
The words which from the bosom swell,
It is a voice from those we love—
"Go—peace be with you—fare thee well!"

LONG TIME AGO.

BY G. F. MORRIS.

On the lake where drooped the willow,
Long time ago!

Where the rock threw back the billow,
Long time ago!

Whiter than snow—
Dwelt a maid beloved and cherished
By the high and low,
But with autumn's leaf she perished,
Long time ago!

Rock and tree and flowing water,
Long time ago—
Bird and bee and blossom taught her
Love's spell to know—

While to my fond words she listened,
Murmuring low—
Tenderly her dove eyes glistened,
Long time ago!

Mingled were our hearts forever,
Long time ago!
Can I now forget her?—never!
No, lost one, no!

To her grave these tears are given—
Ever to flow!
She's the star I missed from heaven,
Long time ago!

ANECDOTES.

CROSS EXAMINATION. "I call upon you," said the counsellor, "to state distinctly upon what authority you are prepared to swear to the mare's age?" "Upon what authority?" said the ostler, interrogatively. "You are to reply, and not to repeat the question put to you." "I don't consider a man's bound to answer a question afore he's time to turn it in his mind." "Nothing can be more simple, sir, than the question put. I again repeat it: Upon what authority do you swear to the mare's age?" "The best authority," responded the witness gravely. "Then why such evasion? Why not state it at once?" "Well, then, if you must have it," "Must I will have it," vociferated the counsellor, interrupting the witness. "Well, then, if you must and will have it," rejoined the ostler with imperturbable gravity, "why, then, I had it from the mare's own mouth." "A simultaneous burst of laughter rang through the court." The Judge on the bench could with difficulty confine his risible muscles to judicial decorum.

GOOSE-GREASE. "Nature, sir, nature," observed a first-rate ornament of the bar, quickly rubbing his hands, in order to dissolve a knob of butter, which he held between them, "she defies the power of man to set her laws aside! And rest assured this grease which has anointed and then matted the hair on the bear's back, will perform the self-same office on your head." "He's right, sir, he's right, quite right, I can assure you," said a wig then standing by, "for I well know a friend of mine who was quite bald, and in mistake was sold a pint of goose-grease. 'This he applied, and in a little time his head was covered o'er and o'er—ay every bit of it, with feathers!'"

JUDICIAL PLEASANTY. A lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated ornament of the bar, quickly rubbing his hands, in order to dissolve a knob of butter, which he held between them, "she defies the power of man to set her laws aside! And rest assured this grease which has anointed and then matted the hair on the bear's back, will perform the self-same office on your head." "He's right, sir, he's right, quite right, I can assure you," said a wig then standing by, "for I well know a friend of mine who was quite bald, and in mistake was sold a pint of goose-grease. 'This he applied, and in a little time his head was covered o'er and o'er—ay every bit of it, with feathers!'"

A NAME. At a christening, a short time since, when the clergyman came to ask the sponsors to name the child—the godfather (a poor honest rustic) replied "Name him yourself, an you please, Master Parson—you know best—so it be a Scripture name we donna care." "Well, my good friend," rejoined the clergyman, "suppose you try to think of a Scripture name yourself?" "Why I donna know (cries Simon, after a pause, and scratching his head)—What do you think, Sur of—of—Bedzelm."

SALARY. A colored servant happening to hear a clergyman complaining to his master of the insufficiency of his salary, thought the minister was complaining of the drought and scarcity of vegetables, ran to the garden and conveyed to the charge of the minister a large quantity of celery, etc. After the worthy guest had gone the negro came in and said, "Massa, I guess Mr. — got salary enough now; I cram his big empty box full."

A WISE REPLY. An old gentleman, whose character was unimpeached and unimpeachable, for some slight cause was challenged by a dissolute young Hottentot, who was determined the man should give honorable satisfaction. The old gentleman very good naturedly refused to fight, and the fellow threatened to "gash" him as a coward. "Well," replied the old gentleman, "go ahead: I had rather fill twenty newspapers than one coffin."

HANGING. "We must be unanimous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together." "Yes," added Franklin, "we must all hang together, or we are all lost."

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a trial, they can exchange for any of our own. Marsh's Improved; Dr. Smith's; Randall's; Samuel's; Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. Jy

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and in doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

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Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its infallible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have derived more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartics. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

FREEMAN HUNT.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. Jy

Neponset Village Finding Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the community, that they have now on hand a good assortment of the following GOODS, —

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTES, SALISBURY do, LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKETS; COTTON BATHING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; SATIN BATHING; Blue Hats; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden Ware; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cast-iron Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast-iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

For all orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON. Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. Jy

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books, and in the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL. Quincy, Mar. 17. Jy

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. Jy

Shirtings & Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. Jy

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. Jy

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bonesseter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Aches"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, and he has since been cured, and is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly, THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, June 9. Jy

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of the first issue of this paper, and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication of general utility, and that it is capable of doing good, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles, and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher. Boston, Sept. 1. Jy

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity. The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher. Boston, Sept. 1. Jy

It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication. —N. Y. Daily Times.

It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature. —N. Y. Evening Star.

No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term. —Boston Daily Times.

It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume. —N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description. —N. Y. Com. Jde.

The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman of superior talents, and an accurate and ready writer, and the descriptions of the scenery and the people are of a high order of merit. —N. Y. Com. Jde.

The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting. —London (Eng.) Times. Quincy, Oct. 7. Jy

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD. Quincy, May 5. Jy

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. Jy

Indian Purgative Pills

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At a time like the present, when our country is literally flooded with nostrums, brought from foreign climes, you may perhaps think it an act of temerity in me to offer, as a candidate for your favor and patronage, a medicine which is strictly American. Common sense, however, teaches us, that those herbs which spring spontaneously from our native soil, must be better adapted to our constitutions than foreign medicines, however useful the latter may have been in the countries to which they belong. The climate of the United States stands unrivalled for the production of medicinal plants, and a very hasty investigation will suffice to convince the most skeptical that our own country is able to supply all our wants.

Deeply impressed with the importance of the above facts, we venture to recommend the INDIAN PURGATIVE to the patronage of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union, as a natural remedy applicable to our constitutions, and competent to cure every curable disease.

In bringing a medicine before the public for the first time, it is generally thought necessary to impress the people with an idea of the difficulties encountered in its discovery, or the antiquity of its origin; thus one tells us that his medicine is "a newly discovered chemical compound, the result of many years intense study, and scientific research;" another ascribes the honor to somebody's GRANDFATHER, &c. Now, as the success of medicine must depend on its intrinsic merits, and not on the time or manner in which it was discovered, we cannot see the necessity of any other medicines now in use. Proud of this superiority, we scorn fictitious aid, but give it to the world for what it is—SIMPLY a compound of FOUR SIMPLE HERBS, used for the cure of disease by the COPPER COLOURED WARRIORS OF THE WEST. One of the herbs is an expectorant, one a sudorific, one a diuretic, and one a cathartic. The proper combination of the above forms an anti-purine and deobstruent medicine, of such EFFICACY and POWER as has been hitherto unknown in the art of healing. Its mode of curing is first to neutralize all putrefactive matter in the body; 2d, to cause the expulsion of the same through the proper outlets provided by nature for its removal; and consequently its action is not confined to the bowels, although it is greatest there, but extends to the nostrils, throat, salivary glands, lungs, skin, and kidneys.

No medicine deserves to be called a Universal Remedy, unless its effects extend to sick and every one of the natural drains, and unless this power is not even denied by any medicine except the Indian Purgative. In accordance with these several properties, the operation of the Indian Purgative is regulated by the state of the patient's body. Thus, if the obstructing matter is lodged in the arterial excretories, it will act as a diuretic; if in the bronchial excretory, it will act as an expectorant; if in the cutaneous excretory, it will induce copious sweating; if in the cellular membranes of excretories of the skin a gentle but effectual perspiration will be kept up, and under every combination of circumstances it will act more or less as a cathartic. Here it is proper to remark that although the purgative always induces an increased number of alvine evacuations, and is capable of overcoming the most obstinate cases of costiveness it does not raise a "hurricane" in the bowels, nor waste the healthy juices by over evacuation. Its effects extend to every part of the system, and for that reason are not liable to overaction in any one part.

No disease ever will be cured unless by medicines which produce the effects above mentioned. Every system of practice more or less perfect, in proportion to its power of acting on the different excretories; and the Indian system claims preeminence only because it possesses the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains.

The inestimable value of medicine which will act on all the excretories, at one and the same time, is more apparent when we reflect that the human body is a complicated machine, consisting of numberless different and distinct members, each of which are so intimately connected and mutually dependent that no one part can be injured without producing a corresponding degree of injury on every other part—therefore one part of the body cannot be diseased and another part healthy; neither can one part be cured, while another part remains diseased. Disease begins in the blood, and as the blood flows to every part of the system, every part of the system must become more or less diseased; no disease is cured unless the cause is removed, and to remove the cause we must restore the blood to a healthy state, and if the blood made healthy, every part of the body must be the same.

We are now illustrating the natural and healthy system of practice, and the more it is investigated, the more reasonable it appears; as regards its truth, we have only to reflect that it was taught by nature, and therefore must be true. When the body stands in need of nourishment, we are impelled by hunger to eat; when it is diseased, we are impelled by instinct to use medicine; and there cannot be a doubt that if we live in a state of nature, this instinctive feeling would always direct us to the proper medicine, hence the Indian system. The art of healing was first learned in the woods, and to this day the untutored savage is the best medical teacher; for the Indian practice is the only one which is constant to eternal and immutable laws which govern the animal economy.

Besides the above, it has been found invaluable in the diseases of infants, so that in the new settlements of the Far West, where the inhabitants keep it constantly beside them, the children are brought up in good health without any assistance from medical men.

To sum up the character of the Indian Purgative in a few words, it is only necessary to state that it possesses every curable property which can be possessed by medicine, viz—the power of opening and keeping open all the natural drains of the body; and that a perseverance in its use, is all that is necessary in order to assist Nature in the cure of every "disease to which flesh is heir."

The thousands of cures that have already been effected in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places, fully warrant the belief that when this medicine shall become generally known disease of every kind will be driven from our land.

Having already proved that the Indian Purgative acts in direct accordance with the LAWS OF NATURE, and is therefore equal to the cure of every curable disease, we will now enumerate a few of the complaints for which it has been tried, and found a certain cure among the Indians and white settlers of the Far West. These are—

FEVERS—Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammations, and Purid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, SMALL POX; INFLAMMATIONS of the Brain, Throat, Stomach, Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Bladder; RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus, Epilepsy, Hooping Cough and Palpitation of the Heart; Incipient CONSUMPTION and Marasmus; DROPSY of the Head, Chest, Abdomen and Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; CANCER, GRAVEL; Loss of Appetite; Costiveness; Sick Headache; Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side; ULCERS; Sore of every description; Hysterics; Weak Nerves; Loss of Spirits; Also—Lencorrhoea; Monorrhoea; Suppression and other delicate Female Complaints.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. EARLE & CO. Fall River; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.